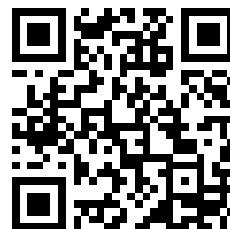

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

GoogleTM books

<http://books.google.com>





INDIANA
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

INTER-STATE PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO

HISTORY

OF

HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA,

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF ITS CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNS,
EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND POLITICAL
HISTORY, PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PERSONS, AND
BIOGRAPHIES OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

ALSO A CONDENSED

HISTORY OF INDIANA,

EMBODYING ACCOUNTS OF PREHISTORIC RACES, ABORIGINES, WINNE-
BAGO AND BLACK HAWK WARS, AND A BRIEF REVIEW OF ITS
CIVIL AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED.

✓
CHICAGO:
INTER-STATE PUBLISHING CO.

1885.

B.F.

F 5.32
. H5I6

478289

THE BLAKELY PRINTING COMPANY,
PRINTERS,
155 & 157 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY
BOOKBINDERS,
315-321 WABASH AVE., COR. CONGRESS ST.
CHICAGO.

PREFACE.

Ch-01-01

In placing this HISTORY OF HENDRICKS COUNTY before their patrons the publishers feel that their work will stand the test of candid criticism. They have spared neither endeavor nor expense that could add to the value of the history and make it all that it ought to be; and therefore they rest assured that those citizens who have for nearly a year watched with friendly interest the progress of the work will not be disappointed with the product of that long period of careful, concentrated labor. That the history of this county, containing as it does, in its seven hundred and fifty odd broad pages, four thousand dates and ten times as many names, should be absolutely free from trivial error they do not claim and suppose people will not expect; but the publishers believe, such has been the care bestowed upon the work by competent, experienced men—writers, printers and proof-readers—that even the petty and inconsequential class of errors have been reduced to the minimum, and that essential misstatement of facts have been entirely avoided. The riches of local historic lore, gathered from a thousand pioneers, or their descendants, by the writers of the HISTORY OF HENDRICKS COUNTY have been returned to them in what has seemed the appropriate and acceptable form. It has been the study of the publishers, by aid of all that is most excellent in the art of typography and book-binder's skill, to send forth the history as its worth deserves.

In compliance with an expressed wish of many of the citizens of Hendricks County we have thought best to supplement our work

PREFACE.

with a succinct history of Indiana. This history of the State, though somewhat abridged, will be valuable and interesting to the readers of this volume. Following the State history we have taken up the history of the county without regard to township lines, classing the work with histories of the various townships, cities and villages, embracing personal histories of several hundred families in all parts of the counties.

INTER STATE PUBLISHING CO.

CHICAGO, *November*, 1885.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF INDIANA.

FORMER OCCUPANTS.

Pre-Historic Races—First Immigration—Second Immigration—The Tartars—Relics of the
Mound Builders—The Indians—Manners and Customs17-36

EXPLORATION BY THE WHITES.

Earliest Explorers—Onabache—Vincennes—National Policies—The Great French Scheme—
Pontiac's War—British Policy—American Policy—Indian Savagery.... 37-51

EXPEDITION OF COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

Against Kaakaskia—Vincennes—Ingenious Ruse Against the Indians—Subsequent Career
of Hamilton—Gibault—Vigo.....52-67

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Ordinance of 1787—Liquor and Gaming Laws.....67-74

MILITARY HISTORY, 1790-1800.

Expedition of Harmer, Scott and Wilkinson—Expeditions of St. Clair and Wayne—Gen-
eral Wayne's Great Victory.....75-81

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

Organization of Indiana Territory—First Territorial Legislature—The Western Sun—Indi-
ans in 1810.....82-86

GOVERNOR HARRISON AND THE INDIANS.

Treaties of Peace—Harrison's Campaign—Battle of Tippecanoe.....87-100

WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Declaration of War—Siege of Fort Wayne—Expedition Against the Indians—Close of the
War.....101-108

TECUMSEH.

The Most Noted Indian—A Shawnee Warrior—Desire to Confederate all the Tribes—Con-
ference with Governor Harrison—His Arrangements with the Prophet, but Final Disap-
pointment.....111-116

CIVIL MATTERS OF 1812-1815.

Message of John Gibson—Message of Governor Posey—Hospitality Toward the Indians—
Population in 1815—General View—Close of Territorial History.....116-120

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

Constitutional Convention—First General Assembly—Governor's Message—Rush of Immi-
grants to the New State—General Prosperity.....121-125

BLACK HAWK WAR.

Removal of Indians West of the Mississippi—Unwilling to Leave Their Hunting Grounds—
An Attempt to Defy the Decrees of Government—The Militia Called Out—Capture of
Black Hawk.....126-130

LAST EXODUS OF THE INDIANS.

Emigration under Command of Colonel Pepper and General Tipton—Indian Titles—6,000-
000 Acres Ceded to the United States.....131-138

CONTENTS.

LAND SALES.

First Land Sale—Settlers vs. Land Speculators—An Indian Scare—Harmony Community.....	133-135
--	---------

MEXICAN WAR.

Cause of the War—Troops Called Out—Incidents of the War—Bravery of the Soldiers—The Troops from Indiana—Cost of the War.....	136-143
--	---------

SLAVERY, AND INDIANA IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Fifteenth Amendment—Indiana Patriots Among the First to Respond to the Call for Troops—Indiana's "War Governor" to the Front—10,000 Men from Indiana—Three Months' Regiment—Three Years' Regiment—Minute Men—Six Months' Regiments—One Hundred Days' Volunteers—The President's Call of July, 1864—Call of December, 1864—Independent Cavalry Company—Colored Troops—Light Artillery—Battles in which Indiana Soldiers Fought—After the War.....	144-193
--	---------

FINANCIAL.

Early Taxes—State Bank—Wealth and Progress—Internal Improvements—Canals—Turnpikes—Railroads.....	194-205
--	---------

GEOLOGY.

Development of Mineral Resources—Rich Iron Mines—Coal—Lime.....	206-209
---	---------

AGRICULTURAL.

State Board of Agriculture—Exposition—Indiana Horticultural Society—Indiana Pomological Society.....	209-215
--	---------

EDUCATION.

Public Schools—Indiana State University—Purdue University—Indiana State Normal School—Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute, Valparaiso—Denominational and Private Institutions.....	215-232
--	---------

BENEVOLENT AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Institute for the Education of the Blind—Institute for the Deaf and Dumb—Hospital for the Insane—The State Prison South—The State Prison North—Female Prison and Reformatory—Indiana House of Refuge.....	233-244
---	---------

HISTORY OF HENDRICKS COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Changes of Fifty Years—Life in the Crowded East—Courage of the Pioneers—Their Labors and Rewards—A Pen Picture.....	245-249
---	---------

CHAPTER II.

SCIENTIFIC.

Geography and Topography—Streams—Climate—Geology—Zoology.....	250-271
---	---------

CHAPTER III.

EARLY HISTORY.

Land Purchased from the Aborigines—Government Surveys—Removal of the Red Men—First Settlement by White Men—Parts of County First Settled—Hard Times in 1837—"First Things"—Organization of County—Act of the Legislature—Location of County Seat—First Commissioners—Site for Court-house—Selling Town Lots—First Circuit Court—Extracts from Early Proceedings of the County Commissioner—Early Marriages—First Land Deed—First Will—Negroes Registry.....	272-323
---	---------

CHAPTER IV.

POLITICAL.

Once a Democratic County—The Days of Jackson—Whig Tendencies of the Early Voters of the County—Local Politics—Cursory View of the Presidential Votes Cast in the County, 1838-84—Abstract of General Election Returns.....	324-316
--	---------

CHAPTER V.

THE CIVIL WAR.

The First Gun—Springing to Arms—Patriotism in this County—First Company from Hendricks—Sketches of Regiments to which the County Contributed—Hendricks County Regiment—Indiana Legion—Bonities—Draft.....	317-337
---	---------

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PATRIOTIC ROLL.

Statistical Record of Hendricks County Volunteers in the Late War 338-413

CHAPTER VII.

THE BAR.

J. M. Gregg—S. T. Hadley—J. S. Ogden—C. C. Nave—H. H. Marvin—J. S. Miller—L. M. Campbell—Charles Foley—J. V. Hadley—T. J. Cofer—R. B. Blake—E. G. Hogate—N. M. Taylor—J. O. Parker—T. S. Adams—J. A. Downard—M. W. Hopkins—G. W. Brill—C. C. Hadley—Robert Hollowell—G. C. Harvey..... 413-427

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PRESS.

Improvements in Journalism and Increase in Its Power—Early Papers in Hendricks County—Papers at Danville, Plainfield and North Salem—Journals now Published—Sketches of the Editors—J. W. Riddle—W. A. King—A. T. Harrison..... 428-434

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Educational—Progress in Methods and Ideas—The Schools of Hendricks County—Central Normal College—Public Buildings—Reform School at Plainfield—Old Settlers' Society—Agricultural Statistics—Agricultural Societies—Hendricks County Medical Society..... 435-469

CHAPTER X.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

Situation—Early Settlement—Township Officers—First General Election—Political History—Population and Taxation—Biographical—A. H. Arbnuckle—James Ballard—J. P. Catterson—George Dickerson—J. G. Dickerson—Joseph Fankhouser—Milton Hendricks—Wm. J. Herring—Joseph Holloway—Joseph Lemar—G. W. Marvel—John Marvel—J. W. Phillips—I. H. Schenck—Harvey Turpin..... 470-480

CHAPTER XI.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

Description—Early Settlement—Township Officials—First Election—Political—Population—Property and Taxation—Danville—Description—Incorporation—Town Officers—Business Directory—Banks—Professional Men—Churches—Societies—Statistical—Biographical—Bradley Bartholomew—John Bayne, J. A. Bowen—G. W. Brill—Mordecai Carter—Thomas Clark—W. T. Conn—H. H. Crawford—J. E. Daugherty—W. T. Davis—Adam Downard—J. A. Downard—R. R. Downard—Abram Eastes—W. T. Eidingfield—J. W. Katep—C. E. Farabee, M. D.—Charles Foley—Dr. Allen Furnas—James Gorrell—Martin Gregg—J. T. Hadley—N. T. Hadley—S. A. Hall—C. E. Harlan—J. B. Harlan—S. L. Hawkins—M. W. Hopkins—J. M. Jeffers—Romney Jeger—Aquila Jordan, Jr.—J. P. Keeter—T. B. Keleher—D. B. Keleher—John Kondall—J. P. Lewis—G. D. Lind, M. D.—H. B. Lingeufelter—Wm. R. McClelland—Robert McGee—F. M. Mitchell—Thomas Nichols—Wm. H. Nichols—A. Parsons—Frank Pierson—C. R. Roe—R. C. Russell—J. E. Sherrill—G. L. Spillman—Benjamin Swain—John Swan—Jeremiah Tinker—J. W. Tinker—Elder E. D. Thomas—H. D. Todd—J. W. Todd—W. A. Vawer—G. W. Wayland—Alfred Welshaus—C. A. White—S. W. Williamson—E. C. Wills—J. A. Wilson..... 481-544

CHAPTER XII.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Description—Early Settlement—Township Officials—First Election—Political History—Pecksburg—Amo—Coxville—Reno—Hadley—Property and Taxation—Biographical—J. N. Bourne—D. W. Campbell—James Christy—J. F. Elrod—J. B. Gambold—William Greenlee—M. E. Hadley—Mordecai Hadley—W. N. Lakin—G. W. McClond—Daniel Osborn—Eli Phillips—J. F. Phillips—Samuel Phillips—Simon Rammel—William Rammel—C. L. Stanley—H. C. Summers—Abraham Williamson..... 545-560

CHAPTER XIII.

SEL RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Description—Early Settlement—First Items—Mills and Distilleries—"Boulder Club"—"Cold Road Bird Tracks"—Township Officers—First Election—Political History—Property and Taxation—North Salem—Business—Churches—Lodges—Biographical—J. S. Chadd—Henderson Cook—W. E. Cox—R. F. Davis—Walter Davis—William Davis—John Durham—J. M. Emmons—C. F. Fleece, M. D.—J. H. Fleece—E. R. Hadley—T. D. Hays—J. H. Hardy—Eli Hendricks—Thompson Henry—A. V. Hester—Michael Higgins—Milley Hubble—Mrs. Mary Jones—W. J. K. P. Jones—Jacob Lockhart—J. A. Lytle—Levi Martin—O. P. Owen—R. M. Page—Joseph Plummer—J. F. R. dford—M. De L. Ribbie—Washington Riggen—James Trotter—J. D. Trotter—Dandridge Tucker—Lee Tucker—I. N. Vannice—Joseph Walters—F. M. White—Abraham Whitenack—A. M. Williams—G. S. Wren..... 561-587

CHAPTER XIV.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Description—Early History—First Schools—Township Officials—First Election—Political History—Property and Taxation—Siesville—Business, Churches and Societies—Biographical—J. W. Brown—B. M. Gentry—J. N. Green—J. A. Grimes—John Hadley—Thomas Harrison—A. Hevenridge—W. F. McHille—J. L. Newman—Dr. J. A. Osborne—David Reitzel—James Snaddy—Edmund Stringer—William Tinker—James Walls—R. P. Walls—J. M. Woods..... 588-606

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XV.

GUILFORD TOWNSHIP.

Description—Drainage—Early Settlement—First Political Campaign—Political History—Township Officials—Property and Taxation—Painfield—Business, Schools, Churches and Societies—Biographical—Harris Almond—Pleasant Almond—J. M. Carter—John Fullen—Elias Hadley—John Hanna—A. W. Hornaday—Ara Hunt—Judge Alexander Little—Samuel Little—W. C. Mills—Isaiah Savage—Ebenezer Tomlinson—W. A. Watson—J. R. Weer.....538-627

CHAPTER XVI.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

Description—First Settlement and Early History—Reminiscences of Joshua Marshall—Political History—Township Officials—Statistics—Clayton—Belleville—Cartersburg—Centre Valley—Biographical—A. W. Carter—Daniel Cox—T. F. Dryden—T. R. Giffeland—John Harrison—Horace Hunt—W. W. Irons—Albert Johnson—Jeremiah Johnson—J. S. Jones—William Little—F. H. Martin—O. W. McClure—A. D. McCormick—John Miles—J. A. Miles—T. J. Miles—R. C. Moore—A. E. Rogers—Henry Rogers—Rev. John Rynerson—William Shepherd—A. S. Willis.....628-652

CHAPTER XVII.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

Geographical Description—Pioneer History—First Religious Organization—Political History—Township Justices, Constables, Treasurers and Assessors—Statistics of Property and Taxation—Brownsburg—Business, Churches, Lodges, Etc.—Biographical—J. C. Adams—T. H. Barlow—V. J. Brown—John Curries—Mrs. Maria Davis—B. O. Davison—Grandison Eaton—J. W. Griffin—J. G. Hoadley—W. G. Hull—William Hyton—W. M. Jenkins—Dr. J. L. Mureh—J. M. Metaker—W. H. H. Metaker—L. C. Nash—C. W. Neal—Thomas Newham—J. K. Y. Patterson—Emanuel Prebster—Robert Salmon—William Todd—L. C. Tomlinson—Anderson Turpin—Henry Turpin—Preston Tyler.....653-670

CHAPTER XVIII.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Geographical Description—Pioneers—New Winchester—Churches—Political History—Justices, Constables, Assessors, Trustees, Etc.—Statistics—Biographical—Lewis Blacketter—William Blacketter—H. H. Buntain—B. R. Dodson—J. T. Dodson—A. T. Dooley—W. W. Graham—Abner Greenlee—James Greenlee—E. R. Hadley—Tillman Hadley—W. T. Hadley—Franklin Haynes—H. H. Hays—Anderson Hedge—Michael Higgins—Daniel Hunt—Ithamar Hunt—A. W. Kelly—William Kelly—J. O. Kennedy—H. F. Kurtz—J. F. Kurtz—George Montgomery—Harvey Munday—William Robbins, M. D.—Willis Stevens—J. F. Tinder—Franklin Underwood—John Underwood—J. F. Underwood—P. C. Vannice—Jonathan Walton.....671-696

CHAPTER XIX.

MIDDLE TOWNSHIP.

Description—Settlement—Pittsboro—Business—Churches, Etc.—Political History—Township Officials—Statistics—Biographical—J. H. Brill—Fletcher Carter—Silas Davidson—Daniel Feely—J. R. Hale—Samuel Hill—D. F. Holtsclaw—Marshall Holtsclaw—Amos Hoak—E. C. Hornaday—J. A. Hufford—J. W. Hughes—L. W. Job—W. A. Jones—J. A. Jordan—H. T. Kirk—Francis Martin—D. H. Parker—E. L. Parker—H. R. Parker—William Patterson—Austin Pierson—William Ray—T. M. Shofner—A. F. Smith—Alfred Stanley—Lewis Thornbrugh—Calvin Warrick—G. W. Wills—J. M. Wills.....697-716

CHAPTER XX.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Description—Pioneer Settlement—Linton—Business and Churches—Political History—Township Officials—Statistics—Biographical—John Bailey—R. W. Blake—Robert Brobaugh—William C. Dowden—R. J. Foster—Stephen Fowler—J. W. French—J. H. Groover—Ara Hale—T. B. Hall—William H. Hunt—J. A. Johnson—E. P. Jones—J. M. Leach—G. W. Leak—Landrum Leak—Leland Leak—J. M. McVey—J. E. Montgomery—Anderson Odum—David Osborn—Aaron Overstreet—Hiram Rains—M. H. Rawling—Simon Richmond—F. A. Scott—John Shockley—Joab Simmons—J. S. Sharp—G. W. Wheat.....717-732

CHAPTER XXI.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Description—Early History—Political History—Official—Population—Property and Taxation—Biographical—Clark Blair—Henry Bradford—John Caserly—Z. W. Cox—W. M. Davis—M. A. Eulles—Jesse Fausset—G. A. Gibbs—H. H. Gibbs—J. W. Gladden—Barney Gossett—Enos Hadley—Harlan Hadley—A. A. Hollingsworth—Enos Huron—Seth Huron—S. T. Huron—L. W. Jenkins—E. W. Jessup—Cornelius Loy—D. F. McCalmert—B. S. McClain—G. D. McClain—G. W. Merritt—De Forest Miller—J. S. Miller—William Pike—E. H. Ross—Benjamin Sanders—Henry Sanders—A. F. Smith—M. L. Smith—John Thornbrugh—Ellis Wood—Joseph Winings.....733-753

PORTRAITS.

Barlow, T. H.....	659	Loy, Cornelius.....	746	Thomas, E. D.....	537
Dryden, T. F.....	639	Loy, Mrs. Cornelius.....	747	Tucker, Lee.....	584
Estep, J. W.....	514	Reitzel, David.....	602	Tucker, Miranda.....	585
Hadley, Jehu.....	597	Rogers, A. E.....	649	White, C. A.....	541
Hedges, Anderson.....	683	Smith, M. L.....	751		

HISTORY OF INDIANA:

FORMER OCCUPANTS.

PREHISTORIC RACES.

Scientists have ascribed to the Mound Builders varied origins, and though their divergence of opinion may for a time seem incompatible with a thorough investigation of the subject, and tend to a confusion of ideas, no doubt whatever can exist as to the comparative accuracy of conclusions arrived at by some of them. Like the vexed question of the Pillar Towers of Ireland, it has caused much speculation, and elicited the opinions of so many learned antiquarians, ethnologists and travelers, that it will not be found beyond the range of possibility to make deductions that may suffice to solve the problem who were the prehistoric settlers of America. To achieve this it will not be necessary to go beyond the period over which Scripture history extends, or to indulge in those airy flights of imagination so sadly identified with occasional writers of even the Christian school, and all the accepted literary exponents of modern paganism.

That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned. Every investigation, instituted under the auspices of modern civilization, confirms the fact and leaves no channel open through which the skeptic can escape the thorough refutation of his opinions. China, with its numerous living testimonials of antiquity, with its ancient, though limited literature and its Babelish superstitions, claims a continuous history from antediluvian times; but although its continuity may be denied with every just reason, there is nothing to prevent the transmission of a hieroglyphic record of its history prior to 1656 *anno mundi*, since many traces of its early settlement survived the Deluge, and became sacred objects of the first historical epoch. This very survival of a record, such as that of which the Chinese boast, is not at variance with the designs of a God who made and ruled the universe; but that an antediluvian people inhabited this continent,

will not be claimed; because it is not probable, though it may be possible, that a settlement in a land which may be considered a portion of the Asiatic continent, was effected by the immediate followers of the first progenitors of the human race. Therefore, on entering the study of the ancient people who raised these tumulus monuments over large tracts of the country, it will be just sufficient to wander back to that time when the flood-gates of heaven were swung open to hurl destruction on a wicked world; and in doing so the inquiry must be based on legendary, or rather upon many circumstantial evidences; for, so far as written narrative extends, there is nothing to show that a movement of people too far east resulted in a Western settlement.

THE FIRST IMMIGRATION.

The first and most probable sources in which the origin of the Builders must be sought, are those countries lying along the eastern coast of Asia, which doubtless at that time stretched far beyond its present limits, and presented a continuous shore from Lopatka to Point Cambodia, holding a population comparatively civilized, and all professing some elementary form of the Boodhism of later days. Those peoples, like the Chinese of the present, were bound to live at home, and probably observed that law until after the confusion of languages and the dispersion of the builders of Babel in 1757, A. M.; but subsequently, within the following century, the old Mongolians, like the new, crossed the great ocean in the very paths taken by the present representatives of the race, arrived on the same shores, which now extend a very questionable hospitality to them, and entered at once upon the colonization of the country south and east, while the Caucasian race engaged in a similar movement of exploration and colonization over what may be justly termed the western extension of Asia, and both peoples growing stalwart under the change, attained a moral and physical eminence to which they never could lay claim under the tropical sun which shed its beams upon the cradle of the human race.

That mysterious people who, like the Brahmins of to-day, worshipped some transitory deity, and in after years, evidently embraced the idealization of Boodhism, as preached in Mongolia early in the 35th century of the world, together with acquiring the learning of the Confucian and Pythagorean schools of the same period, spread all over the land, and in their numerous settlements erected these raths, or mounds, and sacrificial altars whereon they received their

periodical visiting gods, surrendered their bodies to natural absorption or annihilation, and watched for the return of some transmigrated soul, the while adoring the universe, which with all beings they believed would be eternally existent. They possessed religious orders corresponding in external show at least with the Essenes or Therapeutæ of the pre-Christian and Christian epochs, and to the reformed Therapeutæ or monks of the present. Every memento of their coming and their stay which has descended to us is an evidence of their civilized condition. The free copper found within the tumuli; the open veins of the Superior and Iron Mountain copper-mines, with all the *modus operandi* of ancient mining, such as ladders, levers, chisels, and hammer-heads, discovered by the French explorers of the Northwest and the Mississippi, are conclusive proofs that those prehistoric people were highly civilized, and that many flourishing colonies were spread throughout the Mississippi valley, while yet the mammoth, the mastodon, and a hundred other animals, now only known by their gigantic fossil remains, guarded the eastern shore of the continent as it were against supposed invasions of the Tower Builders who went west from Babel; while yet the beautiful isles of the Antilles formed an integral portion of this continent, long years before the European Northman dreamed of setting forth to the discovery of Greenland and the northern isles, and certainly at a time when all that portion of America north of latitude 45° was an ice-incumbered waste.

Within the last few years great advances have been made toward the discovery of antiquities whether pertaining to remains of organic or inorganic nature. Together with many small, but telling relics of the early inhabitants of the country, the fossils of prehistoric animals have been unearthed from end to end of the land, and in districts, too, long pronounced by geologists of some repute to be without even a vestige of vertebrate fossils. Among the collected souvenirs of an age about which so very little is known, are twenty-five vertebræ averaging thirteen inches in diameter, and three vertebræ ossified together measure nine cubical feet; a thigh-bone five feet long by twenty-eight, by twelve inches in diameter, and the shaft fourteen by eight inches thick, the entire lot weighing 600 lbs. These fossils are presumed to belong to the cretaceous period, when the Dinosaur roamed over the country from East to West, desolating the villages of the people. This animal is said to have been sixty feet long, and when feeding in cypress and palm forests, to extend himself eighty-five feet, so that he may

devour the budding tops of those great trees. Other efforts in this direction may lead to great results, and culminate probably in the discovery of a tablet engraven by some learned Mound Builder, describing in the ancient hieroglyphics of China all these men and beasts whose history excites so much speculation. The identity of the Mound Builders with the Mongolians might lead us to hope for such a consummation; nor is it beyond the range of probability, particularly in this practical age, to find the future labors of some industrious antiquarian requited by the upheaval of a tablet, written in the Tartar characters of 1700 years ago, bearing on a subject which can now be treated only on a purely circumstantial basis.

THE SECOND IMMIGRATION

may have begun a few centuries prior to the Christian era, and unlike the former expedition or expeditions, to have traversed north-eastern Asia to its Arctic confines, and then east to the narrow channel now known as Behring's Straits, which they crossed, and sailing up the unchanging Yukon, settled under the shadow of Mount St. Elias for many years, and pushing South commingled with their countrymen, soon acquiring the characteristics of the descendants of the first colonists. Chinese chronicles tell of such a people, who went North and were never heard of more. Circumstances conspire to render that particular colony the carriers of a new religious faith and of an alphabetic system of a representative character to the old colonists, and they, doubtless, exercised a most beneficial influence in other respects; because the influx of immigrants of such culture as were the Chinese, even of that remote period, must necessarily bear very favorable results, not only in bringing in reports of their travels, but also accounts from the fatherland bearing on the latest events.

With the idea of a second and important exodus there are many theorists united, one of whom says: "It is now the generally received opinion that the first inhabitants of America passed over from Asia through these straits. The number of small islands lying between both continents renders this opinion still more probable; and it is yet further confirmed by some remarkable traces of similarity in the physical conformation of the northern natives of both continents. The Esquimaux of North America, the Samoieds of Asia, and the Laplanders of Europe, are supposed to be of the same family; and this supposition is strengthened by the affinity which exists in their languages. The researches of Hum-

boldt have traced the Mexicans to the vicinity of Behring's Straits; whence it is conjectured that they, as well as the Peruvians and other tribes, came originally from Asia, and were the Hiongnos, who are, in the Chinese annals, said to have emigrated under Puno, and to have been lost in the North of Siberia."

Since this theory is accepted by most antiquaries, there is every reason to believe that from the discovery of what may be called an overland route to what was then considered an eastern extension of that country which is now known as the "Celestial Empire," many caravans of emigrants passed to their new homes in the land of illimitable possibilities until the way became a well-marked trail over which the Asiatic might travel forward, and having once entered the Elysian fields never entertained an idea of returning. Thus from generation to generation the tide of immigration poured in until the slopes of the Pacific and the banks of the great inland rivers became hives of busy industry. Magnificent cities and monuments were raised at the bidding of the tribal leaders and populous settlements centered with happy villages sprung up everywhere in manifestation of the power and wealth and knowledge of the people. The colonizing Caucasian of the historic period walked over this great country on the very ruins of a civilization which a thousand years before eclipsed all that of which he could boast. He walked through the wilderness of the West over buried treasures hidden under the accumulated growth of nature, nor rested until he saw, with great surprise, the remains of ancient pyramids and temples and cities, larger and evidently more beautiful than ancient Egypt could bring forth after its long years of uninterrupted history. The pyramids resemble those of Egypt in exterior form, and in some instances are of larger dimensions. The pyramid of Cholula is square, having each side of its base 1,335 feet in length, and its height about 172 feet. Another pyramid, situated in the north of Vera Cruz, is formed of large blocks of highly-polished porphyry, and bears upon its front hieroglyphic inscriptions and curious sculpture. Each side of its square base is 82 feet in length, and a flight of 57 steps conducts to its summit, which is 65 feet in height. The ruins of Palenque are said to extend 20 miles along the ridge of a mountain, and the remains of an Aztec city, near the banks of the river Gila, are spread over more than a square league. Their literature consisted of hieroglyphics; but their arithmetical knowledge did not extend farther than their calculations by the aid of grains of corn. Yet,

notwithstanding all their varied accomplishments, and they were evidently many, their notions of religious duty led to a most demoniac zeal at once barbarously savage and ferociously cruel. Each visiting, god instead of bringing new life to the people, brought death to thousands; and their grotesque idols, exposed to drown the senses of the beholders in fear, wrought wretchedness rather than spiritual happiness, until, as some learned and humane Montezumian said, the people never approached these idols without fear, and this fear was the great animating principle, the great religious motive power which sustained the terrible religion. Their altars were sprinkled with blood drawn from their own bodies in large quantities, and on them thousands of human victims were sacrificed in honor of the demons whom they worshiped. The head and heart of every captive taken in war were offered up as a bloody sacrifice to the god of battles, while the victorious legions feasted on the remaining portions of the dead bodies. It has been ascertained that during the ceremonies attendant on the consecration of two of their temples, the number of prisoners offered up in sacrifice was 12,210; while their own legions contributed voluntary victims to the terrible belief in large numbers. Nor did this horrible custom cease immediately after 1521, when Cortez entered the imperial city of the Montezumas; for, on being driven from it, all his troops who fell into the hands of the native soldiers were subjected to the most terrible and prolonged suffering that could be experienced in this world, and when about to yield up that spirit which is indestructible, were offered in sacrifice, their hearts and heads consecrated, and the victors allowed to feast on the yet warm flesh.

A reference is made here to the period when the Montezumas ruled over Mexico, simply to gain a better idea of the hideous idolatry which took the place of the old Boodhism of the Mound Builders, and doubtless helped in a great measure to give victory to the new comers, even as the tenets of Mahometanism urged the ignorant followers of the prophet to the conquest of great nations. It was not the faith of the people who built the mounds and the pyramids and the temples, and who, 200 years before the Christian era, built the great wall of jealous China. No: rather was it that terrible faith born of the Tartar victory, which carried the great defenses of China at the point of the javelin and hatchet, who afterward marched to the very walls of Rome, under Alaric, and

spread over the islands of Polynesia to the Pacific slopes of South America.

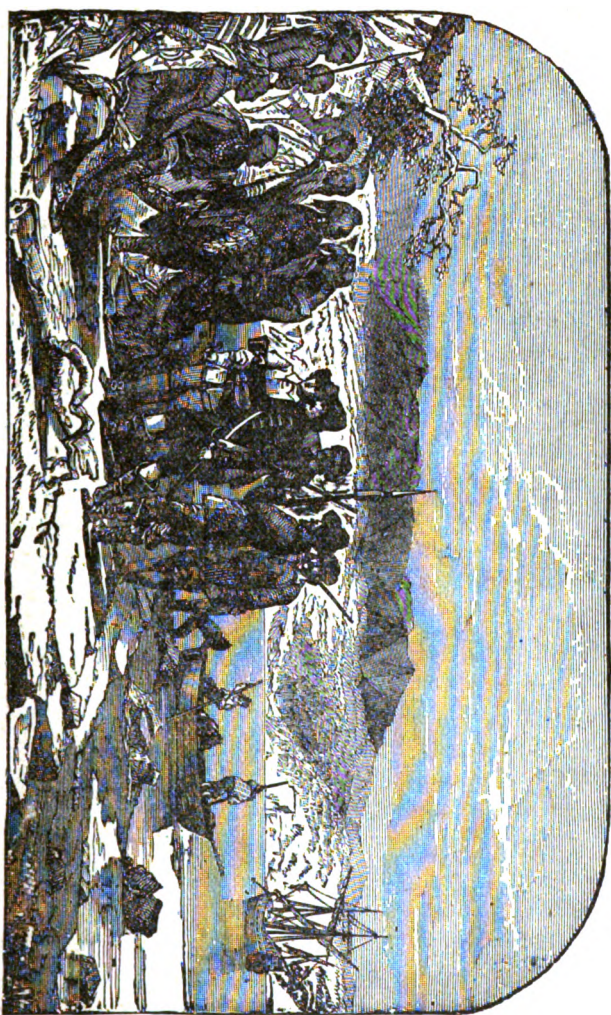
THE TARTARS

came there, and, like the pure Mongols of Mexico and the Mississippi valley, rose to a state of civilization bordering on that attained by them. Here for centuries the sons of the fierce Tartar race continued to dwell in comparative peace until the all-ruling ambition of empire took in the whole country from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and peopled the vast territory watered by the Amazon with a race that was destined to conquer all the peoples of the Orient, and only to fall before the march of the arch-civilizing Caucasian. In course of time those fierce Tartars pushed their settlements northward, and ultimately entered the territories of the Mound Builders, putting to death all who fell within their reach, and causing the survivors of the death-dealing invasion to seek a refuge from the hordes of this semi-barbarous people in the wilds and fastnesses of the North and Northwest. The beautiful country of the Mound Builders was now in the hands of savage invaders, the quiet, industrious people who raised the temples and pyramids were gone; and the wealth of intelligence and industry, accumulating for ages, passed into the possession of a rapacious horde, who could admire it only so far as it offered objects for plunder. Even in this the invaders were satisfied, and then having arrived at the height of their ambition, rested on their swords and entered upon the luxury and ease in the enjoyment of which they were found when the vanguard of European civilization appeared upon the scene. Meantime the southern countries which those adventurers abandoned after having completed their conquests in the North, were soon peopled by hundreds of people, always moving from island to island and ultimately halting amid the ruins of villages deserted by those who, as legends tell, had passed eastward but never returned; and it would scarcely be a matter for surprise if those emigrants were found to be the progenitors of that race found by the Spaniards in 1532, and identical with the Araucanians, Cuenches and Huiliches of to-day.

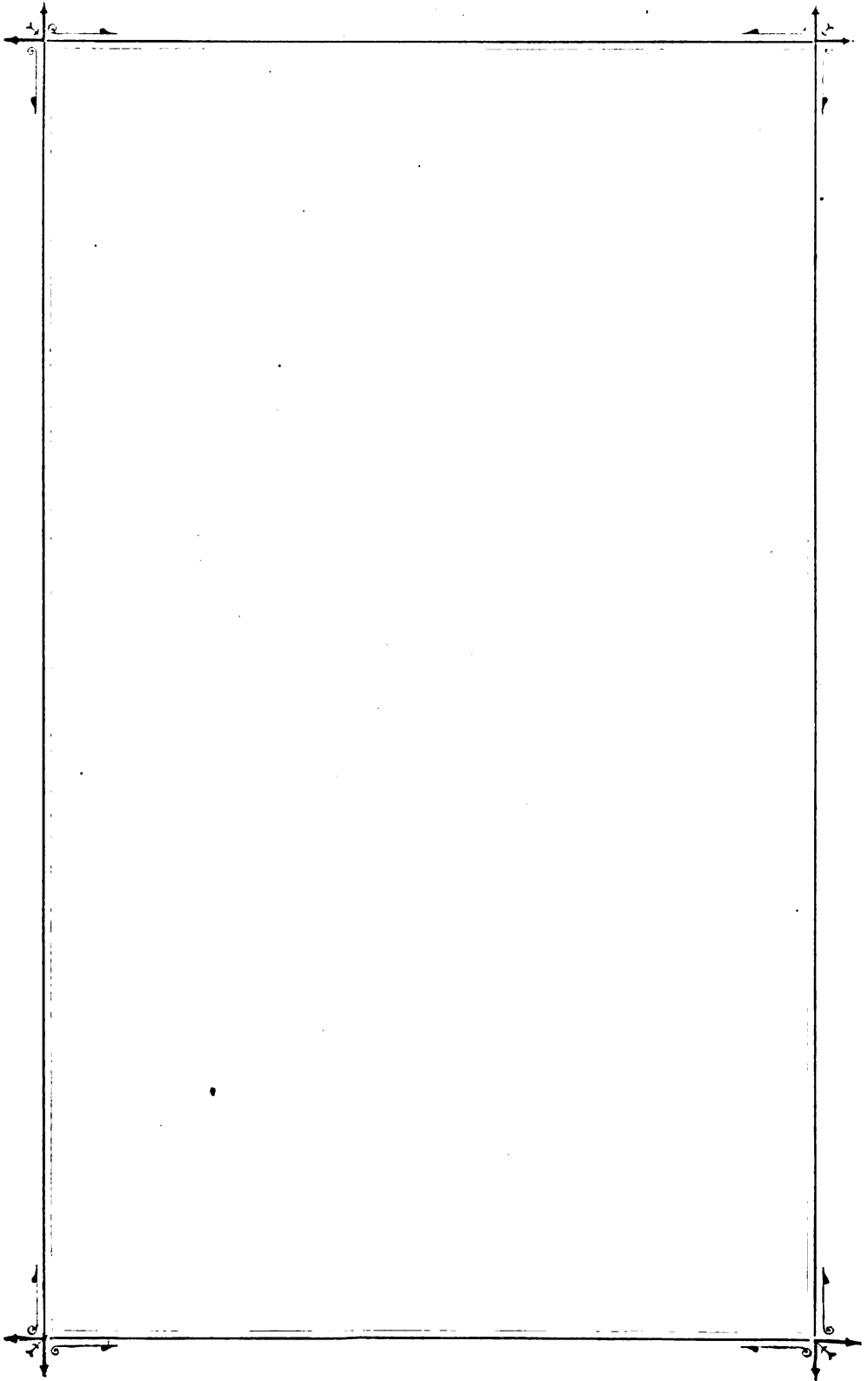
RELICS OF THE MOUND BUILDERS.

One of the most brilliant and impartial historians of the Republic stated that the valley of the Mississippi contained no monuments. So far as the word is entertained now, he was literally correct, but

in some hasty effort neglected to qualify his sentence by a reference to the numerous relics of antiquity to be found throughout its length and breadth, and so exposed his chapters to criticism. The valley of the Father of Waters, and indeed the country from the trap rocks of the Great Lakes southeast to the Gulf and southwest to Mexico, abound in tell-tale monuments of a race of people much farther advanced in civilization than the Montezumas of the sixteenth century. The remains of walls and fortifications found in Kentucky and Indiana, the earthworks of Vincennes and throughout the valley of the Wabash, the mounds scattered over Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Virginia, and those found in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, are all evidences of the universality of the Chinese Mongols and of their advance toward a comparative knowledge of man and cosmology. At the mouth of Fourteen-Mile creek, in Clark county, Indiana, there stands one of these old monuments known as the "Stone Fort." It is an unmistakable heirloom of a great and ancient people, and must have formed one of their most important posts. The State Geologist's report, filed among the records of the State and furnished by Prof. Cox, says: "At the mouth of Fourteen-Mile creek, and about three miles from Charleston, the county-seat of Clark county, there is one of the most remarkable stone fortifications which has ever come under my notice. Accompanied by my assistant, Mr. Borden, and a number of citizens of Charleston, I visited the 'Stone Fort' for the purpose of making an examination of it. The locality selected for this fort presents many natural advantages for making it impregnable to the opposing forces of prehistoric times. It occupies the point of an elevated narrow ridge which faces the Ohio river on the east and is bordered by Fourteen-Mile creek on the west side. This creek empties into the Ohio a short distance below the fort. The top of the ridge is pear-shaped, with the part answering to the neck at the north end. This part is not over twenty feet wide, and is protected by precipitous natural walls of stone. It is 280 feet above the level of the Ohio river, and the slope is very gradual to the south. At the upper field it is 240 feet high and one hundred steps wide. At the lower timber it is 120 feet high. The bottom land at the foot of the south end is sixty feet above the river. Along the greater part of the Ohio river front there is an abrupt escarpment rock, entirely too steep to be scaled, and a similar natural barrier exists along a portion of the northwest side of the ridge, facing the creek. This natural wall



EARLY EXPLORERS OF INDIANA TERRITORY.



is joined to the neck of an artificial wall, made by piling up, mason fashion but without mortar, loose stone, which had evidently been pried up from the carboniferous layers of rock. This made wall, at this point, is about 150 feet long. It is built along the slope of the hill and had an elevation of about 75 feet above its base, the upper ten feet being vertical. The inside of the wall is protected by a ditch. The remainder of the hill is protected by an artificial stone wall, built in the same manner, but not more than ten feet high. The elevation of the side wall above the creek bottom is 80 feet. Within the artificial walls is a string of mounds which rise to the height of the wall, and are protected from the washing of the hill-sides by a ditch 20 feet wide and four feet deep. The position of the artificial walls, natural cliffs of bedded stone, as well as that of the ditch and mounds, are well illustrated. The top of the enclosed ridge embraces ten or twelve acres, and there are as many as five mounds that can be recognized on the flat surface, while no doubt many others existed which have been obliterated by time, and though the agency of man in his efforts to cultivate a portion of the ground. A trench was cut into one of these mounds in search of relics. A few fragments of charcoal and decomposed bones, and a large irregular, diamond-shaped boulder, with a small circular indentation near the middle of the upper part, that was worn quite smooth by the use to which it had been put, and the small pieces of fossil coral, comprised all the articles of note which were revealed by the excavation. The earth of which the mound is made resembles that seen on the hillside, and was probably in most part taken from the ditch. The margin next to the ditch was protected by slabs of stone set on edge, and leaning at an angle corresponding to the slope of the mound. This stone shield was two and one-half feet wide and one foot high. At intervals along the great ditch there are channels formed between the mounds that probably served to carry off the surplus water through openings in the outer wall. On the top of the enclosed ridge, and near its narrowest part, there is one mound much larger than any of the others, and so situated as to command an extensive view up and down the Ohio river, as well as affording an unobstructed view east and west. This is designated as 'Look-out Mound.' There is near it a slight break in the cliff of rock, which furnished a narrow passage way to the Ohio river. Though the locality afforded many natural advantages for a fort or stronghold, one is compelled to admit that much skill was displayed and labor expended in making its defense as perfect as possible at

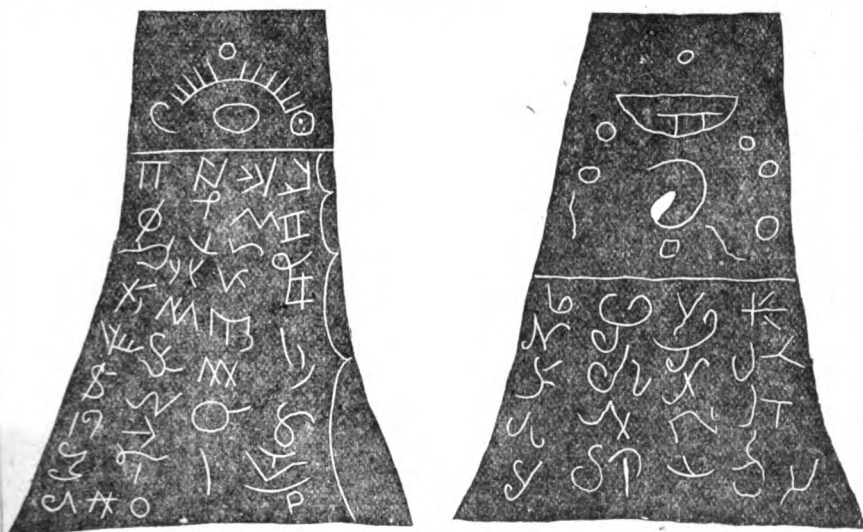
all points. Stone axes, pestles, arrow-heads, spear-points, totums, charms and flint flakes have been found in great abundance in plowing the field at the foot of the old fort."

From the "Stone Fort" the Professor turns his steps to Posey county, at a point on the Wabash, ten miles above the mouth, called "Bone Bank," on account of the number of human bones continually washed out from the river bank. "It is," he states "situated in a bend on the left bank of the river; and the ground is about ten feet above high-water mark, being the only land along this portion of the river that is not submerged in seasons of high water. The bank slopes gradually back from the river to a slough. This slough now seldom contains water, but no doubt at one time it was an arm of the Wabash river, which flowed around the Bone Bank and afforded protection to the island home of the Mound Builders. The Wabash has been changing its bed for many years, leaving a broad extent of newly made land on the right shore, and gradually making inroads on the left shore by cutting away the Bone Bank. The stages of growth of land on the right bank of the river are well defined by the cottonwood trees, which increase in size as you go back from the river. Unless there is a change in the current of the river, all trace of the Bone Bank will be obliterated. Already within the memory of the white inhabitants, the bank has been removed to the width of several hundred yards. As the bank is cut by the current of the river it loses its support, and when the water sinks it tumbles over, carrying with it the bones of the Mound Builders and the cherished articles buried with them. No locality in the country furnishes a greater number and variety of relics than this. It has proved especially rich in pottery of quaint design and skillful workmanship. I have a number of jugs and pots and a cup found at the Bone Bank. This kind of work has been very abundant, and is still found in such quantities that we are led to conclude that its manufacture formed a leading industry of the inhabitants of the Bone Bank. It is not in Europe alone that we find a well-founded claim of high antiquity for the art of making hard and durable stone by a mixture of clay, lime, sand and stone; for I am convinced that this art was possessed by a race of people who inhabited this continent at a period so remote that neither tradition nor history can furnish any account of them. They belonged to the Neolithic, or polished-stone, age. They lived in towns and built mounds for sepulture and worship and protected their homes by surrounding them with walls of earth and

stone. In some of these mounds specimens of various kinds of pottery, in a perfect state of preservation, have from time to time been found, and fragments are so common that every student of archaeology can have a bountiful supply. Some of these fragments indicate vessels of very great size. At the Saline springs of Galatin I picked up fragments that indicated, by their curvature, vessels five to six feet in diameter, and it is probable they are fragments of artificial stone pans used to hold brine that was manufactured into salt by solar evaporation.

"Now, all the pottery belonging to the Mound Builders' age, which I have seen, is composed of alluvial clay and sand, or a mixture of the former with pulverized fresh-water shells. A paste made of such a mixture possesses, in high degree, the properties of hydraulic Puzzuoland and Portland cement, so that vessels formed of it hardened without being burned, as is customary with modern pottery."

The Professor deals very aptly with this industry of the aborigines, and concludes a very able disquisition on the Bone Bank in its relation to the prehistoric builders.



HIEROGLYPHICS OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

The great circular redoubt or earth-work found two miles west of the village of New Washington, and the "Stone Fort," on a ridge one mile west of the village of Deputy, offer a subject for the antiquarian as deeply interesting as any of the monuments of a decayed empire so far discovered.

From end to end of Indiana there are to be found many other relics of the obscure past. Some of them have been unearthed and now appear among the collected antiquities at Indianapolis. The highly finished sandstone pipe, the copper ax, stone axes, flint arrow-heads and magnetic plummets found a few years ago beneath the soil of Cut-Off Island near New Harmony, together with the pipes of rare workmanship and undoubted age, unearthed near Covington, all live as it were in testimony of their owner's and maker's excellence, and hold a share in the evidence of the partial annihilation of a race, with the complete disruption of its manners, customs and industries; and it is possible that when numbers of these relics are placed together, a key to the phonetic or rather hieroglyphic system of that remote period might be evolved.

It may be asked what these hieroglyphical characters really are. Well, they are varied in form, so much so that the pipes found in the mounds of Indians, each bearing a distinct representation of some animal, may be taken for one species, used to represent the abstract ideas of the Mound Builders. The second form consists of pure hieroglyphics or phonetic characters, in which the sound is represented instead of the object; and the third, or painted form of the first, conveys to the mind that which is desired to be represented. This form exists among the Cree Indians of the far Northwest, at present. They, when departing from their permanent villages for the distant hunting grounds, paint on the barked trees in the neighborhood the figure of a snake or eagle, or perhaps huskey dog; and this animal is supposed to guard the position until the warrior's return, or welcome any friendly tribes that may arrive there in the interim. In the case of the Mound Builders, it is unlikely that this latter extreme was resorted to, for the simple reason that the relics of their occupation are too high in the ways of art to tolerate such a barbarous science of language; but the sculptured pipes and javelins and spear-heads of the Mound Builders may be taken as a collection of graven images, each conveying a set of ideas easily understood, and perhaps sometimes or more generally used to designate the vocation, name or character of the owner. That the builders possessed an alphabet of a phonetic form, and purely hieroglyphic, can scarcely be questioned; but until one or more of the unearthed tablets, which bore all or even a portion of such characters, are raised from their centuried graves, the mystery which surrounds this people must remain, while we must dwell in a world of mere speculation.

Vigo, Jasper, Sullivan, Switzerland and Ohio counties can boast of a most liberal endowment in this relation; and when in other days the people will direct a minute inquiry, and penetrate to the very heart of the thousand cones which are scattered throughout the land, they may possibly extract the blood in the shape of metallic and porcelain works, with hieroglyphic tablets, while leaving the form of heart and body complete to entertain and delight unborn generations, who in their time will wonder much when they learn that an American people, living toward the close of the 59th century, could possibly indulge in such an anachronism as is implied in the term "New World."

THE INDIANS.

The origin of the Red Men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests as well as instructs. It is a favorite with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader. A review of two works lately published on the origin of the Indians treats the matter in a peculiarly reasonable light. It says:

"Recently a German writer has put forward one theory on the subject, and an English writer has put forward another and directly opposite theory. The difference of opinion concerning our aboriginals among authors who have made a profound study of races is at once curious and interesting. Blumenbach treats them in his classifications as a distinct variety of the human family; but, in the threefold division of Dr. Latham, they are ranked among the Mongolidæ. Other writers on race regard them as a branch of the great Mongolian family, which at a distant period found its way from Asia to this continent, and remained here for centuries separate from the rest of mankind, passing, meanwhile, through divers phases of barbarism and civilization. Morton, our eminent ethnologist, and his followers, Nott and Gliddon, claim for our native Red Men an origin as distinct as the flora and fauna of this continent. Prichard, whose views are apt to differ from Morton's, finds reason to believe, on comparing the American tribes together, that they must have formed a separate department of nations from the earliest period of the world. The era of their existence as a distinct and insulated people must probably be dated back to the time which separated into nations the inhabitants of the Old World, and gave to each its individuality and primitive language. Dr. Robert Brown, the latest authority, attributes, in his "Races of Mankind," an Asiatic origin to our aboriginals. He says that the Western Indians not only personally resemble their nearest neighbors—the Northeastern Asiatics—but they resemble them in language and traditions. The Esquimaux on the American and the Tchuktchis on the Asiatic side understand one another perfectly. Modern an-

thropologists, indeed, are disposed to think that Japan, the Kuriles, and neighboring regions, may be regarded as the original home of the greater part of the native American race. It is also admitted by them that between the tribes scattered from the Arctic sea to Cape Horn there is more uniformity of physical features than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. The weight of evidence and authority is altogether in favor of the opinion that our so-called Indians are a branch of the Mongolian family, and all additional researches strengthen the opinion. The tribes of both North and South America are unquestionably homogeneous, and, in all likelihood, had their origin in Asia, though they have been altered and modified by thousands of years of total separation from the parent stock."

The conclusions arrived at by the reviewer at that time, though safe, are too general to lead the reader to form any definite idea on the subject. No doubt whatever can exist, when the American Indian is regarded as of an Asiatic origin; but there is nothing in the works or even in the review, to which these works were subjected, which might account for the vast difference in manner and form between the Red Man, as he is now known, or even as he appeared to Columbus and his successors in the field of discovery, and the comparatively civilized inhabitants of Mexico, as seen in 1521 by Cortez, and of Peru, as witnessed by Pizarro in 1532. The fact is that the pure bred Indian of the present is descended directly from the earliest inhabitants, or in other words from the survivors of that people who, on being driven from their fair possessions, retired to the wilderness in sorrow and reared up their children under the saddening influences of their unquenchable griefs, bequeathing them only the habits of the wild, cloud-roofed home of their declining years, a sullen silence, and a rude moral code. In after years these wild sons of the forest and prairie grew in numbers and in strength. Some legend told them of their present sufferings, of the station which their fathers once had known, and of the riotous race which now reveled in wealth which should be theirs. The fierce passions of the savage were aroused, and uniting their scattered bands marched in silence upon the villages of the Tartars, driving them onward to the capital of their Incas, and consigning their homes to the flames. Once in view of the great city, the hurrying bands halted in surprise; but Tartar cunning took in the situation and offered pledges of amity, which were sacredly observed. Henceforth Mexico was open to the Indians, bearing precisely the same relation to them that the Hudson's Bay Company's

villages do to the Northwestern Indians of the present; obtaining all, and bestowing very little. The subjection of the Mongolian race represented in North America by that branch of it to which the Tartars belonged, represented in the Southern portion of the continent, seems to have taken place some five centuries before the advent of the European, while it may be concluded that the war of the races which resulted in reducing the villages erected by the Tartar hordes to ruin took place between one and two hundred years later. These statements, though actually referring to events which in point of time are comparatively modern, can only be substantiated by the facts that, about the periods mentioned the dead bodies of an unknown race of men were washed ashore on the European coasts, while previous to that time there is no account whatever in European annals of even a vestige of trans-Atlantic humanity being transferred by ocean currents to the gaze of a wondering people. Towards the latter half of the 15th century two dead bodies entirely free from decomposition, and corresponding with the Red Men as they afterward appeared to Columbus, were cast on the shores of the Azores, and confirmed Columbus in his belief in the existence of a western world and western people.

Storm and flood and disease have created sad havoc in the ranks of the Indian since the occupation of the country by the white man. These natural causes have conspired to decimate the race even more than the advance of civilization, which seems not to affect it to any material extent. In its maintenance of the same number of representatives during three centuries, and its existence in the very face of a most unceremonious, and, whenever necessary, cruel conquest, the grand dispensations of the unseen Ruler of the universe is demonstrated; for, without the aborigines, savage and treacherous as they were, it is possible that the explorers of former times would have so many natural difficulties to contend with, that their work would be surrendered in despair, and the most fertile regions of the continent saved for the plowshares of generations yet unborn. It is questionable whether we owe the discovery of this continent to the unaided scientific knowledge of Columbus, or to the dead bodies of the two Indians referred to above; nor can their services to the explorers of ancient and modern times be over-estimated. Their existence is embraced in the plan of the Divinity for the government of the world, and it will not form subject for surprise to learn that the same intelligence which sent a thrill of liberty into every corner of the republic, will, in the near future,

devise some method under which the remnant of a great and ancient race may taste the sweets of public kindness, and feel that, after centuries of turmoil and tyranny, they have at last found a shelter amid a sympathizing people. Many have looked at the Indian as the pessimist does at all things; they say that he was never formidable until the white man supplied him with the weapons of modern warfare; but there is no mention made of his eviction from his retired home, and the little plot of cultivated garden which formed the nucleus of a village that, if fostered instead of being destroyed, might possibly hold an Indian population of some importance in the economy of the nation. There is no intention whatever to maintain that the occupation of this country by the favored races is wrong even in principle; for where any obstacle to advancing civilization exists, it has to fall to the ground; but it may be said, with some truth, that the white man, instead of a policy of conciliation formed upon the power of kindness, indulged in belligerency as impolitic as it was unjust. A modern writer says, when speaking of the Indian's character: "He did not exhibit that steady valor and efficient discipline of the American soldier; and to-day on the plains Sheridan's troopers would not hesitate to attack the bravest band, though outnumbered three to one." This piece of information applies to the European and African, as well as to the Indian. The American soldier, and particularly the troopers referred to, would not fear or shrink from a very legion of demons, even with odds against them. This mode of warfare seems strangely peculiar when compared with the military systems of civilized countries; yet, since the main object of armed men is to defend a country or a principle, and to destroy anything which may oppose itself to them, the mode of warfare pursued by the savage will be found admirably adapted to their requirements in this connection, and will doubtless compare favorably with the systems of the Afghans and Persians of the present, and the Caucasian people of the first historic period.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction. The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow and taught to shoot birds and other small game. Success in killing a large quadruped required years of careful study and practice, and the art was as

sedulously inculcated in the minds of the rising generation as are the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic in the common schools of civilized communities. The mazes of the forest and the dense, tall grass of the prairies were the best fields for the exercise of the hunter's skill. No feet could be impressed in the yielding soil but that the tracks were the objects of the most searching scrutiny, and revealed at a glance the animal that made them, the direction it was pursuing, and the time that had elapsed since it had passed. In a forest country he selected the valleys, because they were most frequently the resort of game. The most easily taken, perhaps, of all the animals of the chase was the deer. It is endowed with a curiosity which prompts it to stop in its flight and look back at the approaching hunter, who always avails himself of this opportunity to let fly the fatal arrow.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council, they usually sat in concentric circles around the speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions that rankled within, preserved an exterior as immovable as if cast in bronze. Before commencing business a person appeared with the sacred pipe, and another with fire to kindle it. After being lighted it was first presented to heaven, secondly to the earth, thirdly to the presiding spirit, and lastly the several councilors, each of whom took a whiff. These formalities were observed with as close exactness as state etiquette in civilized courts.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character. On some pleasant spot by the bank of a river, or near an ever-running spring, they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed of the bark of trees, and easily taken down and removed to another spot. The dwelling-places of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials. Skins taken in the chase served them for repose. Though principally dependent upon hunting and fishing, the uncertain supply from those sources led them to cultivate small patches of corn. Every family did everything necessary within itself, commerce, or an interchange of articles, being almost unknown to them. In cases of dispute and dissension, each Indian relied upon himself for retaliation. Blood for blood was the rule, and the relatives of the slain man were bound to obtain bloody revenge for his death. This principle gave rise, as a matter of course, to innumerable and bitter feuds, and wars of extermination where such were possible. War, indeed, rather than peace, was the Indian's

glory and delight,—war, not conducted as civilization, but war where individual skill, endurance, gallantry and cruelty were prime requisites. For such a purpose as revenge the Indian would make great sacrifices, and display a patience and perseverance truly heroic; but when the excitement was over, he sank back into a listless, unoccupied, well-nigh useless savage. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and of canoes. These were constructed of bark, and so light that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war-dance, athletic games, the narration of his exploits, and listening to the oratory of the chiefs; but during long periods of such existence he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the trees of the forests and the clouds that sailed above them; and this vacancy imprinted an habitual gravity, and even melancholy, upon his general deportment.

The main labor and drudgery of Indian communities fell upon the women. The planting, tending and gathering of the crops, making mats and baskets, carrying burdens,—in fact, all things of the kind were performed by them, thus making their condition but little better than that of slaves. Marriage was merely a matter of bargain and sale, the husband giving presents to the father of the bride. In general they had but few children. They were subjected to many and severe attacks of sickness, and at times famine and pestilence swept away whole tribes.

EXPLORATIONS BY THE WHITES.

EARLIEST EXPLORERS.

The State of Indiana is bounded on the east by the meridian line which forms also the western boundary of Ohio, extending due north from the mouth of the Great Miami river; on the south by the Ohio river from the mouth of the Great Miami to the mouth of the Wabash; on the west by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash river from its mouth to a point where a due north line from the town of Vincennes would last touch the shore of said river, and thence directly north to Lake Michigan; and on the north by said lake and an east and west line ten miles north of the extreme south end of the lake, and extending to its intersection with the aforesaid meridian, the west boundary of Ohio. These boundaries include an area of 33,809 square miles, lying between $37^{\circ} 47'$ and $41^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude, and between $7^{\circ} 45'$ and $11^{\circ} 1'$ west longitude from Washington.

After the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, more than 150 years passed away before any portion of the territory now comprised within the above limits was explored by Europeans. Colonies were established in Florida, Virginia and Nova Scotia by the principal rival governments of Europe, but not until about 1670-'2 did the first white travelers venture as far into the Northwest as Indiana or Lake Michigan. These explorers were Frenchmen by the names of Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, who then visited what is now the eastern part of Wisconsin, the northeastern portion of Illinois and probably that portion of this State north of the Kankakee river. In the following year M. Joliet, an agent of the French Colonial government, and James Marquette, a good and simple-hearted missionary who had his station at Mackinaw, explored the country about Green Bay, and along Fox and Wisconsin rivers as far westward as the Mississippi, the banks of which they reached June 17, 1673. They descended this river to about $33^{\circ} 40'$, but returned by way of the Illinois river and the route they came in the Lake Region. At a village among the Illinois Indians, Marquette and his small band of adventurers were received

in a friendly manner and treated hospitably. They were made the honored guests at a great feast, where hominy, fish, dog meat and roast buffalo meat were spread before them in great abundance. In 1682 LaSalle explored the West, but it is not known that he entered the region now embraced within the State of Indiana. He took formal possession, however, of all the Mississippi region in the name of the King of France, in whose honor he gave all this Mississippi region, including what is now Indiana, the name "Louisiana." Spain at the same time laid claim to all the region about the Gulf of Mexico, and thus these two great nations were brought into collision. But the country was actually held and occupied by the great Miami confederacy of Indians, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees) being the eastern and most powerful tribe. Their territory extended strictly from the Scioto river west to the Illinois river. Their villages were few and scattering, and their occupation was scarcely dense enough to maintain itself against invasion. Their settlements were occasionally visited by Christian missionaries, fur traders and adventurers, but no body of white men made any settlement sufficiently permanent for a title to national possession. Christian zeal animated France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in the interests of Protestantism. Hence their haste to preoccupy the land and proselyte the aborigines. No doubt this ugly rivalry was often seen by Indians, and they refused to be proselyted to either branch of Christianity.

The "Five Nations," farther east, comprised the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondaguas and Senecas. In 1677 the number of warriors in this confederacy was 2,150. About 1711 the Tuscaroras retired from Carolina and joined the Iroquois, or Five Nations, which, after that event, became known as the "Six Nations." In 1689 hostilities broke out between the Five Nations and the colonists of Canada, and the almost constant wars in which France was engaged until the treaty of Ryswick in 1697 combined to check the grasping policy of Louis XIV., and to retard the planting of French colonies in the Mississippi valley. Missionary efforts, however, continued with more failure than success, the Jesuits allying themselves with the Indians in habits and customs, even encouraging inter-marriage between them and their white followers.

OUABACHE.

The Wabash was first named by the French, and spelled by them Ouabache. This river was known even before the Ohio, and was navigated as the Ouabache all the way to the Mississippi a long time before it was discovered that it was a tributary of the Ohio (Belle Riviere). In navigating the Mississippi they thought they passed the mouth of the Ouabache instead of the Ohio. In traveling from the Great Lakes to the south, the French always went by the way of the Ouabache or Illinois.

VINCENNES.

Francois Morgan de Vinsenne served in Canada as early as 1720 in the regiment of "De Carrignan" of the French service, and again on the lakes in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie in the same service under M. de Vaudriol, in 1725. It is possible that his advent to Vincennes may have taken place in 1732; and in proof of this the only record is an act of sale under the joint names of himself and Madame Vinsenne, the daughter of M. Philip Longprie, and dated Jan. 5, 1735. This document gives his military position as commandant of the post of Ouabache in the service of the French King. The will of Longprie, dated March 10, same year, bequeaths him, among other things, 408 pounds of pork, which he ordered to be kept safe until Vinsenne, who was then at Ouabache, returned to Kaskaskia.

There are many other documents connected with its early settlement by Vinsenne, among which is a receipt for the 100 pistoles granted him as his wife's marriage dowry. In 1736 this officer was ordered to Charlevoix by D'Artagette, viceroy of the King at New Orleans, and commandant of Illinois. Here M. St. Vinsenne received his mortal wounds. The event is chronicled as follows, in the words of D'Artagette: "We have just received very bad news from Louisiana, and our war with the Chickasaws. The French have been defeated. Among the slain is M. de Vinsenne, who ceased not until his last breath to exhort his men to behave worthy of their faith and fatherland."

Thus closed the career of this gallant officer, leaving a name which holds as a remembrancer the present beautiful town of Vincennes, changed from Vinsenne to its present orthography in 1749.

Post Vincennes was settled as early as 1710 or 1711. In a letter from Father Marest to Father Germon, dated at Kaskaskia, Nov. 9, 1712, occurs this passage: "*Les Francois estoient itabli un fort sur*

le fleuve Ouabache ; ils demanderent un missionnaire ; et le Pere Mermet leur fut envoye. Ce Pere crut devoir travailler a la conversion des Mascoutens qui avoient fait un village sur les bords dumeme fleuve. C'est une nation Indians qui entend la langue Illinoise." Translated: "The French have established a fort upon the river Wabash, and want a missionary; and Father Mermet has been sent to them. That Father believes he should labor for the conversion of the Mascoutens, who have built a village on the banks of the same river. They are a nation of Indians who understand the language of the Illinois."

Mermet was therefore the first preacher of Christianity in this part of the world, and his mission was to convert the Mascoutens, a branch of the Miamis. "The way I took," says he, "was to confound, in the presence of the whole tribe, one of these charlatans [medicine men], whose Manitou, or great spirit which he worshiped, was the buffalo. After leading him on insensibly to the avowal that it was not the buffalo that he worshiped, but the Manitou, or spirit, of the buffalo, which was under the earth and animated all buffaloes, which heals the sick and has all power, I asked him whether other beasts, the bear for instance, and which one of his nation worshiped, was not equally inhabited by a Manitou, which was under the earth. 'Without doubt,' said the grand medicine man. 'If this is so,' said I, 'men ought to have a Manitou who inhabits them.' 'Nothing more certain,' said he. 'Ought not that to convince you,' continued I, 'that you are not very reasonable? For if man upon the earth is the master of all animals, if he kills them, if he eats them, does it not follow that the Manitou which inhabits him must have a mastery over all other Manitous? Why then do you not invoke him instead of the Manitou of the bear and the buffalo, when you are sick?' This reasoning disconcerted the charlatan. But this was all the effect it produced."

The result of convincing these heathen by logic, as is generally the case the world over, was only a temporary logical victory, and no change whatever was produced in the professions and practices of the Indians.

But the first Christian (Catholic) missionary at this place whose name we find recorded in the Church annals, was Meurin, in 1849.

The church building used by these early missionaries at Vincennes is thus described by the "oldest inhabitants:" Fronting on Water street and running back on Church street, it was a plain

building with a rough exterior, of upright posts, chinked and daubed, with a rough coat of cement on the outside; about 20 feet wide and 60 long; one story high, with a small belfry and an equally small bell. It was dedicated to St. Francis Xavier. This spot is now occupied by a splendid cathedral.

Vincennes has ever been a stronghold of Catholicism. The Church there has educated and sent out many clergymen of her faith, some of whom have become bishops, or attained other high positions in ecclesiastical authority.

Almost contemporaneous with the progress of the Church at Vincennes was a missionary work near the mouth of the Wea river, among the Ouiatenons, but the settlement there was broken up in early day.

NATIONAL POLICIES.

THE GREAT FRENCH SCHEME.

Soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by LaSalle in 1682, the government of France began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations extending through the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained, with partial success, for about 75 years. The traders persisted in importing whisky, which cancelled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the Indian, and the vast distances between posts prevented that strength which can be enjoyed only by close and convenient inter-communication. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all the missionary said, pretending to believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc., and because he was not listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would go off disgusted. This was his idea of the golden rule.

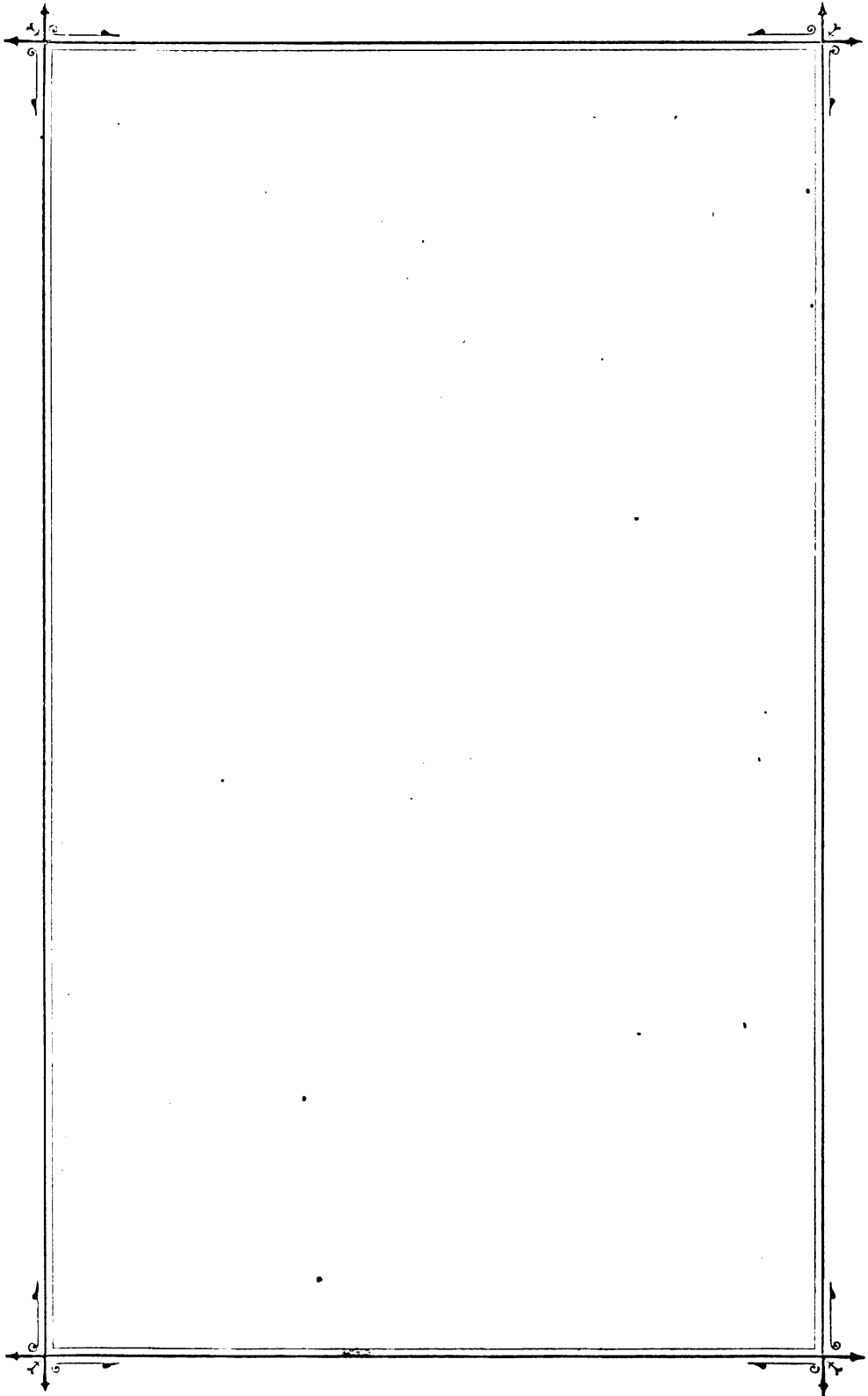
The river St. Joseph of Lake Michigan was called "the river Miamis" in 1679, in which year LaSalle built a small fort on its bank, near the lake shore. The principal station of the mission for the instruction of the Miamis was established on the borders of this river. The first French post within the territory of the Miamis was at the mouth of the river Miamis, on an eminence naturally fortified on two sides by the river, and on one side by a

deep ditch made by a fall of water. It was of triangular form. The missionary Hennepin gives a good description of it, as he was one of the company who built it, in 1679. Says he: "We fell the trees that were on the top of the hill; and having cleared the same from bushes for about two musket shot, we began to build a redoubt of 80 feet long and 40 feet broad, with great square pieces of timber laid one upon another, and prepared a great number of stakes of about 25 feet long to drive into the ground, to make our fort more inaccessible on the riverside. We employed the whole month of November about that work, which was very hard, though we had no other food but the bear's flesh our savage killed. These beasts are very common in that place because of the great quantity of grapes they find there; but their flesh being too fat and luscious, our men began to be weary of it and desired leave to go a hunting to kill some wild goats. M. LaSalle denied them that liberty, which caused some murmurs among them; and it was but unwillingly that they continued their work. This, together with the approach of winter and the apprehension that M. LaSalle had that his vessel (the Griffin) was lost, made him very melancholy, though he concealed it as much as he could. We made a cabin wherein we performed divine service every Sunday, and Father Gabriel and I, who preached alternately, took care to take such texts as were suitable to our present circumstances and fit to inspire us with courage, concord and brotherly love. * * * The fort was at last perfected, and called Fort Miamis."

In the year 1711 the missionary Chardon, who was said to be very zealous and apt in the acquisition of languages, had a station on the St. Joseph about 60 miles above the mouth. Charlevoix, another distinguished missionary from France, visited a post on this river in 1721. In a letter dated at the place, Aug. 16, he says: "There is a commandant here, with a small garrison. His house, which is but a very sorry one, is called the fort, from its being surrounded with an indifferent palisado, which is pretty near the case in all the rest. We have here two villages of Indians, one of the Miamis and the other of the Pottawatomies, both of them mostly Christians; but as they have been for a long time without any pastors, the missionary who has been lately sent to them will have no small difficulty in bringing them back to the exercise of their religion." He speaks also of the main commodity for which the Indians would part with their goods, namely, spirituous liquors, which they drink and keep drunk upon as long as a supply lasted.



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.



More than a century and a half has now passed since Charlevoix penned the above, without any change whatever in this trait of Indian character.

In 1765 the Miami nation, or confederacy, was composed of four tribes, whose total number of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper, 300 Weas, or Ouiatenons, 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeys; and at this time the principal villages of the Twightwees were situated about the head of the Maumee river at and near the place where Fort Wayne now is. The larger Wea villages were near the banks of the Wabash river, in the vicinity of the Post Ouiatenon; and the Shockeys and Piankeshaws dwelt on the banks of the Vermillion and on the borders of the Wabash between Vincennes and Ouiatenon. Branches of the Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo tribes were permitted at different times to enter within the boundaries of the Miamis and reside for a while.

The wars in which France and England were engaged, from 1688 to 1697, retarded the growth of the colonies of those nations in North America, and the efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. After several stations were established elsewhere in the West, trading posts were started at the Miami villages, which stood at the head of the Maumee, at the Wea villages about Ouiatenon on the Wabash, and at the Piankeshaw villages about the present sight of Vincennes. It is probable that before the close of the year 1719, temporary trading posts were erected at the sites of Fort Wayne, Ouiatenon and Vincennes. These points were probably often visited by French fur traders prior to 1700. In the meanwhile the English people in this country commenced also to establish military posts west of the Alleghanies, and thus matters went on until they naturally culminated in a general war, which, being waged by the French and Indians combined on one side, was called "the French and Indian war." This war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi except New Orleans and the island on which it is situated; and indeed, France had the preceding autumn, by a secret convention, ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

PONTIAC'S WAR.

In 1762, after Canada and its dependencies had been surrendered to the English, Pontiac and his partisans secretly organized a powerful confederacy in order to crush at one blow all English power in the West. This great scheme was skillfully projected and cautiously matured.

The principal act in the programme was to gain admittance into the fort at Detroit, on pretense of a friendly visit, with shortened muskets concealed under their blankets, and on a given signal suddenly break forth upon the garrison; but an inadvertent remark of an Indian woman led to a discovery of the plot, which was consequently averted. Pontiac and his warriors afterward made many attacks upon the English, some of which were successful, but the Indians were finally defeated in the general war.

BRITISH POLICY.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwestern Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. Of these families, about 80 or 90 resided at Post Vincennes, 14 at Fort Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and nine or ten at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers.

The colonial policy of the British government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they become self-supporting and independent of the mother country; hence the early and rapid settlement of the Northwestern territory was still further retarded by the short-sighted selfishness of England. That fatal policy consisted mainly in holding the land in the hands of the government and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to settlers. But in spite of all her efforts in this direction, she constantly made just such efforts as provoked the American people to rebel, and to rebel successfully, which was within 15 years after the perfect close of the French and Indian war.

AMERICAN POLICY.

Thomas Jefferson, the shrewd statesman and wise Governor of Virginia, saw from the first that actual occupation of Western lands was the only way to keep them out of the hands of foreigners and

Indians. Therefore, directly after the conquest of Vincennes by Clark, he engaged a scientific corps to proceed under an escort to the Mississippi, and ascertain by celestial observations the point on that river intersected by latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$, the southern limit of the State, and to measure its distance to the Ohio. To Gen. Clark was entrusted the conduct of the military operations in that quarter. He was instructed to select a strong position near that point and establish there a fort and garrison; thence to extend his conquests northward to the lakes, erecting forts at different points, which might serve as monuments of actual possession, besides affording protection to that portion of the country. Fort "Jefferson" was erected and garrisoned on the Mississippi a few miles above the southern limit.

The result of these operations was the addition, to the chartered limits of Virginia, of that immense region known as the "North-western Territory." The simple fact that such and such forts were established by the Americans in this vast region convinced the British Commissioners that we had entitled ourselves to the land. But where are those "monuments" of our power now?

INDIAN SAVAGERY.

As a striking example of the inhuman treatment which the early Indians were capable of giving white people, we quote the following blood-curdling story from Mr. Cox' "Recollections of the Wabash Valley":

On the 11th of February, 1781, a wagoner named Irvin Hinton was sent from the block-house at Louisville, Ky., to Harrodsburg for a load of provisions for the fort. Two young men, Richard Rue and George Holman, aged respectively 19 and 16 years, were sent as guards to protect the wagon from the depredations of any hostile Indians who might be lurking in the cane-brakes or ravines through which they must pass. Soon after their start a severe snow-storm set in which lasted until afternoon. Lest the melting snow might dampen the powder in their rifles, the guards fired them off, intending to reload them as soon as the storm ceased. Hinton drove the horses while Rue walked a few rods ahead and Holman about the same distance behind. As they ascended a hill about eight miles from Louisville Hinton heard some one say Whoa to the horses. Supposing that something was wrong about the wagon, he stopped and asked Holman why he had called him to halt. Holman said that he had not spoken; Rue also denied it,

but said that he had heard the voice distinctly. At this time a voice cried out, "I will solve the mystery for you; it was Simon Girty that cried Whoa, and he meant what he said,"—at the same time emerging from a sink-hole a few rods from the roadside, followed by 13 Indians, who immediately surrounded the three Kentuckians and demanded them to surrender or die instantly. The little party, making a virtue of necessity, surrendered to this renegade white man and his Indian allies.

Being so near two forts, Girty made all possible speed in making fast his prisoners, selecting the lines and other parts of the harness, he prepared for an immediate flight across the Ohio. The pantaloons of the prisoners were cut off about four inches above the knees, and thus they started through the deep snow as fast as the horses could trot, leaving the wagon, containing a few empty barrels, standing in the road. They continued their march for several cold days, without fire at night, until they reached Wa-puc-canat-ta, where they compelled their prisoners to run the gauntlet as they entered the village. Hinton first ran the gauntlet and reached the council-house after receiving several severe blows upon the head and shoulders. Rue next ran between the lines, pursued by an Indian with an uplifted tomahawk. He far outstripped his pursuer and dodged most of the blows aimed at him. Holman complaining that it was too severe a test for a worn-out stripling like himself, was allowed to run between two lines of squaws and boys, and was followed by an Indian with a long switch.

The first council of the Indians did not dispose of these young men; they were waiting for the presence of other chiefs and warriors. Hinton escaped, but on the afternoon of the second day he was re-captured. Now the Indians were glad that they had an occasion to indulge in the infernal joy of burning him at once. Soon after their supper, which they shared with their victim, they drove the stake into the ground, piled up the fagots in a circle around it, stripped and blackened the prisoner, tied him to the stake, and applied the torch. It was a slow fire. The war-whoop then thrilled through the dark surrounding forest like the chorus of a band of infernal spirits escaped from pandemonium, and the scalp dance was struck up by those demons in human shape, who for hours encircled their victim, brandishing their tomahawks and war clubs, and venting their execrations upon the helpless sufferer, who died about midnight from the effects of the slow heat. As soon as he fell upon the ground, the Indian who first discovered

him in the woods that evening sprang in, sunk his tomahawk into his skull above the ear, and with his knife stripped off the scalp, which he bore back with him to the town as a trophy, and which was tauntingly thrust into the faces of Rue and Holman, with the question, "Can you smell the fire on the scalp of your red-headed friend? We cooked him and left him for the wolves to make a breakfast upon; that is the way we serve runaway prisoners."

After a march of three days more, the prisoners, Rue and Holman, had to run the gauntlets again, and barely got through with their lives. It was decided that they should both be burned at the stake that night, though this decision was far from being unanimous. The necessary preparations were made, dry sticks and brush were gathered and piled around two stakes, the faces and hands of the doomed men were blackened in the customary manner, and as the evening approached the poor wretches sat looking upon the setting sun for the last time. An unusual excitement was manifest in a number of chiefs who still lingered about the council-house. At a pause in the contention, a noble-looking Indian approached the prisoners, and after speaking a few words to the guards, took Holman by the hand, lifted him to his feet, cut the cords that bound him to his fellow prisoners, removed the black from his face and hands, put his hand kindly upon his head and said: "I adopt you as my son, to fill the place of the one I have lately buried; you are now a kinsman of Logan, the white man's friend, as he has been called, but who has lately proven himself to be a terrible avenger of the wrongs inflicted upon him by the bloody Cresap and his men." With evident reluctance, Girty interpreted this to Holman, who was thus unexpectedly freed.

But the preparations for the burning of Rue went on. Holman and Rue embraced each other most affectionately, with a sorrow too deep for description. Rue was then tied to one of the stakes; but the general contention among the Indians had not ceased. Just as the lighted fagots were about to be applied to the dry brush piled around the devoted youth, a tall, active young Shawnee, a son of the victim's captor, sprang into the ring, and cutting the cords which bound him to the stake, led him out amidst the deafening plaudits of a part of the crowd and the execrations of the rest. Regardless of threats, he caused water to be brought and the black to be washed from the face and hands of the prisoner, whose clothes were then returned to him, when the young brave said: "I take this young man to be my brother, in the place of one I lately lost;

I loved that brother well; I will love this one, too; my old mother will be glad when I tell her that I have brought her a son, in place of the dear departed one. We want no more victims. The burning of Red-head [Hinton] ought to satisfy us. These innocent young men do not merit such cruel fate; I would rather die myself than see this adopted brother burned at the stake."

A loud shout of approbation showed that the young Shawnee had triumphed, though dissension was manifest among the various tribes afterward. Some of them abandoned their trip to Detroit, others returned to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, a few turned toward the Mississinewa and the Wabash towns, while a portion continued to Detroit. Holman was taken back to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, where he remained most of the time of his captivity. Rue was taken first to the Mississinewa, then to the Wabash towns. Two years of his eventful captivity were spent in the region of the Wabash and Illinois rivers, but the last few months at Detroit; was in captivity altogether about three years and a half.

Rue effected his escape in the following manner: During one of the drunken revels of the Indians near Detroit one of them lost a purse of \$90; various tribes were suspected of feloniously keeping the treasure, and much ugly speculation was indulged in as to who was the thief. At length a prophet of a tribe that was not suspected was called to divine the mystery. He spread sand over a green deer-skin, watched it awhile and performed various manipulations, and professed to see that the money had been stolen and carried away by a tribe entirely different from any that had been suspicioned; but he was shrewd enough not to announce who the thief was or the tribe he belonged to, lest a war might arise. His decision quieted the belligerent uprisings threatened by the excited Indians.

Rue and two other prisoners saw this display of the prophet's skill and concluded to interrogate him soon concerning their families at home. The opportunity occurred in a few days, and the Indian seer actually astonished Rue with the accuracy with which he described his family, and added, "You all intend to make your escape, and you will effect it soon. You will meet with many trials and hardships in passing over so wild a district of country, inhabited by so many hostile nations of Indians. You will almost starve to death; but about the time you have given up all hope of finding game to sustain you in your famished condition, succor will come when you least expect it. The first game you will succeed in taking

will be a male of some kind; after that you will have plenty of game and return home in safety."

The prophet kept this matter a secret for the prisoners, and the latter in a few days set off upon their terrible journey, and had just such experience as the Indian prophet had foretold; they arrived home with their lives, but were pretty well worn out with the exposures and privations of a three weeks' journey.

On the return of Holman's party of Indians to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, much dissatisfaction existed in regard to the manner of his release from the sentence of condemnation pronounced against him by the council. Many were in favor of recalling the council and trying him again, and this was finally agreed to. The young man was again put upon trial for his life, with a strong probability of his being condemned to the stake. Both parties worked hard for victory in the final vote, which eventually proved to give a majority of one for the prisoner's acquittal.

While with the Indians, Holman saw them burn at the stake a Kentuckian named Richard Hogeland, who had been taken prisoner at the defeat of Col. Crawford. They commenced burning him at nine o'clock at night, and continued roasting him until ten o'clock the next day, before he expired. During his excruciating tortures he begged for some of them to end his life and sufferings with a gun or tomahawk. Finally his cruel tormentors promised they would, and cut several deep gashes in his flesh with their tomahawks, and shoveled up hot ashes and embers and threw them into the gaping wounds. When he was dead they stripped off his scalp, cut him to pieces and burnt him to ashes, which they scattered through the town to expel the evil spirits from it.

After a captivity of about three years and a half, Holman saw an opportunity of going on a mission for the destitute Indians, namely, of going to Harrodsburg, Ky., where he had a rich uncle, from whom they could get what supplies they wanted. They let him go with a guard, but on arriving at Louisville, where Gen. Clark was in command, he was ransomed, and he reached home only three days after the arrival of Rue. Both these men lived to a good old age, terminating their lives at their home about two miles south of Richmond, Ind.

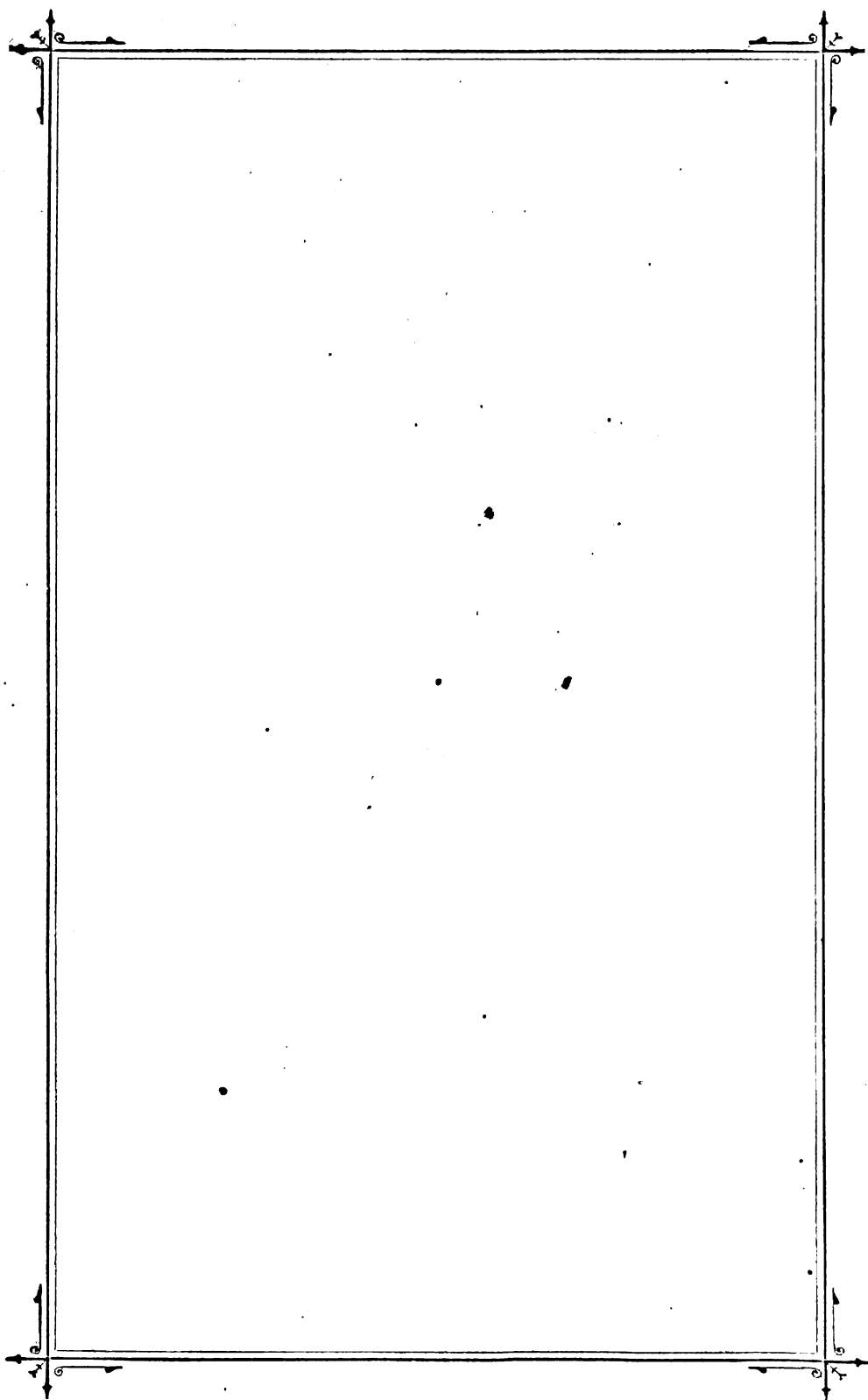
EXPEDITIONS OF COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

In the summer of 1778, Col. George Rogers Clark, a native of Albemarle county, Va., led a memorable expedition against the ancient French settlements about Kaskaskia and Post Vincennes. With respect to the magnitude of its design, the valor and perseverance with which it was carried on, and the memorable results which were produced by it, this expedition stands without a parallel in the early annals of the valley of the Mississippi. That portion of the West called Kentucky was occupied by Henderson & Co., who pretended to own the land and who held it at a high price. Col. Clark wished to test the validity of their claim and adjust the government of the country so as to encourage immigration. He accordingly called a meeting of the citizens at Harrodstown, to assemble June 6, 1776, and consider the claims of the company and consult with reference to the interest of the country. He did not at first publish the exact aim of this movement, lest parties would be formed in advance and block the enterprise; also, if the object of the meeting were not announced beforehand, the curiosity of the people to know what was to be proposed would bring out a much greater attendance.

The meeting was held on the day appointed, and delegates were elected to treat with the government of Virginia, to see whether it would be best to become a county in that State and be protected by it, etc. Various delays on account of the remoteness of the white settlers from the older communities of Virginia and the hostility of Indians in every direction, prevented a consummation of this object until some time in 1778. The government of Virginia was friendly to Clark's enterprise to a certain extent, but claimed that they had not authority to do much more than to lend a little assistance for which payment should be made at some future time, as it was not certain whether Kentucky would become a part of Virginia or not. Gov. Henry and a few gentlemen were individually so hearty in favor of Clark's benevolent undertaking that they assisted him all they could. Accordingly Mr. Clark organized his expedition, keeping every particular secret lest powerful parties would form in the West against him. He took in stores at Pitts-



GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK



burg and Wheeling, proceeded down the Ohio to the "Falls," where he took possession of an island of about seven acres, and divided it among a small number of families, for whose protection he constructed some light fortifications. At this time Post Vincennes comprised about 400 militia, and it was a daring undertaking for Col. Clark, with his small force, to go up against it and Kaskaskia, as he had planned. Indeed, some of his men, on hearing of his plan, deserted him. He conducted himself so as to gain the sympathy of the French, and through them also that of the Indians to some extent, as both these people were very bitter against the British, who had possession of the Lake Region.

From the nature of the situation Clark concluded it was best to take Kaskaskia first. The fact that the people regarded him as a savage rebel, he regarded as really a good thing in his favor; for after the first victory he would show them so much unexpected lenity that they would rally to his standard. In this policy he was indeed successful. He arrested a few men and put them in irons. The priest of the village, accompanied by five or six aged citizens, waited on Clark and said that the inhabitants expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again, and they begged to be permitted to assemble in their church to take leave of each other. Clark mildly replied that he had nothing against their religion, that they might continue to assemble in their church, but not venture out of town, etc. Thus, by what has since been termed the "Rarey" method of taming horses, Clark showed them he had power over them but designed them no harm, and they readily took the oath of allegiance to Virginia.

After Clark's arrival at Kaskaskia it was difficult to induce the French settlers to accept the "Continental paper" introduced by him and his troops. Nor until Col. Vigo arrived there and guaranteed its redemption would they receive it. Peltries and piastres formed the only currency, and Vigo found great difficulty in explaining Clark's financial arrangements. "Their commandants never made money," was the reply to Vigo's explanation of the policy of the old Dominion. But notwithstanding the guarantees, the Continental paper fell very low in the market. Vigo had a trading establishment at Kaskaskia, where he sold coffee at one dollar a pound, and all the other necessities of life at an equally reasonable price. The unsophisticated Frenchmen were generally asked in what kind of money they would pay their little bills.

"Douleur," was the general reply; and as an authority on the subject says, "It took about twenty Continental dollars to purchase a silver dollar's worth of coffee; and as the French word "*douleur*" signifies grief or pain, perhaps no word either in the French or English languages expressed the idea more correctly than the *douleur* for a Continental dollar. At any rate it was truly *douleur* to the Colonel, for he never received a single dollar in exchange for the large amount taken from him in order to sustain Clark's credit.

Now, the post at Vincennes, defended by Fort Sackville, came next. The priest just mentioned, Mr. Gibault, was really friendly to "the American interest;" he had spiritual charge of the church at Vincennes, and he with several others were deputed to assemble the people there and authorize them to garrison their own fort like a free and independent people, etc. This plan had its desired effect, and the people took the oath of allegiance to the State of Virginia and became citizens of the United States. Their style of language and conduct changed to a better hue, and they surprised the numerous Indians in the vicinity by displaying a new flag and informing them that their old father, the King of France, was come to life again, and was mad at them for fighting the English; and they advised them to make peace with the Americans as soon as they could, otherwise they might expect to make the land very bloody, etc. The Indians concluded they would have to fall in line, and they offered no resistance. Capt. Leonard Helm, an American, was left in charge of this post, and Clark began to turn his attention to other points. But before leaving this section of the country he made treaties of peace with the Indians; this he did, however, by a different method from what had always before been followed. By indirect methods he caused them to come to him, instead of going to them. He was convinced that inviting them to treaties was considered by them in a different manner from what the whites expected, and imputed them to fear, and that giving them great presents confirmed it. He accordingly established treaties with the Piankeshaws, Oniatenons, Kickapoos, Illinois, Kaskaskias, Peorias and branches of some other tribes that inhabited the country between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. Upon this the General Assembly of the State of Virginia declared all the citizens settled west of the Ohio organized into a county of that State, to be known as "Illinois" county; but before the provisions of the law could be carried into effect, Henry Hamilton, the British Lieutenant-Governor of Detroit, collected an army of about

30 regulars, 50 French volunteers and 400 Indians, went down and re-took the post Vincennes in December, 1778. No attempt was made by the population to defend the town. Capt. Helm and a man named Henry were the only Americans at the fort, the only members of the garrison. Capt. Helm was taken prisoner and a number of the French inhabitants disarmed.

Col. Clark, hearing of the situation, determined to re-capture the place. He accordingly gathered together what force he could in this distant land, 170 men, and on the 5th of February, started from Kaskaskia and crossed the river of that name. The weather was very wet, and the low lands were pretty well covered with water. The march was difficult, and the Colonel had to work hard to keep his men in spirits. He suffered them to shoot game whenever they wished and eat it like Indian war-dancers, each company by turns inviting the others to their feasts, which was the case every night. Clark waded through water as much as any of them, and thus stimulated the men by his example. They reached the Little Wabash on the 13th, after suffering many and great hardships. Here a camp was formed, and without waiting to discuss plans for crossing the river, Clark ordered the men to construct a vessel, and pretended that crossing the stream would be only a piece of amusement, although inwardly he held a different opinion.

The second day afterward a reconnoitering party was sent across the river, who returned and made an encouraging report. A scaffolding was built on the opposite shore, upon which the baggage was placed as it was tediously ferried over, and the new camping ground was a nice half acre of dry land. There were many amusements, indeed, in getting across the river, which put all the men in high spirits. The succeeding two or three days they had to march through a great deal of water, having on the night of the 17th to encamp in the water, near the Big Wabash.

At daybreak on the 18th they heard the signal gun at Vincennes, and at once commenced their march. Reaching the Wabash about two o'clock, they constructed rafts to cross the river on a boat-stealing expedition, but labored all day and night to no purpose. On the 19th they began to make a canoe, in which a second attempt to steal boats was made, but this expedition returned, reporting that there were two "large fires" within a mile of them. Clark sent a canoe down the river to meet the vessel that was supposed to be on her way up with the supplies, with orders to hasten forward day and night. This was their last hope, as their provisions were entirely

gone, and starvation seemed to be hovering about them. The next day they commenced to make more canoes, when about noon the sentinel on the river brought a boat with five Frenchmen from the fort. From this party they learned that they were not as yet discovered. All the army crossed the river in two canoes the next day, and as Clark had determined to reach the town that night, he ordered his men to move forward. They plunged into the water sometimes to the neck, for over three miles.

Without food, benumbed with cold, up to their waists in water, covered with broken ice, the men at one time mutinied and refused to march. All the persuasions of Clark had no effect upon the half-starved and half-frozen soldiers. In one company was a small drummer boy, and also a sergeant who stood six feet two inches in socks, and stout and athletic. He was devoted to Clark. The General mounted the little drummer on the shoulders of the stalwart sergeant and ordered him to plunge into the water, half-frozen as it was. He did so, the little boy beating the charge from his lofty perch, while Clark, sword in hand, followed them, giving the command as he threw aside the floating ice, "Forward." Elated and amused with the scene, the men promptly obeyed, holding their rifles above their heads, and in spite of all the obstacles they reached the high land in perfect safety. But for this and the ensuing days of this campaign we quote from Clark's account:

"This last day's march through the water was far superior to anything the Frenchmen had any idea of. They were backward in speaking; said that the nearest land to us was a small league, a sugar camp on the bank of the river. A canoe was sent off and returned without finding that we could pass. I went in her myself and sounded the water and found it as deep as to my neck. I returned with a design to have the men transported on board the canoes to the sugar camp, which I knew would expend the whole day and ensuing night, as the vessels would pass slowly through the bushes. The loss of so much time to men half starved was a matter of consequence. I would have given now a great deal for a day's provision, or for one of our horses. I returned but slowly to the troops, giving myself time to think. On our arrival all ran to hear what was the report; every eye was fixed on me; I unfortunately spoke in a serious manner to one of the officers. The whole were alarmed without knowing what I said. I viewed their confusion for about one minute; I whispered to those near me to do as I did, immediately put some water in my hand, poured on powder, blackened my

face, gave the war-whoop, and marched into the water without saying a word. The party gazed and fell in, one after another without saying a word, like a flock of sheep. I ordered those near me to begin a favorite song of theirs; it soon passed through the line, and the whole went on cheerfully.

"I now intended to have them transported across the deepest part of the water; but when about waist-deep, one of the men informed me that he thought he felt a path; we examined and found it so, and concluded that it kept on the highest ground, which it did, and by taking pains to follow it, we got to the sugar camp with no difficulty, where there was about half an acre of dry ground,—at least ground not under water, and there we took up our lodging.

* * * * *

"The night had been colder than any we had had, and the ice in the morning was one-half or three-quarters of an inch thick in still water; the morning was the finest. A little after sunrise I lectured the whole; what I said to them I forget, but I concluded by informing them that passing the plain then in full view, and reaching the opposite woods would put an end to their fatigue; that in a few hours they would have a sight of their long wished-for object; and immediately stepped into the water without waiting for any reply. A huzza took place. As we generally marched through the water in a line, before the third man entered, I called to Major Bowman, ordering him to fall in the rear of the 25 men, and put to death any man who refused to march. This met with a cry of approbation, and on we went. Getting about the middle of the plain, the water about mid-deep, I found myself sensibly failing; and as there were no trees nor bushes for the men to support themselves by, I feared that many of the weak would be drowned. I ordered the canoes to make the land, discharge their loading, and play backward and forward with all diligence and pick up the men; and to encourage the party, sent some of the strongest men forward, with orders when they got to a certain distance, to pass the word back that the water was getting shallow, and when getting near the woods, to cry out land. This stratagem had its desired effect; the men exerted themselves almost beyond their abilities, the weak holding by the stronger. The water, however, did not become shallower, but continued deepening. Getting to the woods where the men expected land, the water was up to my shoulders; but gaining the woods was of great consequence; all the low men and weakly hung to the trees and floated on the old logs until they were

taken off by the canoes; the strong and tall got ashore and built fires. Many would reach the shore and fall with their bodies half in the water, not being able to support themselves without it.

"This was a dry and delightful spot of ground of about ten acres. Fortunately, as if designed by Providence, a canoe of Indian squaws and children was coming up to town, and took through this part of the plain as a nigh way; it was discovered by our canoe-men as they were out after the other men. They gave chase and took the Indian canoe, on board of which was nearly half a quarter of buffalo, some corn, tallow, kettles, etc. This was an invaluable prize. Broth was immediately made and served out, especially to the weakly; nearly all of us got a little; but a great many gave their part to the weakly, saying something cheering to their comrades. By the afternoon, this refreshment and fine weather had greatly invigorated the whole party.

"Crossing a narrow and deep lake in the canoes, and marching some distance, we came to a copse of timber called 'Warrior's Island.' We were now in full view of the fort and town; it was about two miles distant, with not a shrub intervening. Every man now feasted his eyes and forgot that he had suffered anything, saying that all which had passed was owing to good policy, and nothing but what a man could bear, and that a soldier had no right to think, passing from one extreme to the other,—which is common in such cases. And now stratagem was necessary. The plain between us and the town was not a perfect level; the sunken grounds were covered with water full of ducks. We observed several men within a half a mile of us shooting ducks, and sent out some of our active young Frenchmen to take one of these men prisoners without alarming the rest, which they did. The information we got from this person was similar to that which we got from those taken on the river, except that of the British having that evening completed the wall of the fort, and that there were a great many Indians in town.

"Our situation was now critical. No possibility of retreat in case of defeat, and in full view of a town containing at this time more than 600 men, troops, inhabitants and Indians. The crew of the galley, though not 50 men, would have been now a re-enforcement of immense magnitude to our little army, if I may so call it, but we would not think of them. We were now in the situation that I had labored to get ourselves in. The idea of being made prisoner was foreign to almost every man, as they expected nothing but torture from the savages if they fell into their hands. Our fate was

now to be determined; probably in a few hours; we knew that nothing but the most daring conduct would insure success; I knew also that a number of the inhabitants wished us well. This was a favorable circumstance; and as there was but little probability of our remaining until dark undiscovered, I determined to begin operations immediately, and therefore wrote the following placard to the inhabitants:

To the Inhabitants of Post Vincennes:

Gentlemen:—Being now within two miles of your village with my army, determined to take your fort this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method to request such of you as are true citizens and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you, to remain still in your houses; and those, if any there be, that are friends to the king, will instantly repair to the fort and join the hair-buyer general and fight like men; and if any such as do not go to the fort shall be discovered afterward, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary, those who are true friends to liberty may depend on being well treated; and I once more request them to keep out of the streets; for every one I find in arms on my arrival I shall treat as an enemy.

[Signed]

G. R. CLARK.

“I had various ideas on the results of this letter. I knew it could do us no damage, but that it would cause the lukewarm to be decided, and encourage our friends and astonish our enemies. We anxiously viewed this messenger until he entered the town, and in a few minutes we discovered by our glasses some stir in every street we could penetrate, and great numbers running or riding out into the commons, we supposed to view us, which was the case. But what surprised us was that nothing had yet happened that had the appearance of the garrison being alarmed,—neither gun nor drum. We began to suppose that the information we got from our prisoners was false, and that the enemy had already knew of us and were prepared. A little before sunset we displayed ourselves in full view of the town,—crowds gazing at us. We were plunging ourselves into certain destruction or success; there was no midway thought of. We had but little to say to our men, except inculcating an idea of the necessity of obedience, etc. We moved on slowly in full view of the town; but as it was a point of some consequence to us to make ourselves appear formidable, we, in leaving the covert we were in, marched and counter-marched in such a manner that we appeared numerous. Our colors were displayed to the best advantage; and as the low plain we marched through was

not a perfect level, but had frequent risings in it, of 7 or 8 higher than the common level, which was covered with water; and as these risings generally run in an oblique direction to the town, we took the advantage of one of them, marching through the water by it, which completely prevented our being numbered. We gained the heights back of the town. As there were as yet no hostile appearance, we were impatient to have the cause unriddled. Lieut. Bayley was ordered with 14 men to march and fire on the fort; the main body moved in a different direction and took possession of the strongest part of the town."

Clark then sent a written order to Hamilton commanding him to surrender immediately or he would be treated as a murderer; Hamilton replied that he and his garrison were not disposed to be awed into any action unworthy of British subjects. After one hour more of fighting, Hamilton proposed a truce of three days for conference, on condition that each side cease all defensive work; Clark rejoined that he would "not agree to any terms other than Mr. Hamilton surrendering himself and garrison prisoners at discretion," and added that if he, Hamilton, wished to talk with him he could meet him immediately at the church with Capt. Helm. In less than an hour Clark dictated the terms of surrender, Feb. 24, 1779. Hamilton agreed to the total surrender because, as he there claimed in writing, he was too far from aid from his own government, and because of the "unanimity" of his officers in the surrender, and his "confidence in a generous enemy."

"Of this expedition, of its results, of its importance, of the merits of those engaged in it, of their bravery, their skill, of their prudence, of their success, a volume would not more than suffice for the details. Suffice it to say that in my opinion, and I have accurately and critically weighed and examined all the results produced by the contests in which we were engaged during the Revolutionary war, that for bravery, for hardships endured, for skill and consummate tact and prudence on the part of the commander, obedience, discipline and love of country on the part of his followers, for the immense benefits acquired, and signal advantages obtained by it for the whole union, it was second to no enterprise undertaken during that struggle. I might add, second to no undertaking in ancient or modern warfare. The whole credit of this conquest belongs to two men; Gen. George Rogers Clark and Col. Francis Vigo. And when we consider that by it the whole territory now

covered by the three great states of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan was added to the union, and so admitted to be by the British commissioners at the preliminaries to the treaty of peace in 1783; (and but for this very conquest, the boundaries of our territories west would have been the Ohio instead of the Mississippi, and so acknowledged by both our commissioners and the British at that conference;) a territory embracing upward of 2,000,000 people, the human mind is lost in the contemplation of its effects; and we can but wonder that a force of 170 men, the whole number of Clark's troops, should by this single action have produced such important results." [John Law.

The next day Clark sent a detachment of 60 men up the river Wabash to intercept some boats which were laden with provisions and goods from Detroit. This force was placed under command of Capt. Helm, Major Bosseron and Major Legras, and they proceeded up the river, in three armed boats, about 120 miles, when the British boats, about seven in number, were surprised and captured without firing a gun. These boats, which had on board about \$50,000 worth of goods and provisions, were manned by about 40 men, among whom was Philip Dejean, a magistrate of Detroit. The provisions were taken for the public, and distributed among the soldiery.

Having organized a military government at Vincennes and appointed Capt. Helm commandant of the town, Col. Clark returned in the vessel to Kaskaskia, where he was joined by reinforcements from Kentucky under Capt. George. Meanwhile, a party of traders who were going to the falls, were killed and plundered by the Delawares of White River; the news of this disaster having reached Clark, he sent a dispatch to Capt. Helm ordering him to make war on the Delawares and use every means in his power to destroy them; to show no mercy to the men, but to save the women and children. This order was executed without delay. Their camps were attacked in every quarter where they could be found. Many fell, and others were carried to Post Vincennes and put to death. The surviving Delawares at once pleaded for mercy and appeared anxious to make some atonement for their bad conduct. To these overtures Capt. Helm replied that Col. Clark, the "Big Knife," had ordered the war, and that he had no power to lay down the hatchet, but that he would suspend hostilities until a messenger could be sent to Kaskaskia. This was done, and the crafty Colonel, well understanding the Indian character, sent a

message to the Delawares, telling them that he would not accept their friendship or treat with them for peace; but that if they could get some of the neighboring tribes to become responsible for their future conduct, he would discontinue the war and spare their lives; otherwise they must all perish.

Accordingly a council was called of all the Indians in the neighborhood, and Clark's answer was read to the assembly. After due deliberation the Piankeshaws took on themselves to answer for the future good conduct of the Delawares, and the "Grand Door" in a long speech denounced their base conduct. This ended the war with the Delawares and secured the respect of the neighboring tribes.

Clark's attention was next turned to the British post at Detroit, but being unable to obtain sufficient troops he abandoned the enterprise.

CLARK'S INGENIOUS RUSE AGAINST THE INDIANS.

Tradition says that when Clark captured Hamilton and his garrison at Fort Sackville, he took possession of the fort and kept the British flag flying, dressed his sentinels with the uniform of the British soldiery, and let everything about the premises remain as they were, so that when the Indians sympathizing with the British arrived they would walk right into the citadel, into the jaws of death. His success was perfect. Sullen and silent, with the scalplock of his victims hanging at his girdle, and in full expectation of his reward from Hamilton, the unwary savage, unconscious of danger and wholly ignorant of the change that had just been effected in his absence, passed the supposed British sentry at the gate of the fort unmolested and unchallenged; but as soon as in, a volley from the rifles of a platoon of Clark's men, drawn up and awaiting his coming, pierced their hearts and sent the unconscious savage, reeking with murder, to that tribunal to which he had so frequently, by order of the hair-buyer general, sent his American captives, from the infant in the cradle to the grandfather of the family, tottering with age and infirmity. It was a just retribution, and few men but Clark would have planned such a ruse or carried it out successfully. It is reported that fifty Indians met this fate within the fort; and probably Hamilton, a prisoner there, witnessed it all.

SUBSEQUENT CAREER OF HAMILTON.

Henry Hamilton, who had acted as Lieutenant and Governor of the British possessions under Sir George Carleton, was sent for-

ward, with two other prisoners of war, Dejean and LaMothe, to Williamsburg, Va., early in June following, 1779. Proclamations, in his own handwriting, were found, in which he had offered a specific sum for every American scalp brought into the camp, either by his own troops or his allies, the Indians; and from this he was denominated the "hair-buyer General." This and much other testimony of living witnesses at the time, all showed what a savage he was. Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, being made aware of the inhumanity of this wretch, concluded to resort to a little retaliation by way of closer confinement. Accordingly he ordered that these three prisoners be put in irons, confined in a dungeon, deprived of the use of pen, ink and paper, and be excluded from all conversation except with their keeper. Major General Phillips, a British officer out on parole in the vicinity of Charlottesville, where the prisoners now were, in closer confinement, remonstrated, and President Washington, while approving of Jefferson's course, requested a mitigation of the severe order, lest the British be goaded to desperate measures.

Soon afterward Hamilton was released on parole, and he subsequently appeared in Canada, still acting as if he had jurisdiction in the United States.

GIBAULT.

The faithful, self-sacrificing and patriotic services of Father Pierre Gibault in behalf of the Americans require a special notice of him in this connection. He was the parish priest at Vincennes, as well as at Kaskaskia. He was, at an early period, a Jesuit missionary to the Illinois. Had it not been for the influence of this man, Clark could not have obtained the influence of the citizens at either place. He gave all his property, to the value of 1,500 Spanish milled dollars, to the support of Col. Clark's troops, and never received a single dollar in return. So far as the records inform us, he was given 1,500 Continental paper dollars, which proved in the end entirely valueless. He modestly petitioned from the Government a small allowance of land at Cahokia, but we find no account of his ever receiving it. He was dependent upon the public in his older days, and in 1790 Winthrop Sargent "conceded" to him a lot of about "14 toises, one side to Mr. Millet, another to Mr. Vaudrey, and to two streets,"—a vague description of land.

VIGO.

Col. Francis Vigo was born in Mondovi, in the kingdom of Sardinia, in 1747. He left his parents and guardians at a very early age, and enlisted in a Spanish regiment as a soldier. The regiment was ordered to Havana, and a detachment of it subsequently to New Orleans, then a Spanish post; Col. Vigo accompanied this detachment. But he left the army and engaged in trading with the Indians on the Arkansas and its tributaries. Next he settled at St. Louis, also a Spanish post, where he became closely connected, both in friendship and business, with the Governor of Upper Louisiana, then residing at the same place. This friendship he enjoyed, though he could only write his name; and we have many circumstantial evidences that he was a man of high intelligence, honor, purity of heart, and ability. Here he was living when Clark captured Kaskaskia, and was extensively engaged in trading up the Missouri.

A Spaniard by birth and allegiance, he was under no obligation to assist the Americans. Spain was at peace with Great Britain, and any interference by her citizens was a breach of neutrality, and subjected an individual, especially one of the high character and standing of Col. Vigo, to all the contumely, loss and vengeance which British power could inflict. But Col. Vigo did not falter. With an innate love of liberty, an attachment to Republican principles, and an ardent sympathy for an oppressed people struggling for their rights, he overlooked all personal consequences, and as soon as he learned of Clark's arrival at Kaskaskia, he crossed the line and went to Clark and tendered him his means and influence, both of which were joyfully accepted.

Knowing Col. Vigo's influence with the ancient inhabitants of the country, and desirous of obtaining some information from Vincennes, from which he had not heard for several months, Col. Clark proposed to him that he might go to that place and learn the actual state of affairs. Vigo went without hesitation, but on the Embarrass river he was seized by a party of Indians, plundered of all he possessed, and brought a prisoner before Hamilton, then in possession of the post, which he had a short time previously captured, holding Capt. Helm a prisoner of war. Being a Spanish subject, and consequently a non-combatant, Gov. Hamilton, although he strongly suspected the motives of the visit, dared not confine him, but admitted him to parole, on the single condition that he should daily report himself at the fort. But Hamilton was embar-

rassed by his detention, being besieged by the inhabitants of the town, who loved Vigo and threatened to withdraw their support from the garrison if he would not release him. Father Gibault was the chief pleader for Vigo's release. Hamilton finally yielded, on condition that he, Vigo, would do no injury to the British interests on his way to St. Louis. He went to St. Louis, sure enough, doing no injury to British interests, but immediately returned to Kaskaskia and reported to Clark in detail all he had learned at Vincennes, without which knowledge Clark would have been unable to accomplish his famous expedition to that post with final triumph. The redemption of this country from the British is due as much, probably, to Col. Vigo as Col. Clark.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Col. John Todd, Lieutenant for the county of Illinois, in the spring of 1779 visited the old settlements at Vincennes and Kaskaskia, and organized temporary civil governments in nearly all the settlements west of the Ohio. Previous to this, however, Clark had established a military government at Kaskaskia and Vincennes, appointed commandants in both places and taken up his headquarters at the falls of the Ohio, where he could watch the operations of the enemy and save the frontier settlements from the depredations of Indian warfare. On reaching the settlements, Col. Todd issued a proclamation regulating the settlement of unoccupied lands and requiring the presentation of all claims to the lands settled, as the number of adventurers who would shortly overrun the country would be serious. He also organized a Court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Vincennes, in the month of June, 1779. This Court was composed of several magistrates and presided over by Col. J. M. P. Legras, who had been appointed commandant at Vincennes. Acting from the precedents established by the early French commandants in the West, this Court began to grant tracts of land to the French and American inhabitants; and to the year 1783, it had granted to different parties about 26,000 acres of land; 22,000 more was granted in this manner by 1787, when the practice was prohibited by Gen. Harmer. These tracts varied in size from a house lot to 500 acres. Besides this loose business, the Court entered into a stupendous speculation, one not altogether creditable to its honor and dignity. The commandant and the magistrates under him suddenly adopted the opinion that they were invested

with the authority to dispose of the whole of that large region which in 1842 had been granted by the Piankeshaws to the French inhabitants of Vincennes. Accordingly a very convenient arrangement was entered into by which the whole tract of country mentioned was to be divided between the members of the honorable Court. A record was made to that effect, and in order to gloss over the steal, each member took pains to be absent from Court on the day that the order was made in his favor.

In the fall of 1780 La Balme, a Frenchman, made an attempt to capture the British garrison of Detroit by leading an expedition against it from Kaskaskia. At the head of 30 men he marched to Vincennes, where his force was slightly increased. From this place he proceeded to the British trading post at the head of the Maumee, where Fort Wayne now stands, plundered the British traders and Indians and then retired. While encamped on the bank of a small stream on his retreat, he was attacked by a band of Miamis, a number of his men were killed, and his expedition against Detroit was ruined.

In this manner border war continued between Americans and their enemies, with varying victory, until 1783, when the treaty of Paris was concluded, resulting in the establishment of the independence of the United States. Up to this time the territory now included in Indiana belonged by conquest to the State of Virginia; but in January, 1783, the General Assembly of that State resolved to cede to the Congress of the United States all the territory northwest of the Ohio. The conditions offered by Virginia were accepted by Congress Dec. 20, that year, and early in 1784 the transfer was completed. In 1783 Virginia had platted the town of Clarksville, at the falls of the Ohio. The deed of cession provided that the territory should be laid out into States, containing a suitable extent of territory not less than 100 nor more than 150 miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances would permit; and that the States so formed shall be distinct Republican States and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States. The other conditions of the deed were as follows: That the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by Virginia in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts and garrisons within and for the defense, or in acquiring any part of the territory so ceded or relinquished, shall be fully reimbursed by the United States; that the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kas-

kaskia, Post Vincennes and the neighboring villages who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their titles and possessions confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges; that a quantity not exceeding 150,000 acres of land, promised by Virginia, shall be allowed and granted to the then Colonel, now General, George Rogers Clark, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment, who marched with him when the posts and of Kaskaskia and Vincennes were reduced, and to the officers and soldiers that have been since incorporated into the said regiment, to be laid off in one tract, the length of which not to exceed double the breadth, in such a place on the northwest side of the Ohio as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be afterward divided among the officers and soldiers in due proportion according to the laws of Virginia; that in case the quantity of good lands on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland river, and between Green river and Tennessee river, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops upon Continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line, bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency shall be made up to the said troops in good lands to be laid off between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the river Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia; that all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for or appropriated to any of the before-mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia included, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatever.

After the above deed of cession had been accepted by Congress, in the spring of 1784, the matter of the future government of the territory was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Jefferson of Virginia, Chase of Maryland and Howell of Rhode Island, which committee reported an ordinance for its government, providing, among other things, that slavery should not exist in said territory after 1800, except as punishment of criminals; but this article of the ordinance was rejected. and an ordinance for the temporary

government of the county was adopted. In 1785 laws were passed by Congress for the disposition of lands in the territory and prohibiting the settlement of unappropriated lands by reckless speculators. But human passion is ever strong enough to evade the law to some extent, and large associations, representing considerable means, were formed for the purpose of monopolizing the land business. Millions of acres were sold at one time by Congress to associations on the installment plan, and so far as the Indian titles could be extinguished, the work of settling and improving the lands was pushed rapidly forward.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

This ordinance has a marvelous and interesting history. Considerable controversy has been indulged in as to who is entitled to the credit for framing it. This belongs, undoubtedly, to Nathan Dane; and to Rufus King and Timothy Pickering belong the credit for suggesting the proviso contained in it against slavery, and also for aids to religion and knowledge, and for assuring forever the common use, without charge, of the great national highways of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and their tributaries to all the citizens of the United States. To Thomas Jefferson is also due much credit, as some features of this ordinance were embraced in his ordinance of 1784. But the part taken by each in the long, laborious and eventful struggle which had so glorious a consummation in the ordinance, consecrating forever, by one imprescriptible and unchangeable monument, the very heart of our country to Freedom, Knowledge, and Union, will forever honor the names of those illustrious statesmen.

Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory, but the South voted him down every time he proposed a measure of this nature. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in session in New York. On July 5, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the Northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe. The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden

and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty.

Cutler was a graduate of Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. As a scientist in America his name stood second only to that of Franklin. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a Massachusetts company that desired to purchase a tract of land, now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent, which enabled him to represent a demand for 5,500,000 acres. As this would reduce the national debt, and Jefferson's policy was to provide for the public credit, it presented a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the North-western region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The entire South rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the Western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends in the South, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most prominent points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.
3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing,—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it,—he took his horse and buggy and started for the constitutional convention at Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted. Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, a vast empire, were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and morality. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared to save the union of States, for it was this act that was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder and tried to have the compact repealed. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact and opposed repeal. Thus it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

The "Northwestern Territory" included of course what is now the State of Indiana; and Oct 5, 1787, Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was elected by Congress Governor of this territory. Upon commencing the duties of his office he was instructed to ascertain the real temper of the Indians and do all in his power to remove the causes for controversy between them and the United States, and to effect the extinguishment of Indian titles to all the land possible. The Governor took up quarters in the new settlement of Marietta, Ohio, where he immediately began the organization of the government of the territory. The first session of the General Court of the new territory was held at that place in 1788, the Judges being Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John C. Symmes, but under the ordinance Gov. St. Clair was President of the Court. After the first session, and after the necessary laws for government were adopted, Gov. St. Clair, accompanied by the Judges, visited Kaskaskia for the purpose of organizing a civil government there. Full instructions had been sent to Maj. Hamtramck, commandant at Vincennes, to ascertain the exact feeling and temper of the Indian tribes of the Wabash. These instructions were accompanied by speeches to each of the tribes. A Frenchman named Antoine Gamelin was dispatched with these messages April 5, 1790, who visited nearly all the tribes on the Wabash, St. Joseph and St.

Mary's rivers, but was coldly received; most of the chiefs being dissatisfied with the policy of the Americans toward them, and prejudiced through English misrepresentation. Full accounts of his adventures among the tribes reached Gov. St. Clair at Kaskaskia in June, 1790. Being satisfied that there was no prospect of effecting a general peace with the Indians of Indiana, he resolved to visit Gen. Harmar at his headquarters at Fort Washington and consult with him on the means of carrying an expedition against the hostile Indians; but before leaving he intrusted Winthrop Sargent, the Secretary of the Territory, with the execution of the resolutions of Congress regarding the lands and settlers on the Wabash. He directed that officer to proceed to Vincennes, lay out a county there, establish the militia and appoint the necessary civil and military officers. Accordingly Mr. Sargent went to Vincennes and organized Camp Knox, appointed the officers, and notified the inhabitants to present their claims to lands. In establishing these claims the settlers found great difficulty, and concerning this matter the Secretary in his report to the President wrote as follows:

"Although the lands and lots which were awarded to the inhabitants appeared from very good oral testimony to belong to those persons to whom they were awarded, either by original grants, purchase or inheritance, yet there was scarcely one case in twenty where the title was complete, owing to the desultory manner in which public business had been transacted and some other unfortunate causes. The original concessions by the French and British commandants were generally made upon a small scrap of paper, which it has been customary to lodge in the notary's office, who has seldom kept any book of record, but committed the most important land concerns to loose sheets, which in process of time have come into possession of persons that have fraudulently destroyed them; or, unacquainted with their consequence, innocently lost or trifled them away. By French usage they are considered family inheritances, and often descend to women and children. In one instance, and during the government of St. Ange here, a royal notary ran off with all the public papers in his possession, as by a certificate produced to me. And I am very sorry further to observe that in the office of Mr. Le Grand, which continued from 1777 to 1787, and where should have been the vouchers for important land transactions, the records have been so falsified, and there is such gross fraud and forgery, as to invalidate all evidence and information which I might have otherwise acquired from his papers."

Mr. Sargent says there were about 150 French families at Vincennes in 1790. The heads of all these families had been at some time vested with certain titles to a portion of the soil; and while the Secretary was busy in straightening out these claims, he received a petition signed by 80 Americans, asking for the confirmation of grants of land ceded by the Court organized by Col. John Todd under the authority of Virginia. With reference to this cause, Congress, March 3, 1791, empowered the Territorial Governor, in cases where land had been actually improved and cultivated under a supposed grant for the same, to confirm to the persons who made such improvements the lands supposed to have been granted, not, however, exceeding the quantity of 400 acres to any one person.

LIQUOR AND GAMING LAWS.

The General Court in the summer of 1790, Acting Governor Sargent presiding, passed the following laws with reference to vending liquor among the Indians and others, and with reference to games of chance:

1. An act to prohibit the giving or selling intoxicating liquors to Indians residing in or coming into the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, and for preventing foreigners from trading with Indians therein.

2. An act prohibiting the sale of spirituous or other intoxicating liquors to soldiers in the service of the United States, being within ten miles of any military post in the territory; and to prevent the selling or pawning of arms, ammunition, clothing or accoutrements.

3. An act prohibiting every species of gaming for money or property, and for making void contracts and payments made in consequence thereof, and for restraining the disorderly practice of discharging arms at certain hours and places.

Winthrop Sargent's administration was highly eulogized by the citizens at Vincennes, in a testimonial drawn up and signed by a committee of officers. He had conducted the investigation and settlement of land claims to the entire satisfaction of the residents, had upheld the principles of free government in keeping with the animus of the American Revolution, and had established in good order the machinery of a good and wise government. In the same address Major Hamtramck also received a fair share of praise for his judicious management of affairs.

MILITARY HISTORY 1790-1800.

EXPEDITIONS OF HARMAR, SCOTT AND WILKINSON.

Gov. St. Clair, on his arrival at Fort Washington from Kaskaskia, had a long conversation with Gen. Harmar, and concluded to send a powerful force to chastise the savages about the headwaters of the Wabash. He had been empowered by the President to call on Virginia for 1,000 troops and on Pennsylvania for 500, and he immediately availed himself of this resource, ordering 300 of the Virginia militia to muster at Fort Steuben and march with the garrison of that fort to Vincennes, and join Maj. Hamtramck, who had orders to call for aid from the militia of Vincennes, march up the Wabash, and attack any of the Indian villages which he might think he could overcome. The remaining 1,200 of the militia were ordered to rendezvous at Fort Washington, and to join the regular troops at that post under command of Gen. Harmar. At this time the United States troops in the West were estimated by Gen. Harmar at 400 effective men. These, with the militia, gave him a force of 1,450 men. With this army Gen. Harmar marched from Fort Washington Sept. 30, and arrived at the Maumee Oct. 17. They commenced the work of punishing the Indians, but were not very successful. The savages, it is true, received a severe scourging, but the militia behaved so badly as to be of little or no service. A detachment of 340 militia and 60 regulars, under the command of Col. Hardin, were sorely defeated on the Maumee Oct. 22. The next day the army took up the line of march for Fort Washington, which place they reached Nov. 4, having lost in the expedition 183 killed and 31 wounded; the Indians lost about as many. During the progress of this expedition Maj. Hamtramck marched up the Wabash from Vincennes, as far as the Vermillion river, and destroyed several deserted villages, but without finding an enemy to oppose him.

Although the savages seem to have been severely punished by these expeditions, yet they refused to sue for peace, and continued their hostilities. Thereupon the inhabitants of the frontier settlements of Virginia took alarm, and the delegates of Ohio, Monon-

gahela, Harrison, Randolph, Greenbrier, Kanawha and Montgomery counties sent a joint memorial to the Governor of Virginia, saying that the defenseless condition of the counties, forming a line of nearly 400 miles along the Ohio river, exposed to the hostile invasion of their Indian enemies, destitute of every kind of support, was truly alarming; for, notwithstanding all the regulations of the General Government in that country, they have reason to lament that they have been up to that time ineffectual for their protection; nor indeed could it be otherwise, for the garrisons kept by the Continental troops on the Ohio river, if of any use at all, must protect only the Kentucky settlements, as they immediately covered that country. They further stated in their memorial: "We beg leave to observe that we have reason to fear that the consequences of the defeat of our army by the Indians in the late expedition will be severely felt on our frontiers, as there is no doubt that the Indians will, in their turn, being flushed with victory, invade our settlements and exercise all their horrid murder upon the inhabitants thereof whenever the weather will permit them to travel. Then is it not better to support us where we are, be the expense what it may, than to oblige such a number of your brave citizens, who have so long supported, and still continue to support, a dangerous frontier (although thousands of their relatives in the flesh have in the prosecution thereof fallen a sacrifice to savage inventions) to quit the country, after all they have done and suffered, when you know that a frontier must be supported somewhere?"

This memorial caused the Legislature of Virginia to authorize the Governor of that State to make any defensive operations necessary for the temporary defense of the frontiers, until the general Government could adopt and carry out measures to suppress the hostile Indians. The Governor at once called upon the military commanding officers in the western counties of Virginia to raise by the first of March, 1791, several small companies of rangers for this purpose. At the same time Charles Scott was appointed Brigadier-General of the Kentucky militia, with authority to raise 226 volunteers, to protect the most exposed portions of that district. A full report of the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature being transmitted to Congress, that body constituted a local Board of War for the district of Kentucky, consisting of five men. March 9, 1791, Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War, sent a letter of instructions to Gen. Scott, recommending an expedition of mounted men not exceeding 750, against the Wea towns on the Wabash. With

this force Gen. Scott accordingly crossed the Ohio, May 23, 1791, and reached the Wabash in about ten days. Many of the Indians, having discovered his approach, fled, but he succeeded in destroying all the villages around Ouiatenon, together with several Kickapoo towns, killing 32 warriors and taking 58 prisoners. He released a few of the most infirm prisoners, giving them a "talk," which they carried to the towns farther up the Wabash, and which the wretched condition of his horses prevented him from reaching.

March 3, 1791, Congress provided for raising and equipping a regiment for the protection of the frontiers, and Gov. St. Clair was invested with the chief command of about 3,000 troops, to be raised and employed against the hostile Indians in the territory over which his jurisdiction extended. He was instructed by the Secretary of War to march to the Miami village and establish a strong and permanent military post there; also such posts elsewhere along the Ohio as would be in communication with Fort Washington. The post at Miami village was intended to keep the savages in that vicinity in check, and was ordered to be strong enough in its garrison to afford a detachment of 500 or 600 men in case of emergency, either to chastise any of the Wabash or other hostile Indians or capture convoys of the enemy's provisions. The Secretary of War also urged Gov. St. Clair to establish that post as the first and most important part of the campaign. In case of a previous treaty the Indians were to be conciliated upon this point if possible; and he presumed good arguments might be offered to induce their acquiescence. Said he: "Having commenced your march upon the main expedition, and the Indians continuing hostile, you will use every possible exertion to make them feel the effects of your superiority; and, after having arrived at the Miami village and put your works in a defensible state, you will seek the enemy with the whole of your remaining force, and endeavor by all possible means to strike them with great severity. * * * * *

In order to avoid future wars, it might be proper to make the Wabash and thence over to the Maumee, and down the same to its mouth, at Lake Erie, the boundary between the people of the United States and the Indians (excepting so far as the same should relate to the Wyandots and Delawares), on the supposition of their continuing faithful to the treaties; but if they should join in the war against the United States, and your army be victorious, the said tribes ought to be removed without the boundary mentioned."

Previous to marching a strong force to the Miami town, Gov. St.

Clair, June 25, 1791, authorized Gen Wilkinson to conduct a second expedition, not exceeding 500 mounted men, against the Indian villages on the Wabash. Accordingly Gen. Wilkinson mustered his forces and was ready July 20, to march with 525 mounted volunteers, well armed, and provided with 30 days' provisions, and with this force he reached the Ke-na-pa-com-a-quā village on the north bank of Eel river about six miles above its mouth, Aug. 7, where he killed six warriors and took 34 prisoners. This town, which was scattered along the river for three miles, was totally destroyed. Wilkinson encamped on the ruins of the town that night, and the next day he commenced his march for the Kickapoo town on the prairie, which he was unable to reach owing to the impassable condition of the route which he adopted and the failing condition of his horses. He reported the estimated results of the expedition as follows: "I have destroyed the chief town of the Ouiatenon nation, and have made prisoners of the sons and sisters of the king. I have burned a respectable Kickapoo village, and cut down at least 400 acres of corn, chiefly in the milk."

EXPEDITIONS OF ST. CLAIR AND WAYNE.

The Indians were greatly damaged by the expeditions of Harmar, Scott and Wilkinson, but were far from being subdued. They regarded the policy of the United States as calculated to exterminate them from the land; and, goaded on by the English of Detroit, enemies of the Americans, they were excited to desperation. At this time the British Government still supported garrisons at Niagara, Detroit and Michilimackinac, although it was declared by the second article of the definitive treaty of peace of 1783, that the king of Great Britain would, "with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction or carrying away any negroes or property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his forces, garrisons and fleets from the United States, and from every post, place and harbor within the same." That treaty also provided that the creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediments to the recovery of the full value, in sterling money, of all *bona fide* debts previously contracted. The British Government claimed that the United States had broken faith in this particular understanding of the treaty, and in consequence refused to withdraw its forces from the territory. The British garrisons in the Lake Region were a source of much annoyance to the Americans, as they afforded succor to hostile Indians, encouraging them to

make raids among the Americans. This state of affairs in the Territory Northwest of the Ohio continued from the commencement of the Revolutionary war to 1796, when under a second treaty all British soldiers were withdrawn from the country.

In September, 1791, St. Clair moved from Fort Washington with about 2,000 men, and November 3, the main army, consisting of about 1,400 effective troops, moved forward to the head-waters of the Wabash, where Fort Recovery was afterward erected, and here the army encamped. About 1,200 Indians were secreted a few miles distant, awaiting a favorable opportunity to begin an attack, which they improved on the morning of Nov. 4, about half an hour before sunrise. The attack was first made upon the militia, which immediately gave way. St. Clair was defeated and he returned to Fort Washington with a broken and dispirited army, having lost 39 officers killed, and 539 men killed and missing; 22 officers and 232 men were wounded. Several pieces of artillery, and all the baggage, ammunition and provisions were left on the field of battle and fell into the hands of the victorious Indians. The stores and other public property lost in the action were valued at \$32,800. There were also 100 or more American women with the army of the whites, very few of whom escaped the cruel carnage of the savage Indians. The latter, characteristic of their brutal nature, proceeded in the flush of victory to perpetrate the most horrible acts of cruelty and brutality upon the bodies of the living and the dead Americans who fell into their hands. Believing that the whites had made war for many years merely to acquire land, the Indians crammed clay and sand into the eyes and down the throats of the dying and the dead!

GEN. WAYNE'S GREAT VICTORY.

Although no particular blame was attached to Gov. St. Clair for the loss in this expedition, yet he resigned the office of Major-General, and was succeeded by Anthony Wayne, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war. Early in 1792 provisions were made by the general Government for re-organizing the army, so that it should consist of an efficient degree of strength. Wayne arrived at Pittsburg in June, where the army was to rendezvous. Here he continued actively engaged in organizing and training his forces until October, 1793, when with an army of about 3,600 men he moved westward to Fort Washington.

While Wayne was preparing for an offensive campaign, every

possible means was employed to induce the hostile tribes of the Northwest to enter into a general treaty of peace with the American Government; speeches were sent among them, and agents to make treaties were also sent, but little was accomplished. Major Hamtramck, who still remained at Vincennes, succeeded in concluding a general peace with the Wabash and Illinois Indians; but the tribes more immediately under the influence of the British refused to hear the sentiments of friendship that were sent among them, and tomahawked several of the messengers. Their courage had been aroused by St. Clair's defeat, as well as by the unsuccessful expeditions which had preceded it, and they now felt quite prepared to meet a superior force under Gen. Wayne. The Indians insisted on the Ohio river as the boundary line between their lands and the lands of the United States, and felt certain that they could maintain that boundary.

Maj. Gen. Scott, with about 1,600 mounted volunteers from Kentucky, joined the regular troops under Gen. Wayne July 26, 1794, and on the 28th the united forces began their march for the Indian towns on the Maumee river. Arriving at the mouth of the Auglaize, they erected Fort Defiance, and Aug. 15 the army advanced toward the British fort at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, where, on the 20th, almost within reach of the British, the American army gained a decisive victory over the combined forces of the hostile Indians and a considerable number of the Detroit militia. The number of the enemy was estimated at 2,000, against about 900 American troops actually engaged. This horde of savages, as soon as the action began, abandoned themselves to flight and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving Wayne's victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field. The Americans lost 33 killed and 100 wounded; loss of the enemy more than double this number.

The army remained three days and nights on the banks of the Maumee, in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houses and cornfields were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance both above and below Fort Miami, as well as within pistol shot of the British garrison, who were compelled to remain idle spectators to this general devastation and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores and property of Col. McKee, the British Indian agent and "principal stimulator of the war then existing between the United States and savages." On the return march to Fort Defiance the villages and cornfields for about 50

miles on each side of the Maumee were destroyed, as well as those for a considerable distance around that post.

Sept. 14, 1794, the army under Gen. Wayne commenced its march toward the deserted Miami villages at the confluence of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, arriving Oct. 17, and on the following day the site of Fort Wayne was selected. The fort was completed Nov. 22, and garrisoned by a strong detachment of infantry and artillery, under the command of Col. John F. Hamtramck, who gave to the new fort the name of Fort Wayne. In 1814 a new fort was built on the site of this structure. The Kentucky volunteers returned to Fort Washington and were mustered out of service. Gen. Wayne, with the Federal troops, marched to Greenville and took up his headquarters during the winter. Here, in August, 1795, after several months of active negotiation, this gallant officer succeeded in concluding a general treaty of peace with all the hostile tribes of the Northwestern Territory. This treaty opened the way for the flood of immigration for many years, and ultimately made the States and territories now constituting the mighty Northwest.

Up to the organization of the Indiana Territory there is but little history to record aside from those events connected with military affairs. In July, 1796, as before stated, after a treaty was concluded between the United States and Spain, the British garrisons, with their arms, artillery and stores, were withdrawn from the posts within the boundaries of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, and a detachment of American troops, consisting of 65 men, under the command of Capt. Moses Porter, took possession of the evacuated post of Detroit in the same month.

In the latter part of 1796 Winthrop Sargent went to Detroit and organized the county of Wayne, forming a part of the Indiana Territory until its division in 1805, when the Territory of Michigan was organized.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

On the final success of American arms and diplomacy in 1796, the principal town within the Territory, now the State, of Indiana was Vincennes, which at this time comprised about 50 houses, all presenting a thrifty and tidy appearance. Each house was surrounded by a garden fenced with poles, and peach and apple-trees grew in most of the enclosures. Garden vegetables of all kinds were cultivated with success, and corn, tobacco, wheat, barley and cotton grew in the fields around the village in abundance. During the last few years of the 18th century the condition of society at Vincennes improved wonderfully.

Besides Vincennes there was a small settlement near where the town of Lawrenceburg now stands, in Dearborn county, and in the course of that year a small settlement was formed at "Armstrong's Station," on the Ohio, within the present limits of Clark county. There were of course several other smaller settlements and trading posts in the present limits of Indiana, and the number of civilized inhabitants comprised within the territory was estimated at 4,875.

The Territory of Indiana was organized by Act of Congress May 7, 1800, the material parts of the ordinance of 1787 remaining in force; and the inhabitants were invested with all the rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people by that ordinance. The seat of government was fixed at Vincennes. May 13, 1800, Wm. Henry Harrison, a native of Virginia, was appointed Governor of this new territory, and on the next day John Gibson, a native of Pennsylvania and a distinguished Western pioneer, (to whom the Indian chief Logan delivered his celebrated speech in 1774), was appointed Secretary of the Territory. Soon afterward Wm. Clark, Henry Vanderburgh and John Griffin were appointed territorial Judges.

Secretary Gibson arrived at Vincennes in July, and commenced, in the absence of Gov. Harrison, the administration of government. Gov. Harrison did not arrive until Jan. 10, 1801, when he immediately called together the Judges of the Territory, who proceeded

to pass such laws as they deemed necessary for the present government of the Territory. This session began March 3, 1801.

From this time to 1810 the principal subjects which attracted the attention of the people of Indiana were land speculations, the adjustment of land titles, the question of negro slavery, the purchase of Indian lands by treaties, the organization of Territorial legislatures, the extension of the right of suffrage, the division of Indiana Territory, the movements of Aaron Burr, and the hostile views and proceedings of the Shawanee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet.

Up to this time the sixth article of the celebrated ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the Northwestern Territory, had been somewhat neglected in the execution of the law, and many French settlers still held slaves in a manner. In some instances, according to rules prescribed by Territorial legislation, slaves agreed by indentures to remain in servitude under their masters for a certain number of years; but many slaves, with whom no such contracts were made, were removed from the Indiana Territory either to the west of the Mississippi or to some of the slaveholding States. Gov. Harrison convoked a session of delegates of the Territory, elected by a popular vote, who petitioned Congress to declare the sixth article of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery, suspended; but Congress never consented to grant that petition, and many other petitions of a similar import. Soon afterward some of the citizens began to take colored persons out of the Territory for the purpose of selling them, and Gov. Harrison, by a proclamation April 6, 1804, forbade it, and called upon the authorities of the Territory to assist him in preventing such removal of persons of color.

During the year 1804 all the country west of the Mississippi and north of 33° was attached to Indiana Territory by Congress, but in a few months was again detached and organized into a separate territory.

When it appeared from the result of a popular vote in the Territory that a majority of 138 freeholders were in favor of organizing a General Assembly, Gov. Harrison, Sept. 11, 1804, issued a proclamation declaring that the Territory had passed into the second grade of government, as contemplated by the ordinance of 1787, and fixed Thursday, Jan. 3, 1805, as the time for holding an election in the several counties of the Territory, to choose members of a House of Representatives, who should meet at Vincennes Feb. 1 and

adopt measures for the organization of a Territorial Council. These delegates were elected, and met according to the proclamation, and selected ten men from whom the President of the United States, Mr. Jefferson, should appoint five to be and constitute the Legislative Council of the Territory, but he declining, requested Mr. Harrison to make the selection, which was accordingly done. Before the first session of this Council, however, was held, Michigan Territory was set off, its south line being one drawn from the southern end of Lake Michigan directly east to Lake Erie.

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The first General Assembly, or Legislature, of Indiana Territory met at Vincennes July 29, 1805, in pursuance of a gubernatorial proclamation. The members of the House of Representatives were Jesse B. Thomas, of Dearborn county; Davis Floyd, of Clark county; Benjamin Parke and John Johnson, of Knox county; Shadrach Bond and William Biggs, of St. Clair county, and George Fisher, of Randolph county. July 30 the Governor delivered his first message to "the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory." Benjamin Parke was the first delegate elected to Congress. He had emigrated from New Jersey to Indiana in 1801.

THE "WESTERN SUN"

was the first newspaper published in the Indiana Territory, now comprising the four great States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the second in all that country once known as the "Northwestern Territory." It was commenced at Vincennes in 1803, by Elihu Stout, of Kentucky, and first called the *Indiana Gazette*, and July, 4, 1804, was changed to the *Western Sun*. Mr. Stout continued the paper until 1845, amid many discouragements, when he was appointed postmaster at the place, and he sold out the office.

INDIANA IN 1810.

The events which we have just been describing really constitute the initiatory steps to the great military campaign of Gen. Harrison which ended in the "battle of Tippecanoe;" but before proceeding to an account of that brilliant affair, let us take a glance at the resources and strength of Indiana Territory at this time, 1810:

Total population, 24,520; 33 grist mills; 14 saw mills; 3 horse mills; 18 tanneries; 28 distilleries; 3 powder mills; 1,256 looms;

1,350 spinning wheels; value of manufactures—woolen, cotton hempen and flaxen cloths, \$159,052; of cotton and wool spun in mills, \$150,000; of nails, 30,000 pounds, \$4,000; of leather tanned, \$9,300; of distillery products, 35,950 gallons, \$16,230; of gunpowder, 3,600 pounds, \$1,800; of wine from grapes, 96 barrels, \$6,000, and 50,000 pounds of maple sugar.

During the year 1810 a Board of Commissioners was established to straighten out the confused condition into which the land-title controversy had been carried by the various and conflicting administrations that had previously exercised jurisdiction in this regard. This work was attended with much labor on the part of the Commissioners and great dissatisfaction on the part of a few designing speculators, who thought no extreme of perjury too hazardous in their mad attempts to obtain lands fraudulently. In closing their report the Commissioners used the following expressive language: "We close this melancholy picture of human depravity by rendering our devout acknowledgment that, in the awful alternative in which we have been placed, of either admitting perjured testimony in support of the claims before us, or having it turned against our characters and lives, it has as yet pleased that divine providence which rules over the affairs of men, to preserve us, both from legal murder and private assassination."

* The question of dividing the Territory of Indiana was agitated from 1806 to 1809, when Congress erected the Territory of Illinois, to comprise all that part of Indiana Territory lying west of the Wabash river and a direct line drawn from that river and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada. This occasioned some confusion in the government of Indiana, but in due time the new elections were confirmed, and the new territory started off on a journey of prosperity which this section of the United States has ever since enjoyed.

From the first settlement of Vincennes for nearly half a century there occurred nothing of importance to relate, at least so far as the records inform us. The place was too isolated to grow very fast, and we suppose there was a succession of priests and commandants, who governed the little world around them with almost infinite power and authority, from whose decisions there was no appeal, if indeed any was ever desired. The character of society in such a place would of course grow gradually different from the parent society, assimilating more or less with that of neighboring tribes. The whites lived in peace with the Indians, each under-

standing the other's peculiarities, which remained fixed long enough for both parties to study out and understand them. The government was a mixture of the military and the civil. There was little to incite to enterprise. Speculations in money and property, and their counterpart, beggary, were both unknown; the necessities of life were easily procured, and beyond these there were but few wants to be supplied; hospitality was exercised by all, as there were no taverns; there seemed to be no use for law, judges or prisons; each district had its commandant, and the proceedings of a trial were singular. The complaining party obtained a notification from the commandant to his adversary, accompanied by a command to render justice. If this had no effect he was notified to appear before the commandant on a particular day and answer; and if the last notice was neglected, a sergeant and file of men were sent to bring him,—no sheriff and no costs. The convicted party would be fined and kept in prison until he rendered justice according to the decree; when extremely refractory the cat-o'-nine-tails brought him to a sense of justice. In such a state of society there was no demand for learning and science. Few could read, and still fewer write. Their disposition was nearly always to deal honestly, at least simply. Peltries were their standard of value. A brotherly love generally prevailed. But they were devoid of public spirit, enterprise or ingenuity.



GOV. HARRISON AND THE INDIANS.

Immediately after the organization of Indiana Territory Governor Harrison's attention was directed, by necessity as well as by instructions from Congress, to settling affairs with those Indians who still held claims to lands. He entered into several treaties, by which at the close of 1805 the United States Government had obtained about 46,000 square miles of territory, including all the lands lying on the borders of the Ohio river between the mouth of the Wabash river and the State of Ohio.

The levying of a tax, especially a poll tax, by the General Assembly, created considerable dissatisfaction among many of the inhabitants. At a meeting held Sunday, August 16, 1807, a number of Frenchmen resolved to "withdraw their confidence and support forever from those men who advocated or in any manner promoted the second grade of government."

In 1807 the territorial statutes were revised and under the new code, treason, murder, arson and horse-stealing were each punishable by death. The crime of manslaughter was punishable by the common law. Burglary and robbery were punishable by whipping, fine and in some cases by imprisonment not exceeding forty years. Hog stealing was punishable by fine and whipping. Bigamy was punishable by fine, whipping and disfranchisement, etc.

In 1804 Congress established three land offices for the sale of lands in Indiana territory; one was located at Detroit, one at Vincennes and one at Kaskaskia. In 1807 a fourth one was opened at Jeffersonville, Clark county; this town was first laid out in 1802, agreeably to plans suggested by Mr. Jefferson then President of the United States.

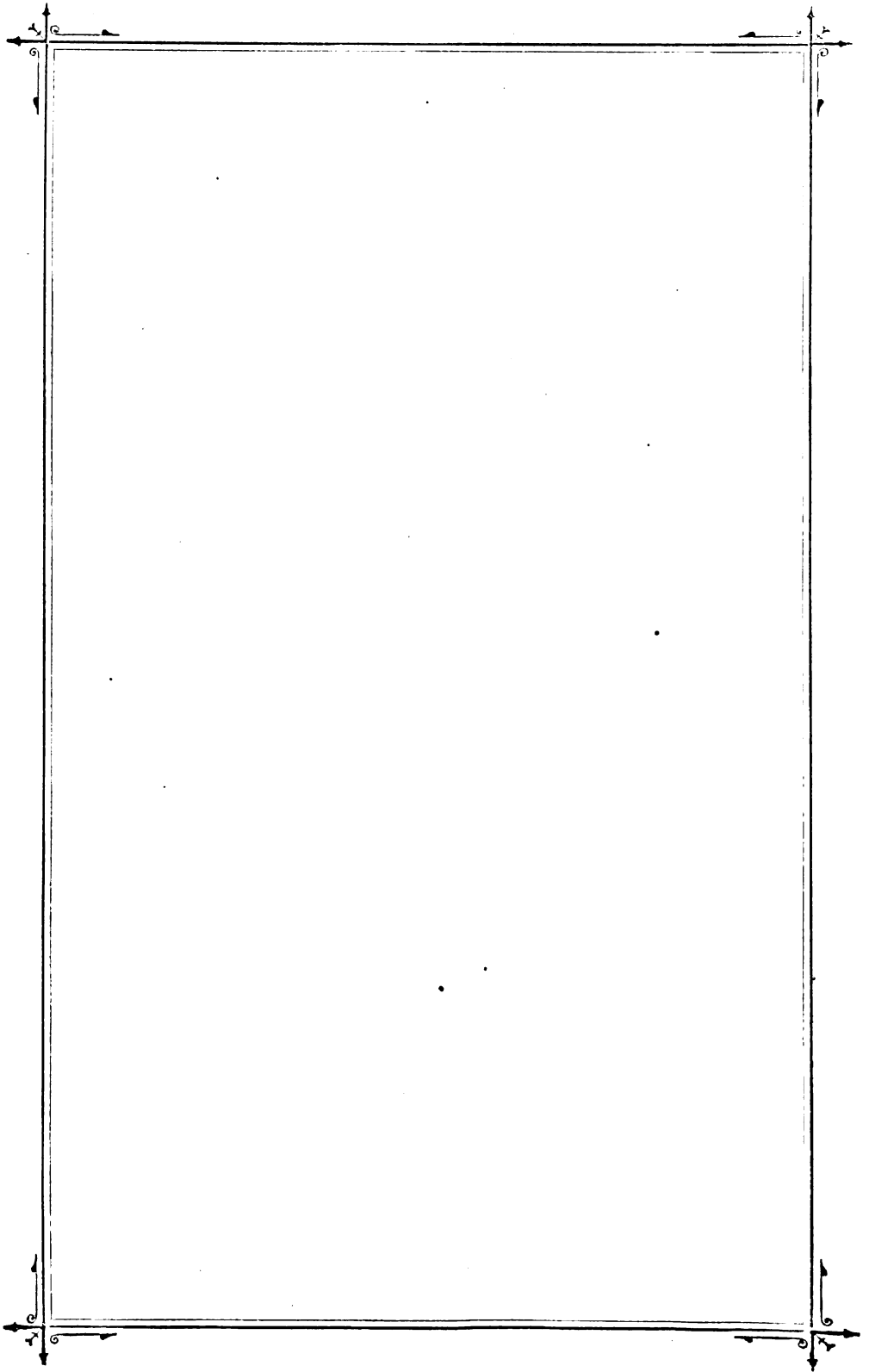
Governor Harrison, according to his message to the Legislature in 1806, seemed to think that the peace then existing between the whites and the Indians was permanent; but in the same document he referred to a matter that might be a source of trouble, which indeed it proved to be, namely, the execution of white laws among the Indians—laws to which the latter had not been a party in their enactment. The trouble was aggravated by the partiality with which the laws seem always to have been executed; the Indian

was nearly always the sufferer. All along from 1805 to 1810 the Indians complained bitterly against the encroachments of the white people upon the lands that belonged to them. The invasion of their hunting grounds and the unjustifiable killing of many of their people were the sources of their discontent. An old chief, in laying the trouble of his people before Governor Harrison, said: "You call us children; why do you not make us as happy as our fathers, the French, did? They never took from us our lands; indeed, they were common between us. They planted where they pleased, and they cut wood where they pleased; and so did we; but now if a poor Indian attempts to take a little bark from a tree to cover him from the rain, up comes a white man and threatens to shoot him, claiming the tree as his own."

The Indian truly had grounds for his complaint, and the state of feeling existing among the tribes at this time was well calculated to develop a patriotic leader who should carry them all forward to victory at arms, if certain concessions were not made to them by the whites. But this golden opportunity was seized by an unworthy warrior. A brother of Tecumseh, a "prophet" named Law-le-was-i-kaw, but who assumed the name of Pems-quat-a-wah (Open Door), was the crafty Shawanee warrior who was enabled to work upon both the superstitions and the rational judgment of his fellow Indians. He was a good orator, somewhat peculiar in his appearance and well calculated to win the attention and respect of the savages. He began by denouncing witchcraft, the use of intoxicating liquors, the custom of Indian women marrying white men, the dress of the whites and the practice of selling Indian lands to the United States. He also told the Indians that the commands of the Great Spirit required them to punish with death those who practiced the arts of witchcraft and magic; that the Great Spirit had given him power to find out and expose such persons; that he had power to cure all diseases, to confound his enemies and to stay the arm of death in sickness and on the battle-field. His harangues aroused among some bands of Indians a high degree of superstitious excitement. An old Delaware chief named Ta-te-bock-o-she, through whose influence a treaty had been made with the Delawares in 1804, was accused of witchcraft, tried, condemned and tomahawked, and his body consumed by fire. The old chief's wife, nephew ("Billy Patterson") and an aged Indian named Joshua were next accused of witchcraft and condemned to death. The two men were burned at the stake, but the wife of Ta-te-bock-o-she was saved from



THE SHAWNEE PROPHEET.



death by her brother, who suddenly approached her, took her by the hand, and, without meeting any opposition from the Indians present, led her out of the council-house. He then immediately returned and checked the growing influence of the Prophet by exclaiming in a strong, earnest voice, "The Evil Spirit has come among us and we are killing each other."—[*Dillon's History of Indiana*.]

When Gov. Harrison was made acquainted with these events he sent a special messenger to the Indians, strongly entreating them to renounce the Prophet and his works. This really destroyed to some extent the Prophet's influence; but in the spring of 1808, having aroused nearly all the tribes of the Lake Region, the Prophet with a large number of followers settled near the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, at a place which afterward had the name of "Prophet's-Town." Taking advantage of his brother's influence, Tecumseh actively engaged himself in forming the various tribes into a confederacy. He announced publicly to all the Indians that the treaties by which the United States had acquired lands northwest of the Ohio were not made in fairness, and should be considered void. He also said that no single tribe was invested with power to sell lands without the consent of all the other tribes, and that he and his brother, the Prophet, would oppose and resist all future attempts which the white people might make to extend their settlements in the lands that belonged to the Indians.

Early in 1808, Gov. Harrison sent a speech to the Shawanees, in which was this sentence: "My children, this business must be stopped; I will no longer suffer it. You have called a number of men from the most distant tribes to listen to a fool, who speaks not the words of the Great Spirit but those of the devil and the British agents. My children, your conduct has much alarmed the white settlers near you. They desire that you will send away those people; and if they wish to have the impostor with them they can carry him along with them. Let him go to the lakes; he can hear the British more distinctly." This message wounded the pride of the Prophet, and he prevailed on the messenger to inform Gov. Harrison that he was not in league with the British, but was speaking truly the words of the Great Spirit.

In the latter part of the summer of 1808, the Prophet spent several weeks at Vincennes, for the purpose of holding interviews with Gov. Harrison. At one time he told the Governor that he was a Christian and endeavored to persuade his people also to become Christians, abandon the use of liquor, be united in broth-

erly love, etc., making Mr. Harrison believe at least, that he was honest; but before long it was demonstrated that the "Prophet" was designing, cunning and unreliable; that both he and Tecumseh were enemies of the United States, and friends of the English; and that in case of a war between the Americans and English, they would join the latter. The next year the Prophet again visited Vincennes, with assurances that he was not in sympathy with the English, but the Governor was not disposed to believe him; and in a letter to the Secretary of War, in July, 1809, he said that he regarded the bands of Indians at Prophet's Town as a combination which had been produced by British intrigue and influence, in anticipation of a war between them and the United States.

In direct opposition to Tecumseh and the prophet and in spite of all these difficulties, Gov. Harrison continued the work of extinguishing Indian titles to lands, with very good success. By the close of 1809, the total amount of land ceded to the United States, under treaties which had been effected by Mr. Harrison, exceeded 30,000,000 a res.

From 1805 to 1807, the movements of Aaron Burr in the Ohio valley created considerable excitement in Indiana. It seemed that he intended to collect a force of men, invade Mexico and found a republic there, comprising all the country west of the Alleghany mountains. He gathered, however, but a few men, started south, and was soon arrested by the Federal authorities. But before his arrest he had abandoned his expedition and his followers had dispersed.

HARRISON'S CAMPAIGN.

While the Indians were combining to prevent any further transfer of land to the whites, the British were using the advantage as a groundwork for a successful war upon the Americans. In the spring of 1810 the followers of the Prophet refused to receive their annuity of salt, and the officials who offered it were denounced as "American dogs," and otherwise treated in a disrespectful manner. Gov. Harrison, in July, attempted to gain the friendship of the Prophet by sending him a letter, offering to treat with him personally in the matter of his grievances, or to furnish means to send him, with three of his principal chiefs, to the President at Washington; but the messenger was coldly received, and they returned word that they would visit Vincennes in a few days and interview the Governor. Accordingly, Aug. 12, 1810, the Shawanee chief with 70 of his principal warriors, marched up to the door of the

Governor's house, and from that day until the 22d held daily interviews with His Excellency. In all of his speeches Tecumseh was haughty, and sometimes arrogant. On the 20th he delivered that celebrated speech in which he gave the Governor the alternative of returning their lands or meeting them in battle.

While the Governor was replying to this speech Tecumseh interrupted him with an angry exclamation, declaring that the United States, through Gov. Harrison, had "cheated and imposed on the Indians." When Tecumseh first rose, a number of his party also sprung to their feet, armed with clubs, tomahawks and spears, and made some threatening demonstrations. The Governor's guards, who stood a little way off, were marched up in haste, and the Indians, awed by the presence of this small armed force, abandoned what seemed to be an intention to make an open attack on the Governor and his attendants. As soon as Tecumseh's remarks were interpreted, the Governor reproached him for his conduct, and commanded him to depart instantly to his camp.

On the following day Tecumseh repented of his rash act and requested the Governor to grant him another interview, and protested against any intention of offense. The Governor consented, and the council was re-opened on the 21st, when the Shawanee chief addressed him in a respectful and dignified manner, but remained immovable in his policy. The Governor then requested Tecumseh to state plainly whether or not the surveyors who might be sent to survey the lands purchased at the treaty of Fort Wayne in 1809, would be molested by Indians. Tecumseh replied: "Brother, when you speak of annuities to me, I look at the land and pity the women and children. I am authorized to say that they will not receive them. Brother, we want to save that piece of land. We do not wish you to take it. It is small enough for our purpose. If you do take it, you must blame yourself as the cause of the trouble between us and the tribes who sold it to you. I want the present boundary line to continue. Should you cross it, I assure you it will be productive of bad consequences."

The next day the Governor, attended only by his interpreter, visited the camp of the great Shawanee, and in the course of a long interview told him that the President of the United States would not acknowledge his claims. "Well," replied the brave warrior, "as the great chief is to determine the matter, I hope the Great Spirit will put sense enough into his head to induce him to direct you to give up this land. It is true, he is so far off he will not be

injured by the war. He may sit still in his town and drink his wine, while you and I will have to fight it out."

In his message to the new territorial Legislature in 1810 Gov. Harrison called attention to the dangerous views held by Tecumseh and the Prophet, to the pernicious influence of alien enemies among the Indians, to the unsettled condition of the Indian trade and to the policy of extinguishing Indian titles to lands. The eastern settlements were separated from the western by a considerable extent of Indian lands, and the most fertile tracts within the territory were still in the hands of the Indians. Almost entirely divested of the game from which they had drawn their subsistence, it had become of little use to them; and it was the intention of the Government to substitute for the precarious and scanty supplies of the chase the more certain and plentiful support of agriculture and stock-raising. The old habit of the Indians to hunt so long as a deer could be found was so inveterate that they would not break it and resort to intelligent agriculture unless they were compelled to, and to this they would not be compelled unless they were confined to a limited extent of territory. The earnest language of the Governor's appeal was like this: "Are then those extinguishments of native title which are at once so beneficial to the Indian and the territory of the United States, to be suspended on account of the intrigues of a few individuals? Is one of the fairest portions of the globe to remain in a state of nature, the haunt of a few wretched savages, when it seems destined by the Creator to give support to a large population, and to be the seat of civilization, of science and true religion?"

In the same message the Governor also urged the establishment of a system of popular education.

Among the acts passed by this session of the Legislature, one authorized the President and Directors of the Vincennes Public Library to raise \$1,000 by lottery. Also, a petition was sent to Congress for a permanent seat of government for the Territory, and commissioners were appointed to select the site.

With the beginning of the year 1811 the British agent for Indian affairs adopted measures calculated to secure the support of the savages in the war which at this time seemed almost inevitable. Meanwhile Gov. Harrison did all in his power to destroy the influence of Tecumseh and his brother and break up the Indian confederacy which was being organized in the interests of Great Britain. Pioneer settlers and the Indians naturally grew more and more

aggressive and intolerant, committing depredations and murders, until the Governor felt compelled to send the following speech, substantially, to the two leaders of the Indian tribes: "This is the third year that all the white people in this country have been alarmed at your proceedings; you threaten us with war; you invite all the tribes north and west of you to join against us, while your warriors who have lately been here deny this. The tribes on the Mississippi have sent me word that you intended to murder me and then commence a war upon my people, and your seizing the salt I recently sent up the Wabash is also sufficient evidence of such intentions on your part. My warriors are preparing themselves, not to strike you, but to defend themselves and their women and children. You shall not surprise us, as you expect to do. Your intended act is a rash one: consider well of it. What can induce you to undertake such a thing when there is so little prospect of success? Do you really think that the handful of men you have about you are able to contend with the seventeen 'fires?' or even that the whole of the tribes united could contend against the Kentucky 'fire' alone? I am myself of the Long 'Knife fire.' As soon as they hear my voice you will see them pouring forth their swarms of hunting-shirt men as numerous as the mosquitoes on the shores of the Wabash. Take care of their stings. It is not our wish to hurt you; if we did, we certainly have power to do it.

"You have also insulted the Government of the United States, by seizing the salt that was intended for other tribes. Satisfaction must be given for that also. You talk of coming to see me, attended by all of your young men; but this must not be. If your intentions are good, you have no need to bring but a few of your young men with you. I must be plain with you. I will not suffer you to come into our settlements with such a force. My advice is that you visit the President of the United States and lay your grievances before him.

"With respect to the lands that were purchased last fall I can enter into no negotiations with you; the affair is with the President. If you wish to go and see him, I will supply you with the means.

"The person who delivers this is one of my war officers, and is a man in whom I have entire confidence; whatever he says to you, although it may not be contained in this paper, you may believe comes from me. My friend Tecumseh, the bearer is a good man and a brave warrior; I hope you will treat him well. You are

yourself a warrior, and all such should have esteem for each other."

The bearer of this speech was politely received by Tecumseh, who replied to the Governor briefly that he should visit Vincennes in a few days. Accordingly he arrived July 27, 1811, bringing with him a considerable force of Indians, which created much alarm among the inhabitants. In view of an emergency Gov. Harrison reviewed his militia—about 750 armed men—and stationed two companies and a detachment of dragoons on the borders of the town. At this interview Tecumseh held forth that he intended no war against the United States; that he would send messengers among the Indians to prevent murders and depredations on the white settlements; that the Indians, as well as the whites, who had committed murders, ought to be forgiven; that he had set the white people an example of forgiveness, which they ought to follow; that it was his wish to establish a union among all the Indian tribes; that the northern tribes were united; that he was going to visit the southern Indians, and then return to the Prophet's town. He said also that he would visit the President the next spring and settle all difficulties with him, and that he hoped no attempts would be made to make settlements on the lands which had been sold to the United States, at the treaty of Fort Wayne, because the Indians wanted to keep those grounds for hunting.

Tecumseh then, with about 20 of his followers, left for the South, to induce the tribes in that direction to join his confederacy.

By the way, a lawsuit was instituted by Gov. Harrison against a certain Wm. McIntosh, for asserting that the plaintiff had cheated the Indians out of their lands, and that by so doing he had made them enemies to the United States. The defendant was a wealthy Scotch resident of Vincennes, well educated, and a man of influence among the people opposed to Gov. Harrison's land policy. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of Harrison, assessing the damages at \$4,000. In execution of the decree of Court a large quantity of the defendant's land was sold in the absence of Gov. Harrison; but sometime afterward Harrison caused about two-thirds of the land to be restored to Mr. McIntosh, and the remainder was given to some orphan children.

Harrison's first movement was to erect a new fort on the Wabash river and to break up the assemblage of hostile Indians at the Prophet's town. For this purpose he ordered Col. Boyd's regiment of infantry to move from the falls of Ohio to Vincennes. When the military expedition organized by Gov. Harrison was nearly

ready to march to the Prophet's town, several Indian chiefs arrived at Vincennes Sept. 25, 1811, and declared that the Indians would comply with the demands of the Governor and disperse; but this did not check the military proceedings. The army under command of Harrison moved from Vincennes Sept. 26, and Oct. 3, encountering no opposition from the enemy, encamped at the place where Fort Harrison was afterward built, and near where the city of Terre Haute now stands. On the night of the 11th a few hostile Indians approached the encampment and wounded one of the sentinels, which caused considerable excitement. The army was immediately drawn up in line of battle, and small detachments were sent in all directions; but the enemy could not be found. Then the Governor sent a message to Prophet's Town, requiring the Shawanees, Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos at that place to return to their respective tribes; he also required the Prophet to restore all the stolen horses in his possession, or to give satisfactory proof that such persons were not there, nor had lately been, under his control. To this message the Governor received no answer, unless that answer was delivered in the battle of Tippecanoe.

The new fort on the Wabash was finished Oct. 28, and at the request of all the subordinate officers it was called "Fort Harrison," near what is now Terre Haute. This fort was garrisoned with a small number of men under Lieutenant-Colonel Miller. On the 29th the remainder of the army, consisting of 910 men, moved toward the Prophet's town; about 270 of the troops were mounted. The regular troops, 250 in number, were under the command of Col. Boyd. With this army the Governor marched to within a half mile of the Prophet's town, when a conference was opened with a distinguished chief, in high esteem with the Prophet, and he informed Harrison that the Indians were much surprised at the approach of the army, and had already dispatched a message to him by another route. Harrison replied that he would not attack them until he had satisfied himself that they would not comply with his demands; that he would continue his encampment on the Wabash, and on the following morning would have an interview with the prophet. Harrison then resumed his march, and, after some difficulty, selected a place to encamp—a spot not very desirable. It was a piece of dry oak land rising about ten feet above the marshy prairie in front toward the Indian town, and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear, through which

and near this bank ran a small stream clothed with willow and brush wood. Toward the left flank this highland widened considerably, but became gradually narrower in the opposite direction, and at the distance of 150 yards terminated in an abrupt point. The two columns of infantry occupied the front and rear of this ground, about 150 yards from each other on the left, and a little more than half that distance on the right, flank. One flank was filled by two companies of mounted riflemen, 120 men, under command of Major-General Wells, of the Kentucky militia, and one by Spencer's company of mounted riflemen, numbering 80 men. The front line was composed of one battalion of United States infantry, under command of Major Floyd, flanked on the right by two companies of militia, and on the left by one company. The rear line was composed of a battalion of United States troops, under command of Capt. Bean, acting as Major, and four companies of militia infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Decker. The regular troops of this line joined the mounted riflemen under Gen. Wells, on the left flank, and Col. Decker's battalion formed an angle with Spencer's company on the left. Two troops of dragoons, about 60 men in all, were encamped in the rear of the left flank, and Capt. Parke's troop, which was larger than the other two, in rear of the right line. For a night attack the order of encampment was the order of battle, and each man slept opposite his post in the line. In the formation of the troops single file was adopted, in order to get as great an extension of the lines as possible.

BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

No attack was made by the enemy until about 4 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 7, just after the Governor had arisen. The attack was made on the left flank. Only a single gun was fired by the sentinels or by the guard in that direction, which made no resistance, abandoning their posts and fleeing into camp; and the first notice which the troops of that line had of the danger was the yell of the savages within a short distance of them. But the men were courageous and preserved good discipline. Such of them as were awake, or easily awakened, seized arms and took their stations; others, who were more tardy, had to contend with the enemy in the doors of their tents. The storm first fell upon Capt. Barton's company of the Fourth United States Regiment, and Capt. Geiger's company of mounted riflemen, which formed the left angle of the rear line. The fire from the Indians was exceedingly severe, and

men in these companies suffered considerably before relief could be brought to them. Some few Indians passed into the encampment near the angle, and one or two penetrated to some distance before they were killed. All the companies formed for action before they were fired on. The morning was dark and cloudy, and the fires of the Americans afforded only a partial light, which gave greater advantage to the enemy than to the troops, and they were therefore extinguished.

As soon as the Governor could mount his horse he rode to the angle which was attacked, where he found that Barton's company had suffered severely, and the left of Geiger's entirely broken. He immediately ordered Cook's and Wentworth's companies to march up to the center of the rear line, where were stationed a small company of U. S. riflemen and the companies of Bean, Snelling and Prescott. As the General rode up he found Maj. Daviess forming the dragoons in the rear of these companies, and having ascertained that the heaviest fire proceeded from some trees 15 or 20 paces in front of these companies, he directed the Major to dislodge them with a part of the dragoons; but unfortunately the Major's gallantry caused him to undertake the execution of the order with a smaller force than was required, which enabled the enemy to avoid him in front and attack his flanks. He was mortally wounded and his men driven back. Capt. Snelling, however, with his company immediately dislodged those Indians. Capt. Spencer and his 1st and 2nd Lieutenants were killed, and Capt. Warwick mortally wounded. The soldiery remained brave. Spencer had too much ground originally, and Harrison re-enforced him with a company of riflemen which had been driven from their position on the left flank.

Gen. Harrison's aim was to keep the lines entire, to prevent the enemy from breaking into the camp until daylight, which would enable him to make a general and effectual charge. With this view he had re-enforced every part of the line that had suffered much, and with the approach of morning he withdrew several companies from the front and rear lines and re-enforced the right and left flanks, foreseeing that at these points the enemy would make their last effort. Maj. Wells, who had commanded the left flank, charged upon the enemy and drove them at the point of the bayonet into the marsh, where they could not be followed. Meanwhile Capt. Cook and Lieut. Larrabee marched their companies to the right flank and formed under fire of the enemy, and being there joined

by the riflemen of that flank, charged upon the enemy, killing a number and putting the rest to a precipitate flight.

Thus ended the famous battle of Tippecanoe, victoriously to the whites and honorably to Gen. Harrison.

In this battle Mr. Harrison had about 700 efficient men, while the Indians had probably more than that. The loss of the Americans was 37 killed and 25 mortally wounded, and 126 wounded; the Indians lost 38 killed on the field of battle, and the number of the wounded was never known. Among the whites killed were Daviess, Spencer, Owen, Warwick, Randolph, Bean and White. Standing on an eminence near by, the Prophet encouraged his warriors to battle by singing a favorite war-song. He told them that they would gain an easy victory, and that the bullets of their enemies would be made harmless by the Great Spirit. Being informed during the engagement that some of the Indians were killed, he said that his warriors must fight on and they would soon be victorious. Immediately after their defeat the surviving Indians lost faith in their great (?) Prophet, returned to their respective tribes, and thus the confederacy was destroyed. The Prophet, with a very few followers, then took up his residence among a small band of Wyandots encamped on Wild-Cat creek. His famous town, with all its possessions, was destroyed the next day, Nov. 8.

On the 18th the American army returned to Vincennes, where most of the troops were discharged. The Territorial Legislature, being in session, adopted resolutions complimentary to Gov. Harrison and the officers and men under him, and made preparations for a reception and celebration.

Capt. Logan, the eloquent Shawanee chief who assisted our forces so materially, died in the latter part of November, 1812, from the effects of a wound received in a skirmish with a reconnoitering party of hostile Indians accompanied by a white man in the British service, Nov. 22. In that skirmish the white man was killed, and Winamac, a Pottawatomie chief of some distinction, fell by the rifle of Logan. The latter was mortally wounded, when he retreated with two warriors of his tribe, Capt. Johnny and Bright-Horn, to the camp of Gen. Winchester, where he soon afterward died. He was buried with the honors of war.

WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The victory recently gained by the Americans at the battle of Tippecanoe insured perfect peace for a time, but only a short time as the more extensive schemes of the British had so far ripened as to compel the United States again to declare war against them. Tecumseh had fled to Malden, Canada, where, counseled by the English, he continued to excite the tribes against the Americans. As soon as this war with Great Britain was declared (June 18, 1812), the Indians, as was expected, commenced again to commit depredations. During the summer of 1812 several points along the Lake Region succumbed to the British, as Detroit, under Gen. Hull, Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), commanded by Capt. Heald under Gen. Hull, the post at Mackinac, etc.

In the early part of September, 1812, parties of hostile Indians began to assemble in considerable numbers in the vicinity of Forts Wayne and Harrison, with a view to reducing them. Capt. Rhea, at this time, had command of Fort Wayne, but his drinking propensities rather disqualified him for emergencies. For two weeks the fort was in great jeopardy. An express had been sent to Gen. Harrison for reinforcements, but many days passed without any tidings of expected assistance. At length, one day, Maj. Wm. Oliver and four friendly Indians arrived at the fort on horseback. One of the Indians was the celebrated Logan. They had come in defiance of "500 Indians," had "broken their ranks" and reached the fort in safety. Oliver reported that Harrison was aware of the situation and was raising men for a re-enforcement. Ohio was also raising volunteers; 800 were then assembled at St. Mary's, Ohio, 60 miles south of Fort Wayne, and would march to the relief of the fort in three or four days, or as soon as they were joined by re-enforcements from Kentucky.

Oliver prepared a letter, announcing to Gen. Harrison his safe arrival at the besieged fort, and giving an account of its beleaguered situation, which he dispatched by his friendly Shawanees, while he concluded to take his chances at the fort. Brave Logan and his companions started with the message, but had scarcely left the fort when they were discovered and pursued by the hostile Indians, yet passing the Indian lines in safety, they were soon out of reach. The Indians now began a furious attack upon the fort; but the little garrison, with Oliver to cheer them on, bravely met the assault, repelling the attack day after day, until the army approached to their relief. During this siege the commanding officer, whose habits of

intemperance rendered him unfit for the command, was confined in the "black hole," while the junior officer assumed charge. This course was approved by the General, on his arrival, but Capt. Rhea received very little censure, probably on account of his valuable services in the Revolutionary war.

Sept. 6, 1812, Harrison moved forward with his army to the relief of Fort Wayne; the next day he reached a point within three miles of St. Mary's river; the next day he reached the river and was joined at evening by 200 mounted volunteers, under Col. Richard M. Johnson; the next day at "Shane's Crossing" on the St. Mary's they were joined by 800 men from Ohio, under Cols. Adams and Hawkins. At this place Chief Logan and four other Indians offered their services as spies to Gen. Harrison, and were accepted. Logan was immediately disguised and sent forward. Passing through the lines of the hostile Indians, he ascertained their number to be about 1,500, and entering the fort, he encouraged the soldiers to hold out, as relief was at hand. Gen. Harrison's force at this time was about 3,500.

After an early breakfast Friday morning they were under marching orders; it had rained and the guns were damp; they were discharged and reloaded; but that day only one Indian was encountered; preparations were made at night for an expected attack by the Indians, but no attack came; the next day, Sept. 10, they expected to fight their way to Fort Wayne, but in that they were happily disappointed; and "At the first grey of the morning," as Bryce eloquently observes, "the distant halloos of the disappointed savages revealed to the anxious inmates of the fort the glorious news of the approach of the army. Great clouds of dust could be seen from the fort, rolling up in the distance, as the valiant soldiery under Gen. Harrison moved forward to the rescue of the garrison and the brave boys of Kentucky and Ohio."

This siege of Fort Wayne of course occasioned great loss to the few settlers who had gathered around the fort. At the time of its commencement quite a little village had clustered around the military works, but during the siege most of their improvements and crops were destroyed by the savages. Every building out of the reach of the guns of the fort was leveled to the ground, and thus the infant settlement was destroyed.

During this siege the garrison lost but three men, while the Indians lost 25. Gen. Harrison had all the Indian villages for 25 miles around destroyed. Fort Wayne was nothing but a military post until about 1819.

Simultaneously with the attack on Fort Wayne the Indians also besieged Fort Harrison, which was commanded by Zachary Taylor. The Indians commenced firing upon the fort about 11 o'clock one night, when the garrison was in a rather poor plight for receiving them. The enemy succeeded in firing one of the block-houses, which contained whisky, and the whites had great difficulty in preventing the burning of all the barracks. The word "fire" seemed to have thrown all the men into confusion; soldiers' and citizens' wives, who had taken shelter within the fort, were crying; Indians were yelling; many of the garrison were sick and unable to be on duty; the men despaired and gave themselves up as lost; two of the strongest and apparently most reliable men jumped the pickets in the very midst of the emergency, etc., so that Capt. Taylor was at his wit's end what to do; but he gave directions as to the many details, rallied the men by a new scheme, and after about seven hours succeeded in saving themselves. The Indians drove up the horses belonging to the citizens, and as they could not catch them very readily, shot the whole of them in the sight of their owners, and also killed a number of the hogs belonging to the whites. They drove off all of the cattle, 65 in number, as well as the public oxen.

Among many other depredations committed by the savages during this period, was the massacre of the Pigeon Roost settlement, consisting of one man, five women and 16 children; a few escaped. An unsuccessful effort was made to capture these Indians, but when the news of this massacre and the attack on Fort Harrison reached Vincennes, about 1,200 men, under the command of Col. Win. Russell, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, marched forth for the relief of the fort and to punish the Indians. On reaching the fort the Indians had retired from the vicinity; but on the 15th of September a small detachment composed of 11 men, under Lieut. Richardson, and acting as escort of provisions sent from Vincennes to Fort Harrison, was attacked by a party of Indians within the present limits of Sullivan county. It was reported that seven of these men were killed and one wounded. The provisions of course fell into the hands of the Indians.

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

By the middle of August, through the disgraceful surrender of Gen. Hull, at Detroit, and the evacuation of Fort Dearborn and massacre of its garrison, the British and Indians were in possession of the whole Northwest. The savages, emboldened by their suc-

cesses, penetrated deeper into the settlements, committing great depredations. The activity and success of the enemy aroused the people to a realization of the great danger their homes and families were in. Gov. Edwards collected a force of 350 men at Camp Russell, and Capt. Russell came from Vincennes with about 50 more. Being officered and equipped, they proceeded about the middle of October on horseback, carrying with them 20 day's rations, to Peoria. Capt. Craig was sent with two boats up the Illinois, with provisions and tools to build a fort. The little army proceeded to Peoria Lake, where was located a Pottawatomie village. They arrived late at night, within a few miles of the village, without their presence being known to the Indians. Four men were sent out that night to reconnoiter the position of the village. The four brave men who volunteered for this perilous service were Thomas Carlin (afterward Governor), and Robert, Stephen and Davis White-side. They proceeded to the village, and explored it and the approaches to it thoroughly, without starting an Indian or provoking the bark of a dog. The low lands between the Indian village and the troops were covered with a rank growth of tall grass, so high and dense as to readily conceal an Indian on horseback, until within a few feet of him. The ground had become still more yielding by recent rains, rendering it almost impassable by mounted men. To prevent detection the soldiers had camped without lighting the usual camp-fires. The men lay down in their cold and cheerless camp, with many misgivings. They well remembered how the skulking savages fell upon Harrison's men at Tippecanoe during the night. To add to their fears, a gun in the hands of a soldier was carelessly discharged, raising great consternation in the camp.

Through a dense fog which prevailed the following morning, the army took up its line of march for the Indian town, Capt. Judy with his corps of spies in advance. In the tall grass they came up with an Indian and his squaw, both mounted. The Indian wanted to surrender, but Judy observed that he "did not leave home to take prisoners," and instantly shot one of them. With the blood streaming from his mouth and nose, and in his agony "singing the death song," the dying Indian raised his gun, shot and mortally wounded a Mr. Wright, and in a few minutes expired! Many guns were immediately discharged at the other Indian, not then known to be a squaw, all of which missed her. Badly scared, and her husband killed by her side, the agonizing wails of the squaw were heart-rending. She was taken prisoner, and afterward restored to her nation.

On nearing the town a general charge was made, the Indians fleeing to the interior wilderness. Some of their warriors made a stand, when a sharp engagement occurred, but the Indians were routed. In their flight they left behind all their winter's store of provisions, which was taken, and their town burned. Some Indian children were found who had been left in the hurried flight, also some disabled adults, one of whom was in a starving condition, and with a voracious appetite partook of the bread given him. He is said to have been killed by a cowardly trooper straggling behind, after the main army had resumed its retrograde march, who wanted to be able to boast that he had killed an Indian.

September 19, 1812, Gen. Harrison was put in command of the Northwestern army, then estimated at 10,000 men, with these orders: "Having provided for the protection of the western frontier, you will retake Detroit; and, with a view to the conquest of upper Canada, you will penetrate that country as far as the force under your command will in your judgment justify."

Although surrounded by many difficulties, the General began immediately to execute these instructions. In calling for volunteers from Kentucky, however, more men offered than could be received. At this time there were about 2,000 mounted volunteers at Vincennes, under the command of Gen. Samuel Hopkins, of the Revolutionary war, who was under instructions to operate against the enemy along the Wabash and Illinois rivers. Accordingly, early in October, Gen. Hopkins moved from Vincennes towards the Kickapoo villages in the Illinois territory, with about 2,000 troops; but after four or five days' march the men and officers raised a mutiny which gradually succeeded in carrying all back to Vincennes. The cause of their discontent is not apparent.

About the same time Col. Russell, with two small companies of U. S. rangers, commanded by Capts. Perry and Modrell, marched from the neighborhood of Vincennes to unite with a small force of mounted militia under the command of Gov. Edwards, of Illinois, and afterward to march with the united troops from Cahokia toward Lake Peoria, for the purpose of co-operating with Gen. Hopkins against the Indian towns in that vicinity; but not finding the latter on the ground, was compelled to retire.

Immediately after the discharge of the mutinous volunteers, Gen. Hopkins began to organize another force, mainly of infantry, to reduce the Indians up the Wabash as far as the Prophet's town. These troops consisted of three regiments of Kentucky militia,

commanded by Cols. Barbour, Miller and Wilcox; a small company of regulars commanded by Capt. Zachary Taylor; a company of rangers commanded by Capt. Beckes; and a company of scouts or spies under the command of Capt. Washburn. The main body of this army arrived at Fort Harrison Nov. 5; on the 11th it proceeded up the east side of the Wabash into the heart of the Indian country, but found the villages generally deserted. Winter setting in severely, and the troops poorly clad, they had to return to Vincennes as rapidly as possible. With one exception the men behaved nobly, and did much damage to the enemy. That exception was the precipitate chase after an Indian by a detachment of men somewhat in liquor, until they found themselves surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and they had to retreat in disorder.

At the close of this campaign Gen. Hopkins resigned his command.

In the fall of 1812 Gen. Harrison assigned to Lieut. Col. John B. Campbell, of the 19th U. S. Inf., the duty of destroying the Miami villages on the Mississinewa river, with a detachment of about 600 men. Nov. 25, Lieut. Col. Campbell marched from Franklinton, according to orders, toward the scene of action, cautiously avoiding falling in with the Delawares, who had been ordered by Gen. Harrison to retire to the Shawanee establishment on the Anglaize river, and arriving on the Mississinewa Dec. 17, when they discovered an Indian town inhabited by Delawares and Miamis. This and three other villages were destroyed. Soon after this, the supplies growing short and the troops in a suffering condition, Campbell began to consider the propriety of returning to Ohio; but just as he was calling together his officers early one morning to deliberate on the proposition, an army of Indians rushed upon them with fury. The engagement lasted an hour, with a loss of eight killed and 42 wounded, besides about 150 horses killed. The whites, however, succeeded in defending themselves and taking a number of Indians prisoners, who proved to be Munsies, of Silver Heel's band. Campbell, hearing that a large force of Indians were assembled at Mississinewa village, under Tecumseh, determined to return to Greenville. The privations of his troops and the severity of the cold compelled him to send to that place for re-enforcements and supplies. Seventeen of the men had to be carried on litters. They were met by the re-enforcement about 40 miles from Greenville.

Lieut. Col. Campbell sent two messages to the Delawares, who lived on White river and who had been previously directed and requested to abandon their towns on that river and remove into Ohio. In these messages he expressed his regret at unfortunately killing some of their men, and urged them to move to the Shawanee settlement on the Auglaize river. He assured them that their people, in his power, would be compensated by the Government for their losses, if not found to be hostile; and the friends of those killed satisfied by presents, if such satisfaction would be received. This advice was heeded by the main body of the Delawares and a few Miamis. The Shawanee Prophet, and some of the principal chiefs of the Miamis, retired from the country of the Wabash, and, with their destitute and suffering bands, moved to Detroit, where they were received as the friends and allies of Great Britain.

On the approach of Gen. Harrison with his army in September, 1813, the British evacuated Detroit, and the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Miamis and Kickapoos sued for peace with the United States, which was granted temporarily by Brig. Gen. McArthur, on condition of their becoming allies of the United States in case of war.

In June, 1813, an expedition composed of 137 men, under command of Col. Joseph Bartholomew, moved from Valonia toward the Delaware towns on the west fork of White river, to surprise and punish some hostile Indians who were supposed to be lurking about those villages. Most of these places they found deserted; some of them burnt. They had been but temporarily occupied for the purpose of collecting and carrying away corn. Col. Bartholomew's forces succeeded in killing one or two Indians and destroying considerable corn, and they returned to Valonia on the 21st of this month.

July 1, 1813, Col. William Russell, of the 7th U. S., organized a force of 573 effective men at Valonia and marched to the Indian villages about the mouth of the Mississinewa. His experience was much like that of Col. Bartholomew, who had just preceded him. He had rainy weather, suffered many losses, found the villages deserted, destroyed stores of corn, etc. The Colonel reported that he went to every place where he expected to find the enemy, but they nearly always seemed to have fled the country. The march from Valonia to the mouth of the Mississinewa and return was about 250 miles.

Several smaller expeditions helped to "checker" the surrounding

country, and find that the Indians were very careful to keep themselves out of sight, and thus closed this series of campaigns.

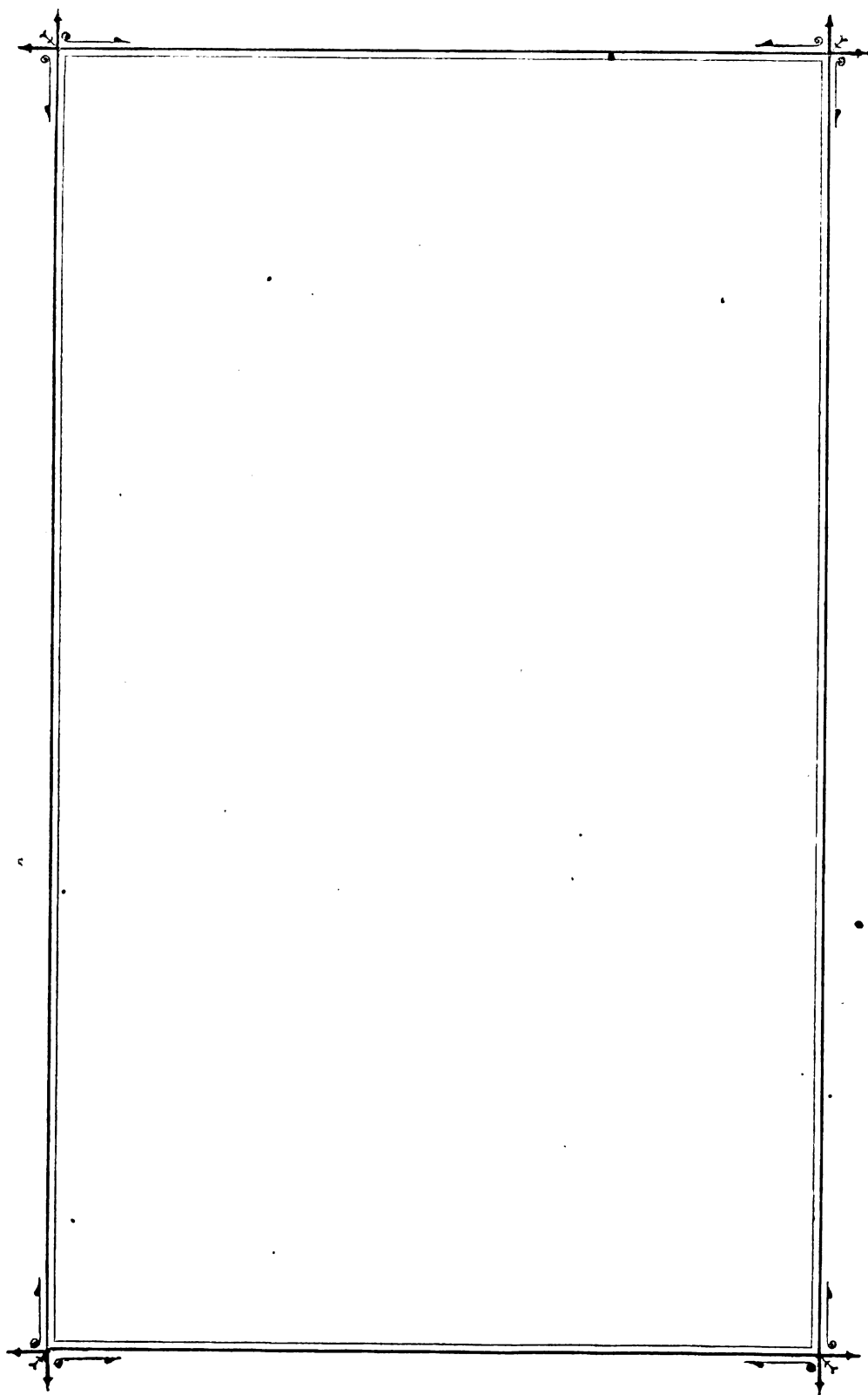
CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The war with England closed on the 24th of December, 1814, when a treaty of peace was signed at Ghent. The 9th article of the treaty required the United States to put an end to hostilities with all tribes or nations of Indians with whom they had been at war; to restore to such tribes or nations respectively all the rights and possessions to which they were entitled in 1811, before the war, on condition that such Indians should agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States. But in February, just before the treaty was sanctioned by our Government, there were signs of Indians accumulating arms and ammunition, and a cautionary order was therefore issued to have all the white forces in readiness for an attack by the Indians; but the attack was not made. During the ensuing summer and fall the United States Government acquainted the Indians with the provisions of the treaty, and entered into subordinate treaties of peace with the principal tribes.

Just before the treaty of Spring Wells (near Detroit) was signed, the Shawanee Prophet retired to Canada, but declaring his resolution to abide by any treaty which the chiefs might sign. Some time afterward he returned to the Shawanee settlement in Ohio, and lastly to the west of the Mississippi, where he died, in 1834. The British Government allowed him a pension from 1813 until his death. His brother Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, by a Mr. Wheatty, as we are positively informed by Mr. A. J. James, now a resident of La Harpe township, Hancock county, Ill., whose father-in-law, John Pigman, of Coshocton county, Ohio, was an eye witness. Gen. Johnson has generally had the credit of killing Tecumseh.



TECUMSEH.



TECUMSEH.

If one should inquire who has been the greatest Indian, the most noted, the "principal Indian" in North America since its discovery by Columbus, we would be obliged to answer, Tecumseh. For all those qualities which elevate a man far above his race; for talent, tact, skill and bravery as a warrior; for high-minded, honorable and chivalrous bearing as a man; in a word, for all those elements of greatness which place him a long way above his fellows in savage life, the name and fame of Tecumseh will go down to posterity in the West as one of the most celebrated of the aborigines of this continent,—as one who had no equal among the tribes that dwelt in the country drained by the Mississippi. Born to command himself, he used all the appliances that would stimulate the courage and nerve the valor of his followers. Always in the front rank of battle, his followers blindly followed his lead, and as his war-cry rang clear above the din and noise of the battle-field, the Shawnee warriors, as they rushed on to victory or the grave, rallied around him, foemen worthy of the steel of the most gallant commander that ever entered the lists in defense of his altar or his home.

The tribe to which Tecumseh, or Tecumtha, as some write it, belonged, was the Shawnee, or Shawanee. The tradition of the nation held that they originally came from the Gulf of Mexico; that they wended their way up the Mississippi and the Ohio, and settled at or near the present site of Shawneetown, Ill., whence they removed to the upper Wabash. In the latter place, at any rate, they were found early in the 18th century, and were known as the "bravest of the brave." This tribe has uniformly been the bitter enemy of the white man, and in every contest with our people has exhibited a degree of skill and strategy that should characterize the most dangerous foe.

Tecumseh's notoriety and that of his brother, the Prophet, mutually served to establish and strengthen each other. While the Prophet had unlimited power, spiritual and temporal, he distributed his greatness in all the departments of Indian life with a kind of fanaticism that magnetically aroused the religious and superstitious passions, not only of his own followers, but also of all the tribes in

this part of the country; but Tecumseh concentrated his greatness upon the more practical and business affairs of military conquest. It is doubted whether he was really a sincere believer in the pretensions of his fanatic brother; if he did not believe in the pretentious feature of them he had the shrewdness to keep his unbelief to himself, knowing that religious fanaticism was one of the strongest impulses to reckless bravery.

During his sojourn in the Northwestern Territory, it was Tecumseh's uppermost desire of life to confederate all the Indian tribes of the country together against the whites, to maintain their choice hunting-grounds. All his public policy converged toward this single end. In his vast scheme he comprised even all the Indians in the Gulf country,—all in America west of the Alleghany mountains. He held, as a subordinate principle, that the Great Spirit had given the Indian race all these hunting-grounds to keep in common, and that no Indian or tribe could cede any portion of the land to the whites without the consent of all the tribes. Hence, in all his councils with the whites he ever maintained that the treaties were null and void.

When he met Harrison at Vincennes in council the last time, and, as he was invited by that General to take a seat with him on the platform, he hesitated; Harrison insisted, saying that it was the "wish of their Great Father, the President of the United States, that he should do so." The chief paused a moment, raised his tall and commanding form to its greatest height, surveyed the troops and crowd around him, fixed his keen eyes upon Gov. Harrison, and then turning them to the sky above, and pointing toward heaven with his sinewy arm in a manner indicative of supreme contempt for the paternity assigned him, said in clarion tones: "My father? The sun is my father, the earth is my mother, and on her bosom I will recline." He then stretched himself, with his warriors, on the green sward. The effect was electrical, and for some moments there was perfect silence.

The Governor, then, through an interpreter, told him that he understood he had some complaints to make and redress to ask, etc., and that he wished to investigate the matter and make restitution wherever it might be decided it should be done. As soon as the Governor was through with this introductory speech, the stately warrior arose, tall, athletic, manly, dignified and graceful, and with a voice at first low, but distinct and musical, commenced a reply. As he warmed up with his subject his clear tones might be heard,

as if "trumpet-tongued," to the utmost limits of the assembly. The most perfect silence prevailed, except when his warriors gave their guttural assent to some eloquent recital of the red man's wrong and the white man's injustice. Tecumseh recited the wrongs which his race had suffered from the time of the massacre of the Moravian Indians to the present; said he did not know how he could ever again be the friend of the white man; that the Great Spirit had given to the Indian all the land from the Miami to the Mississippi, and from the lakes to the Ohio, as a common property to all the tribes in these borders, and that the land could not and should not be sold without the consent of all; that all the tribes on the continent formed but one nation; that if the United States would not give up the lands they had bought of the Miamis and the other tribes, those united with him were determined to annihilate those tribes; that they were determined to have no more chiefs, but in future to be governed by their warriors; that unless the whites ceased their encroachments upon Indian lands, the fate of the Indians was sealed; they had been driven from the banks of the Delaware across the Alleghanies, and their possessions on the Wabash and the Illinois were now to be taken from them; that in a few years they would not have ground enough to bury their warriors on this side of the "Father of Waters;" that all would perish, all their possessions taken from them by fraud or force, unless they stopped the progress of the white man westward; that it must be a war of races in which one or the other must perish; that their tribes had been driven toward the setting sun like a galloping horse (ne-kat a-kush-e ma-top-o-lin-to).

The Shawnee language, in which this most eminent Indian statesman spoke, excelled all other aboriginal tongues in its musical articulation; and the effect of Tecumseh's oratory on this occasion can be more easily imagined than described. Gov. Harrison, although as brave a soldier and General as any American, was overcome by this speech. He well knew Tecumseh's power and influence among all the tribes, knew his bravery, courage and determination, and knew that he meant what he said. When Tecumseh was done speaking there was a stillness throughout the assembly which was really painful; not a whisper was heard, and all eyes were turned from the speaker toward Gov. Harrison, who after a few moments came to himself, and recollecting many of the absurd statements of the great Indian orator, began a reply which was more logical, if not so eloquent. The Shawnees were attentive un-

til Harrison's interpreter began to translate his speech to the Miamis and Pottawatomies, when Tecumseh and his warriors sprang to their feet, brandishing their war-clubs and tomahawks. "Tell him," said Tecumseh, addressing the interpreter in Shawnee, "he lies." The interpreter undertook to convey this message to the Governor in smoother language, but Tecumseh noticed the effort and remonstrated, "No, no; tell him he lies." The warriors began to grow more excited, when Secretary Gibson ordered the American troops in arms to advance. This allayed the rising storm, and as soon as Tecumseh's "He lies" was literally interpreted to the Governor, the latter told Tecumseh through the interpreter to tell Tecumseh he would hold no further council with him.

Thus the assembly was broken up, and one can hardly imagine a more exciting scene. It would constitute the finest subject for a historical painting to adorn the rotunda of the capitol. The next day Tecumseh requested another interview with the Governor, which was granted on condition that he should make an apology to the Governor for his language the day before. This he made through the interpreter. Measures for defense and protection were taken, however, lest there should be another outbreak. Two companies of militia were ordered from the country, and the one in town added to them, while the Governor and his friends went into council fully armed and prepared for any contingency. On this occasion the conduct of Tecumseh was entirely different from that of the day before. Firm and intrepid, showing not the slightest fear or alarm, surrounded with a military force four times his own, he preserved the utmost composure and equanimity. No one would have supposed that he could have been the principal actor in the thrilling scene of the previous day. He claimed that half the Americans were in sympathy with him. He also said that whites had informed him that Gov. Harrison had purchased land from the Indians without any authority from the Government; that he, Harrison, had but two years more to remain in office, and that if he, Tecumseh, could prevail upon the Indians who sold the lands not to receive their annuities for that time, and the present Governor displaced by a good man as his successor, the latter would restore to the Indians all the lands purchased from them.

The Wyandots, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Ottawas and the Winnebagoes, through their respective spokesmen, declared their adherence to the great Shawnee warrior and statesman. Gov. Harrison then told them that he would send Tecumseh's speech to the Presi-

dent of the United States and return the answer to the Indians as soon as it was received. Tecumseh then declared that he and his allies were determined that the old boundary line should continue; and that if the whites crossed it, it would be at their peril. Gov. Harrison replied that he would be equally plain with him and state that the President would never allow that the lands on the Wabash were the property of any other tribes than those who had occupied them since the white people first came to America; and as the title to the lands lately purchased was derived from those tribes by a fair purchase, he might rest assured that the right of the United States would be supported by the sword. "So be it," was the stern and haughty reply of the Shawnee chieftan, as he and his braves took leave of the Governor and wended their way in Indian file to their camping ground.

Thus ended the last conference on earth between the chivalrous Tecumseh and the hero of the battle of Tippecanoe. The bones of the first lie bleaching on the battle-field of the Thames, and those of the last in a mausoleum on the banks of the Ohio; each struggled for the mastery of his race, and each no doubt was equally honest and patriotic in his purposes. The weak yielded to the strong, the defenseless to the powerful, and the hunting-ground of the Shawnee is all occupied by his enemy.

Tecumseh, with four of his braves, immediately embarked in a birch canoe, descended the Wabash, and went on to the South to unite the tribes of that country in a general system of self-defense against the encroachment of the whites. His emblem was a disjointed snake, with the motto, "Join or die!" In union alone was strength.

Before Tecumseh left the Prophet's town at the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, on his excursion to the South, he had a definite understanding with his brother and the chieftains of the other tribes in the Wabash country, that they should preserve perfect peace with the whites until his arrangements were completed for a confederacy of the tribes on both sides of the Ohio and on the Mississippi river; but it seems that while he was in the South engaged in his work of uniting the tribes of that country some of the Northern tribes showed signs of fight and precipitated Harrison into that campaign which ended in the battle of Tippecanoe and the total route of the Indians. Tecumseh, on his return from the South, learning what had happened, was overcome with chagrin, disappointment and anger, and accused his brother of duplicity and coward-

ice; indeed, it is said that he never forgave him to the day of his death. A short time afterward, on the breaking out of the war of Great Britain, he joined Proctor, at Malden, with a party of his warriors, and finally suffered the fate mentioned on page 108.

CIVIL MATTERS 1812--'5.

Owing to the absence of Gov. Harrison on military duty, John Gibson, the Secretary of the Territory, acted in the administration of civil affairs. In his message to the Legislature convening on the 1st of February, 1813, he said, substantially:

"Did I possess the abilities of Cicero or Demosthenes, I could not portray in more glowing colors our foreign and domestic political situation than it is already experienced within our own breasts. The United States have been compelled, by frequent acts of injustice, to declare war against England. For a detail of the causes of this war I would refer to the message of President Madison; it does honor to his head and heart. Although not an admirer of war, I am glad to see our little but inimitable navy riding triumphant on the seas, but chagrined to find that our armies by land are so little successful. The spirit of '76 appears to have fled from our continent, or, if not fled, is at least asleep, for it appears not to pervade our armies generally. At your last assemblage our political horizon seemed clear, and our infant Territory bid fair for rapid and rising grandeur; but, alas, the scene has changed; and whether this change, as respects our Territory, has been owing to an over anxiety in us to extend our dominions, or to a wish for retaliation by our foes, or to a foreign influence, I shall not say. The Indians, our former neighbors and friends, have become our most inveterate foes. Our former frontiers are now our wilds, and our inner settlements have become frontiers. Some of our best citizens, and old men worn down with age, and helpless women and innocent babes, have fallen victims to savage cruelty. I have done my duty as well as I can, and hope that the interposition of Providence will protect us."

The many complaints made about the Territorial Government Mr. Gibson said, were caused more by default of officers than of the law. Said he: "It is an old and, I believe, correct adage, that 'good officers make good soldiers.' This evil having taken root, I do not know how it can be eradicated; but it may be remedied. In place of men searching after and accepting commissions before they

are even tolerably qualified, thereby subjecting themselves to ridicule and their country to ruin, barely for the name of the thing, I think may be remedied by a previous examination."

During this session of the Legislature the seat of the Territorial Government was declared to be at Corydon, and immediately acting Governor Gibson prorogued the Legislature to meet at that place, the first Monday of December, 1813. During this year the Territory was almost defenseless; Indian outrages were of common occurrence, but no general outbreak was made. The militia-men were armed with rifles and long knives, and many of the rangers carried tomahawks.

In 1813 Thomas Posey, who was at that time a Senator in Congress from Tennessee, and who had been officer of the army of the Revolution, was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, to succeed Gen. Harrison. He arrived in Vincennes and entered upon the discharge of his duties May 25, 1813. During this year several expeditions against the Indian settlements were set on foot.

In his first message to the Legislature the following December, at Corydon, Gov. Posey said: "The present crisis is awful, and big with great events. Our land and nation is involved in the common calamity of war; but we are under the protecting care of the beneficent Being, who has on a former occasion brought us safely through an arduous struggle and placed us on a foundation of independence, freedom and happiness. He will not suffer to be taken from us what He, in His great wisdom has thought proper to confer and bless us with, if we make a wise and virtuous use of His good gifts. * * * Although our affairs, at the commencement of the war, wore a gloomy aspect, they have brightened, and promise a certainty of success, if properly directed and conducted, of which I have no doubt, as the President and heads of departments of the general Government are men of undoubted patriotism, talents and experience, and who have grown old in the service of their country. * * * It must be obvious to every thinking man that we were forced into the war. Every measure consistent with honor, both before and since the declaration of war, has tried to be on amicable terms with our enemy. * * * You who reside in various parts of the Territory have it in your power to understand what will tend to its local and general advantage. The judiciary system would require a revisal and amendment. The militia law is very defective and requires your immediate attention. It is necessary to have

good roads and highways in as many directions through the Territory as the circumstances and situation of the inhabitants will admit; it would contribute very much to promote the settlement and improvement of the Territory. Attention to education is highly necessary. There is an appropriation made by Congress, in lands, for the purpose of establishing public schools. It comes now within your province to carry into operation the design of the appropriation."

This Legislature passed several very necessary laws for the welfare of the settlements, and the following year, as Gen. Harrison was generally successful in his military campaigns in the Northwest, the settlements in Indiana began to increase and improve. The fear of danger from Indians had in a great measure subsided, and the tide of immigration began again to flow. In January, 1814, about a thousand Miamis assembled at Fort Wayne for the purpose of obtaining food to prevent starvation. They met with ample hospitality, and their example was speedily followed by others. These, with other acts of kindness, won the lasting friendship of the Indians, many of whom had fought in the interests of Great Britain. General treaties between the United States and the Northwestern tribes were subsequently concluded, and the way was fully opened for the improvement and settlement of the lands.

POPULATION IN 1815.

The population of the Territory of Indiana, as given in the official returns to the Legislature of 1815, was as follows, by counties:

COUNTIES.	White males of 21 and over.	TOTAL.
Wayne.....	1,225.....	6,407
Franklin.....	1,430.....	7,370
Dearborn.....	902.....	4,424
Switzerland.....	377.....	1,832
Jefferson.....	874.....	4,270
Clark.....	1,387.....	7,150
Washington.....	1,420.....	7,317
Harrison.....	1,056.....	6,975
Knox.....	1,391.....	8,068
Gibson.....	1,100.....	5,330
Posey.....	320.....	1,619
Warrick.....	280.....	1,416
Perry.....	350.....	1,720
Grand Totals.....	12,112.....	63,897

GENERAL VIEW.

The well-known ordinance of 1787 conferred many "rights and privileges" upon the inhabitants of the Northwestern Territory, and

consequently upon the people of Indiana Territory, but after all it came far short of conferring as many privileges as are enjoyed at the present day by our Territories. They did not have a full form of Republican government. A freehold estate in 500 acres of land was one of the necessary qualifications of each member of the legislative council of the Territory; every member of the Territorial House of Representatives was required to hold, in his own right, 200 acres of land; and the privilege of voting for members of the House of Representatives was restricted to those inhabitants who, in addition to other qualifications, owned severally at least 50 acres of land. The Governor of the the Territory was invested with the power of appointing officers of the Territorial militia, Judges of the inferior Courts, Clerks of the Courts, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, County Treasurers and County Surveyors. He was also authorized to divide the Territory into districts; to apportion among the several counties the members of the House of Representatives; to prevent the passage of any Territorial law; and to convene and dissolve the General Assembly whenever he thought best. None of the Governors, however, ever exercised these extraordinary powers arbitrarily. Nevertheless, the people were constantly agitating the question of extending the right of suffrage. Five years after the organization of the Territory, the Legislative Council, in reply to the Governor's Message, said: "Although we are not as completely independent in our legislative capacity as we would wish to be, yet we are sensible that we must wait with patience for that period of time when our population will burst the trammels of a Territorial government, and we shall assume the character more consonant to Republicanism. * * * The confidence which our fellow citizens have uniformly had in your administration has been such that they have hitherto had no reason to be jealous of the unlimited power which you possess over our legislative proceedings. We, however, cannot help regretting that such powers have been lodged in the hands of any one, especially when it is recollected to what dangerous lengths the exercise of those powers may be extended."

After repeated petitions the people of Indiana were empowered by Congress to elect the members of the Legislative Council by popular vote. This act was passed in 1809, and defined what was known as the property qualification of voters. These qualifications were abolished by Congress in 1811, which extended the right of voting for members of the General Assembly and for a Territorial delegate

to Congress to every free white male person who had attained the age of twenty-one years, and who, having paid a county or Territorial tax, was a resident of the Territory and had resided in it for a year. In 1814 the voting qualification in Indiana was defined by Congress, "to every free white male person having a freehold in the Territory, and being a resident of the same." The House of Representatives was authorized by Congress to lay off the Territory into five districts, in each of which the qualified voters were empowered to elect a member of the Legislative Council. The division was made; one to two counties in each district.

At the session in August, 1814, the Territory was also divided into three judicial circuits, and provisions were made for holding courts in the same. The Governor was empowered to appoint a presiding Judge in each circuit, and two Associate Judges of the circuit court in each county. Their compensation was fixed at \$700 per annum.

The same year the General Assembly granted charters to two banking institutions, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Madison and the Bank of Vincennes. The first was authorized to raise a capital of \$750,000, and the other \$500,000. On the organization of the State these banks were merged into the State Bank and its branches.

Here we close the history of the Territory of Indiana.



ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

The last regular session of the Territorial Legislature was held at Corydon, convening in December, 1815. The message of Governor Posey congratulated the people of the Territory upon the general success of the settlements and the great increase of immigration, recommended light taxes and a careful attention to the promotion of education and the improvement of the State roads and highways. He also recommended a revision of the territorial laws and an amendment of the militia system. Several laws were passed preparatory to a State Government, and December 14, 1815, a memorial to Congress was adopted praying for the authority to adopt a constitution and State Government. Mr. Jennings, the Territorial delegate, laid this memorial before Congress on the 28th, and April 19, 1816, the President approved the bill creating the State of Indiana. Accordingly, May 30 following, a general election was held for a constitutional convention, which met at Corydon June 10 to 29, Jonathan Jennings presiding and Wm. Hendricks acting as Secretary.

"The convention that formed the first constitution of the State of Indiana was composed mainly of clear-minded, unpretending men of common sense, whose patriotism was unquestionable and whose morals were fair. Their familiarity with the theories of the Declaration of American Independence, their Territorial experience under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, and their knowledge of the principles of the constitution of the United States were sufficient, when combined, to lighten materially their labors in the great work of forming a constitution for a new State. With such landmarks in view, the labors of similar conventions in other States and Territories have been rendered comparatively light. In the clearness and conciseness of its style, in the comprehensive and just provisions which it made for the maintenance of civil and religious liberty, in its mandates, which were designed to protect the rights of the people collectively and individually, and to provide for the public welfare, the constitution that was formed for Indiana in 1816 was not inferior to any of the State constitutions which were in existence at that time."—*Dillon's History of Indiana.*

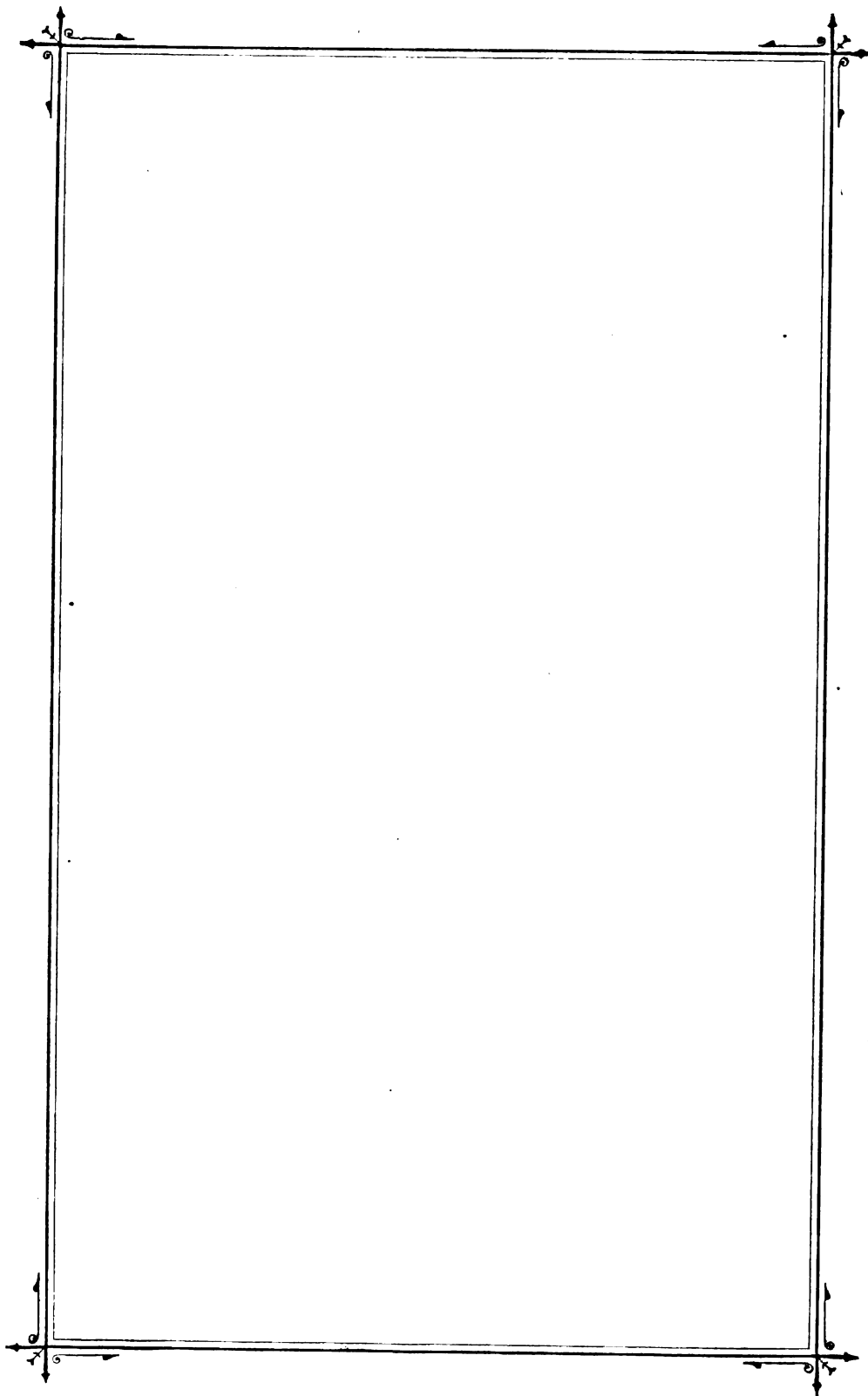
The first State election took place on the first Monday of August, 1816, and Jonathan Jennings was elected Governor, and Christopher Harrison, Lieut. Governor. Wm. Hendricks was elected to represent the new State in the House of Representatives of the United States.

The first General Assembly elected under the new constitution began its session at Corydon, Nov. 4, 1816. John Paul was called to the chair of the Senate pro tem., and Isaac Blackford was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Among other things in the new Governor's message were the following remarks: "The result of your deliberation will be considered as indicative of its future character as well as of the future happiness and prosperity of its citizens. In the commencement of the State government the shackles of the colonial should be forgotten in our exertions to prove, by happy experience, that a uniform adherence to the first principles of our Government and a virtuous exercise of its powers will best secure efficiency to its measures and stability to its character. Without a frequent recurrence to those principles, the administration of the Government will imperceptibly become more and more arduous, until the simplicity of our Republican institutions may eventually be lost in dangerous expedients and political design. Under every free government the happiness of the citizens must be identified with their morals; and while a constitutional exercise of their rights shall continue to have its due weight in discharge of the duties required of the constituted authorities of the State, too much attention cannot be bestowed to the encouragement and promotion of every moral virtue, and to the enactment of laws calculated to restrain the vicious, and prescribe punishment for every crime commensurate with its enormity. In measuring, however, to each crime its adequate punishment, it will be well to recollect that the certainty of punishment has generally the surest effect to prevent crime; while punishments unnecessarily severe too often produce the acquittal of the guilty and disappoint one of the greatest objects of legislation and good government. * * * The dissemination of useful knowledge will be indispensably necessary as a support to morals and as a restraint to vice; and on this subject it will only be necessary to direct your attention to the plan of education as prescribed by the constitution. * * * I recommend to your consideration the propriety of providing by law, to prevent more effectually any unlawful attempts to seize and carry into bondage



OPENING AN INDIANA FOREST.



persons of color legally entitled to their freedom; and at the same time, as far as practicable, to prevent those who rightfully owe service to the citizens of any other State or Territory from seeking within the limits of this State a refuge from the possession of their lawful owners. Such a measure will tend to secure those who are free from any unlawful attempts (to enslave them) and secures the rights of the citizens of the other States and Territories as far as ought reasonably to be expected."

This session of the Legislature elected James Noble and Waller Taylor to the Senate of the United States; Robert A. New was elected Secretary of State; W. H. Lilley, Auditor of State; and Daniel C. Lane, Treasurer of State. . The session adjourned January 3, 1817.

As the history of the State of Indiana from this time forward is best given by topics, we will proceed to give them in the chronological order of their origin.

The happy close of the war with Great Britain in 1814 was followed by a great rush of immigrants to the great Territory of the Northwest, including the new States, all now recently cleared of the enemy; and by 1820 the State of Indiana had more than doubled her population, having at this time 147,178, and by 1825 nearly doubled this again, that is to say, a round quarter of a million,—a growth more rapid probably than that of any other section in this country since the days of Columbus.

The period 1825-'30 was a prosperous time for the young State. Immigration continued to be rapid, the crops were generally good and the hopes of the people raised higher than they had ever been before. Accompanying this immigration, however, were paupers and indolent people, who threatened to be so numerous as to become a serious burden. On this subject Governor Ray called for legislative action, but the Legislature scarcely knew what to do and they deferred action.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In 1830 there still lingered within the bounds of the State two tribes of Indians, whose growing indolence, intemperate habits, dependence upon their neighbors for the bread of life, diminished prospects of living by the chase, continued perpetration of murders and other outrages of dangerous precedent, primitive ignorance and unrestrained exhibitions of savage customs before the children of the settlers, combined to make them subjects for a more rigid government. The removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi was a melancholy but necessary duty. The time having arrived for the emigration of the Pottawatomies, according to the stipulations contained in their treaty with the United States, they evinced that reluctance common among aboriginal tribes on leaving the homes of their childhood and the graves of their ancestors. Love of country is a principle planted in the bosoms of all mankind. The Laplander and the Esquimaux of the frozen north, who feed on seals, moose and the meat of the polar bear, would not exchange their country for the sunny clime of "Araby the blest." Color and shades of complexion have nothing to do with the heart's best, warmest emotions. Then we should not wonder that the Pottawatomie, on leaving his home on the Wabash, felt as sad as Æschines did when ostracised from his native land, laved by the waters of the classic Scamander; and the noble and eloquent Naswaw-kay, on leaving the encampment on Crooked creek, felt his banishment as keenly as Cicero when thrust from the bosom of his beloved Rome, for which he had spent the best efforts of his life, and for which he died.

On Sunday morning, May 18, 1832, the people on the west side of the Wabash were thrown into a state of great consternation, on account of a report that a large body of hostile Indians had approached within 15 miles of Lafayette and killed two men. The alarm soon spread throughout Tippecanoe, Warren, Vermillion, Fountain, Montgomery, and adjoining counties. Several brave commandants of companies on the west side of the Wabash in Tippecanoe county, raised troops to go and meet the enemy, and dispatched an express to Gen. Walker with a request that he should

make a call upon the militia of the county to equip themselves instantly and march to the aid of their bleeding countrymen. Thereupon Gen. Walker, Col. Davis, Lieut.-Col. Jenners, Capt. Brown, of the artillery, and various other gallant spirits mounted their war steeds and proceeded to the army, and thence upon a scout to the Grand Prairie to discover, if possible, the number, intention and situation of the Indians. Over 300 old men, women and children flocked precipitately to Lafayette and the surrounding country east of the Wabash. A remarkable event occurred in this stampede, as follows:

A man, wife and seven children resided on the edge of the Grand Prairie, west of Lafayette, in a locality considered particularly dangerous. On hearing of this alarm he made hurried preparations to fly with his family to Lafayette for safety. Imagine his surprise and chagrin when his wife told him she would not go one step; that she did not believe in being scared at trifles, and in her opinion there was not an Indian within 100 miles of them. Importunity proved unavailing, and the disconsolate and frightened husband and father took all the children except the youngest, bade his wife and babe a long and solemn farewell, never expecting to see them again, unless perhaps he might find their mangled remains, minus their scalps. On arriving at Lafayette, his acquaintances rallied and berated him for abandoning his wife and child in that way, but he met their jibes with a stoical indifference, avowing that he should not be held responsible for their obstinacy.

As the shades of the first evening drew on, the wife felt lonely; and the chirping of the frogs and the notes of the whippoorwill only intensified her loneliness, until she half wished she had accompanied the rest of the family in their flight. She remained in the house a few hours without striking a light, and then concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," took her babe and some bed-clothes, fastened the cabin door, and hastened to a sink-hole in the woods, in which she afterward said that she and her babe slept soundly until sunrise next morning.

Lafayette literally boiled over with people and patriotism. A meeting was held at the court-house, speeches were made by patriotic individuals, and to allay the fears of the women an armed police was immediately ordered, to be called the "Lafayette Guards." Thos. T. Benbridge was elected Captain, and John Cox, Lieutenant. Capt. Benbridge yielded the active drill of his guards to the Lieutenant, who had served two years in the war of 1812. After

the meeting adjourned, the guards were paraded on the green where Purdue's block now stands, and put through sundry evolutions by Lient. Cox, who proved to be an expert drill officer, and whose clear, shrill voice rung out on the night air as he marched and counter-marched the troops from where the paper-mill stands to Main street ferry, and over the suburbs, generally. Every old gun and sword that could be found was brought into requisition, with a new shine on them.

Gen. Walker, Colonels Davis and Jenners, and other officers joined in a call of the people of Tippecanoe county for volunteers to march to the frontier settlements. A large meeting of the citizens assembled in the public square in the town, and over 300 volunteers mostly mounted men, left for the scene of action, with an alacrity that would have done credit to veterans.

The first night they camped nine miles west of Lafayette, near Grand Prairie. They placed sentinels for the night and retired to rest. A few of the subaltern officers very injudiciously concluded to try what effect a false alarm would have upon the sleeping soldiers, and a few of them withdrew to a neighboring thicket, and thence made a charge upon the picket guards, who, after hailing them and receiving no countersign, fired off their guns and ran for the Colonel's marquee in the center of the encampment. The aroused Colonels and staff sprang to their feet, shouting "To arms! to arms!" and the obedient, though panic-stricken soldiers seized their guns and demanded to be led against the invading foe. A wild scene of disorder ensued, and amid the din of arms and loud commands of the officers the raw militia felt that they had already got into the red jaws of battle. One of the alarm sentinels, in running to the center of the encampment, leaped over a blazing camp fire, and alighted full upon the breast and stomach of a sleeping lawyer, who was, no doubt, at that moment dreaming of vested and contingent remainders, rich clients and good fees, which in legal parlance was suddenly estopped by the hob-nails in the stogas of the scared sentinel. As soon as the counselor's vitality and consciousness sufficiently returned, he put in some strong demurrers to the conduct of the affrighted picket men, averring that he would greatly prefer being wounded by the enemy to being run over by a cowardly booby. Next morning the organizers of the ruse were severely reprimanded.

May 28, 1832, Governor Noble ordered General Walker to call out his whole command, if necessary, and supply arms, horses and

provisions, even though it be necessary to seize them. The next day four baggage wagons, loaded with camp equipments, stores, provisions and other articles, were sent to the little army, who were thus provided for a campaign of five or six weeks. The following Thursday a squad of cavalry, under Colonel Sigler, passed through Lafayette on the way to the hostile region; and on the 13th of June Colonel Russell, commandant of the 40th Regiment, Indiana Militia, passed through Lafayette with 340 mounted volunteers from the counties of Marion, Hendricks and Johnson. Also, several companies of volunteers from Montgomery, Fountain and Warren counties, hastened to the relief of the frontier settlers. The troops from Lafayette marched to Sugar creek, and after a short time, there being no probability of finding any of the enemy, were ordered to return. They all did so except about 45 horsemen, who volunteered to cross Hickory creek, where the Indians had committed their depredations. They organized a company by electing Samuel McGeorge, a soldier of the war of 1812, Captain, and Amos Allen and Andrew W. Ingraham, Lieutenants.

Crossing Hickory creek, they marched as far as O'Plein river without meeting with opposition. Finding no enemy here they concluded to return. On the first night of their march home they encamped on the open prairie, posting sentinels, as usual. About ten o'clock it began to rain, and it was with difficulty that the sentinels kept their guns dry. Capt. I. H. Cox and a man named Fox had been posted as sentinels within 15 or 20 paces of each other. Cox drew the skirt of his overcoat over his gun-lock to keep it dry; Fox, perceiving this motion, and in the darkness taking him for an Indian, fired upon him and fractured his thigh-bone. Several soldiers immediately ran toward the place where the flash of the gun had been seen; but when they cocked and leveled their guns on the figure which had fired at Cox, the wounded man caused them to desist by crying, "Don't shoot him, it was a sentinel who shot me." The next day the wounded man was left behind the company in care of four men, who, as soon as possible, removed him on a litter to Col. Moore's company of Illinois militia, then encamped on the O'Plein, where Joliet now stands.

Although the main body returned to Lafayette in eight or nine days, yet the alarm among the people was so great that they could not be induced to return to their farms for some time. The presence of the hostiles was hourly expected by the frontier settlements of Indiana, from Vincennes to La Porte. In Clinton county the

inhabitants gathered within the forts and prepared for a regular siege, while our neighbors at Crawfordsville were suddenly astounded by the arrival of a courier at full speed with the announcement that the Indians, more than a thousand in number, were then crossing the Nine-Mile prairie about twelve miles north of town, killing and scalping all. The strongest houses were immediately put in a condition of defense, and sentinels were placed at the principal points in the direction of the enemy. Scouts were sent out to reconnoitre, and messengers were dispatched in different directions to announce the danger to the farmers, and to urge them to hasten with their families into town, and to assist in fighting the momentarily expected savages. At night-fall the scouts brought in the news that the Indians had not crossed the Wabash, but were hourly expected at Lafayette. The citizens of Warren, Fountain and Vermillion counties were alike terrified by exaggerated stories of Indian massacres, and immediately prepared for defense. It turned out that the Indians were not within 100 miles of these temporary forts; but this by no means proved a want of courage in the citizens.

After some time had elapsed, a portion of the troops were marched back into Tippecanoe county and honorably discharged; but the settlers were still loth for a long time to return to their farms. Assured by published reports that the Miamis and Pottawatomies did not intend to join the hostiles, the people by degrees recovered from the panic and began to attend to their neglected crops.

During this time there was actual war in Illinois. Black Hawk and his warriors, well nigh surrounded by a well-disciplined foe, attempted to cross to the west bank of the Mississippi, but after being chased up into Wisconsin and to the Mississippi again, he was in a final battle taken captive. A few years after his liberation, about 1837 or 1838, he died, on the banks of the Des Moines river, in Iowa, in what is now the county of Davis, where his remains were deposited above ground, in the usual Indian style. His remains were afterward stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

LAST EXODUS OF THE INDIANS.

In July, 1837, Col. Abel C. Pepper convened the Pottawatomie nation of Indians at Lake Ke-waw-nay for the purpose of removing them west of the Mississippi. That fall a small party of some 80 or 90 Pottawatomies was conducted west of the Mississippi river by George Proffit, Esq. Among the number were Ke-waw-nay, Nebash, Nas-waw-kay, Pash-po-ho and many other leading men of the nation. The regular emigration of these poor Indians, about 1,000 in number, took place under Col. Pepper and Gen. Tipton in the summer of 1838.

It was a sad and mournful spectacle to witness these children of the forest slowly retiring from the home of their childhood, that contained not only the graves of their revered ancestors, but also many endearing scenes to which their memories would ever recur as sunny spots along their pathway through the wilderness. They felt that they were bidding farewell to the hills, valleys and streams of their infancy; the more exciting hunting-grounds of their advanced youth, as well as the stern and bloody battle-fields where they had contended in riper manhood, on which they had received wounds, and where many of their friends and loved relatives had fallen covered with gore and with glory. All these they were leaving behind them, to be desecrated by the plowshare of the white man. As they cast mournful glances back toward these loved scenes that were rapidly fading in the distance, tears fell from the cheek of the downcast warrior, old men trembled, matrons wept, the swarthy maiden's cheek turned pale, and sighs and half-suppressed sobs escaped from the motley groups as they passed along, some on foot, some on horseback, and others in wagons,—sad as a funeral procession. Several of the aged warriors were seen to cast glances toward the sky, as if they were imploring aid from the spirits of their departed heroes, who were looking down upon them from the clouds, or from the Great Spirit, who would ultimately redress the wrongs of the red man, whose broken bow had fallen from his hand, and whose sad heart was bleeding within him. Ever and anon one of the party would start out into the brush and break back to their old encampments on Eel river and on the Tippe-

canoe, declaring that they would rather die than be banished from their country. Thus, scores of discontented emigrants returned from different points on their journey; and it was several years before they could be induced to join their countrymen west of the Mississippi.

Several years after the removal of the Pottawatomies the Miami nation was removed to their Western home, by coercive means, under an escort of United States troops. They were a proud and once powerful nation, but at the time of their removal were far inferior, in point of numbers, to the Pottawatomie guests whom they had permitted to settle and hunt upon their lands, and fish in their lakes and rivers after they had been driven southward by powerful and warlike tribes who inhabited the shores of the Northern lakes.

INDIAN TITLES.

In 1831 a joint resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, requesting an appropriation by Congress for the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands within the State, was forwarded to that body, which granted the request. The Secretary of War, by authority, appointed a committee of three citizens to carry into effect the provisions of the recent law. The Miamis were surrounded on all sides by American settlers, and were situated almost in the heart of the State on the line of the canal then being made. The chiefs were called to a council for the purpose of making a treaty; they promptly came, but peremptorily refused to go westward or sell the remainder of their land. The Pottawatomies sold about 6,000,000 acres in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, including all their claim in this State.

In 1838 a treaty was concluded with the Miami Indians through the good offices of Col. A. C. Pepper, the Indian agent, by which a considerable of the most desirable portion of their reserve was ceded to the United States.

LAND SALES.

As an example of the manner in which land speculators were treated by the early Indianians, we cite the following instances from Cox's "Recollections of the Wabash Valley."

At Crawfordsville, Dec. 24, 1824, many parties were present from the eastern and southern portions of the State, as well as from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and even Pennsylvania, to attend a land sale. There was but little bidding against each other. The settlers, or "squatters," as they were called by the speculators, had arranged matters among themselves to their general satisfaction. If, upon comparing numbers, it appeared that two were after the same tract of land, one would ask the other what he would take not to bid against him; if neither would consent to be bought off they would retire and cast lots, and the lucky one would enter the tract at Congress price, \$1.25 an acre, and the other would enter the second choice on his list. If a speculator made a bid, or showed a disposition to take a settler's claim from him, he soon saw the white of a score of eyes glaring at him, and he would "crawfish" out of the crowd at the first opportunity.

The settlers made it definitely known to foreign capitalists that they would enter the tracts of land they had settled upon before allowing the latter to come in with their speculations. The land was sold in tiers of townships, beginning at the southern part of the district and continuing north until all had been offered at public sale. This plan was persisted in, although it kept many on the ground for several days waiting, who desired to purchase land in the northern part of the district.

In 1827 a regular Indian scare was gotten up to keep speculators away for a short time. A man who owned a claim on Tippecanoe river, near Pretty prairie, fearing that some one of the numerous land hunters constantly scouring the country might enter the land he had settled upon before he could raise the money to buy it, and seeing one day a cavalcade of land hunters riding toward where his land lay, mounted his horse and darted off at full speed to meet them, swinging his hat and shouting at the top of his voice, "Indians! Indians! the woods are full of Indians,

murdering and scalping all before them!" They paused a moment, but as the terrified horseman still urged his jaded animal and cried, "Help! Longlois, Cicots, help!" they turned and fled like a troop of retreating cavalry, hastening to the thickest settlements and giving the alarm, which spread like fire among stubble until the whole frontier region was shocked with the startling cry. The squatter who fabricated the story and started this false alarm took a circuitous route home that evening, and while others were busy building temporary block-houses and rubbing up their guns to meet the Indians, he was quietly gathering up money and slipped down to Crawfordsville and entered his land, chuckling to himself, "There's a Yankee trick for you, done up by a Hoosier."

HARMONY COMMUNITY.

In 1814 a society of Germans under Frederick Rappe, who had originally come from Wirtemberg, Germany, and more recently from Pennsylvania, founded a settlement on the Wabash about 50 miles above its mouth. They were industrious, frugal and honest Lutherans. They purchased a large quantity of land and laid off a town, to which they gave the name of "Harmony," afterward called "New Harmony." They erected a church and a public school-house, opened farms, planted orchards and vineyards, built flouring mills, established a house of public entertainment, a public store, and carried on all the arts of peace with skill and regularity. Their property was "in common," according to the custom of ancient Christians at Jerusalem, but the governing power, both temporal and spiritual, was vested in Frederick Rappe, the elder, who was regarded as the founder of the society. By the year 1821 the society numbered about 900. Every individual of proper age contributed his proper share of labor. There were neither spendthrifts, idlers nor drunkards, and during the whole 17 years of their sojourn in America there was not a single lawsuit among them. Every controversy arising among them was settled by arbitration, explanation and compromise before sunset of the day, literally according to the injunction of the apostle of the New Testament.

About 1825 the town of Harmony and a considerable quantity of land adjoining was sold to Robert Owen, father of David Dale Owen, the State Geologist, and of Robert Dale Owen, of later notoriety. He was a radical philosopher from Scotland, who had become distinguished for his philanthropy and opposition to

Christianity. He charged the latter with teaching false notions regarding human responsibility— notions which have since been clothed in the language of physiology, mental philosophy, etc. Said he:

“That which has hitherto been called wickedness in our fellow men has proceeded from one of two distinct causes, or from some combination of those causes. They are what are termed bad or wicked,

“1. Because they are born with faculties or propensities which render them more liable, under the same circumstances, than other men, to commit such actions as are usually denominated wicked; or,

“2. Because they have been placed by birth or other events in particular countries,—have been influenced from infancy by parents, playmates and others, and have been surrounded by those circumstances which gradually and necessarily trained them in the habits and sentiments called wicked; or,

“3. They have become wicked in consequence of some particular combination of these causes.

“If it should be asked, Whence then has wickedness proceeded? I reply, Solely from the ignorance of our forefathers.

“Every society which exists at present, as well as every society which history records, has been formed and governed on a belief in the following notions, assumed as first principles:

“1. That it is in the power of every individual to form his own character. Hence the various systems called by the name of religion, codes of law, and punishments; hence, also, the angry passions entertained by individuals and nations toward each other.

“2. That the affections are at the command of the individual. Hence insincerity and degradation of character; hence the miseries of domestic life, and more than one-half of all the crimes of mankind.

“3. That it is necessary a large portion of mankind should exist in ignorance and poverty in order to secure to the remaining part such a degree of happiness as they now enjoy. Hence a system of counteraction in the pursuits of men, a general opposition among individuals to the interests of each other, and the necessary effects of such a system,—ignorance, poverty and vice.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

During the administration of Gov. Whitcomb the war with Mexico occurred, which resulted in annexing to the United States vast tracts of land in the south and west. Indiana contributed her full ratio to the troops in that war, and with a remarkable spirit of promptness and patriotism adopted all measures to sustain the general Government. These new acquisitions of territory re-opened the discussion of the slavery question, and Governor Whitcomb expressed his opposition to a further extension of the "national sin."

The causes which led to a declaration of war against Mexico in 1846, must be sought for as far back as the year 1830, when the present State of Texas formed a province of New and Independent Mexico. During the years immediately preceding 1830, Moses Austin, of Connecticut, obtained a liberal grant of lands from the established Government, and on his death his son was treated in an equally liberal manner. The glowing accounts rendered by Austin, and the vivid picture of Elysian fields drawn by visiting journalists, soon resulted in the influx of a large tide of immigrants, nor did the movement to the Southwest cease until 1830. The Mexican province held a prosperous population, comprising 10,000 American citizens. The rapacious Government of the Mexicans looked with greed and jealousy upon their eastern province, and, under the presidency of Gen. Santa Anna, enacted such measures, both unjust and oppressive, as would meet their design of goading the people of Texas on to revolution, and thus afford an opportunity for the infliction of punishment upon subjects whose only crime was industry and its accompaniment, prosperity. Precisely in keeping with the course pursued by the British toward the colonists of the Eastern States in the last century, Santa Anna's Government met the remonstrances of the colonists of Texas with threats; and they, secure in their consciousness of right quietly issued their declaration of independence, and proved its literal meaning on the field of Gonzales in 1835, having with a force of

500 men forced the Mexican army of 1,000 to fly for refuge to their strongholds. Battle after battle followed, bringing victory always to the Colonists, and ultimately resulting in the total rout of the Mexican army and the evacuation of Texas. The routed army after a short term of rest reorganized, and reappeared in the Territory, 8,000 strong. On April 21, a division of this large force under Santa Anna encountered the Texans under General Samuel Houston on the banks of the San Jacinto, and though Houston could only oppose 800 men to the Mexican legions, the latter were driven from the field, nor could they reform their scattered ranks until their General was captured next day and forced to sign the declaration of 1835. The signature of Santa Anna, though ignored by the Congress of the Mexican Republic, and consequently left unratified on the part of Mexico, was effected in so much, that after the second defeat of the army of that Republic all the hostilities of an important nature ceased, the Republic of Texas was recognized by the powers, and subsequently became an integral part of the United States, July 4, 1846. At this period General Herrera was president of Mexico. He was a man of peace, of common sense, and very patriotic; and he thus entertained, or pretended to entertain, the great neighboring Republic in high esteem. For this reason he grew unpopular with his people, and General Paredes was called to the presidential chair, which he continued to occupy until the breaking out of actual hostilities with the United States, when Gen. Santa Anna was elected thereto.

President Polk, aware of the state of feeling in Mexico, ordered Gen. Zachary Taylor, in command of the troops in the Southwest, to proceed to Texas, and post himself as near to the Mexican border as he deemed prudent. At the same time an American squadron was dispatched to the vicinity, in the Gulf of Mexico. In November, General Taylor had taken his position at Corpus Christi, a Texan settlement on a bay of the same name, with about 4,000 men. On the 13th of January, 1846, the President ordered him to advance with his forces to the Rio Grande; accordingly he proceeded, and in March stationed himself on the north bank of that river, within cannon-shot of the Mexican town of Matamoras. Here he hastily erected a fortress, called Fort Brown. The territory lying between the river Nueces and the Rio Grande river, about 120 miles in width, was claimed both by Texas and Mexico; according to the latter, therefore, General Taylor had actually invaded her Territory, and had thus committed an open

act of war. On the 26th of April, the Mexican General, Ampudia, gave notice to this effect to General Taylor, and on the same day a party of American dragoons, sixty-three in number, being on the north side of the Rio Grande, were attacked, and, after the loss of sixteen men killed and wounded, were forced to surrender. Their commander, Captain Thornton, only escaped. The Mexican forces had now crossed the river above Matamoras and were supposed to meditate an attack on Point Isabel, where Taylor had established a depot of supplies for his army. On the 1st of May, this officer left a small number of troops at Fort Brown, and marched with his chief forces, twenty-three hundred men, to the defense of Point Isabel. Having garrisoned this place, he set out on his return. On the 8th of May, about noon, he met the Mexican army, six thousand strong, drawn up in battle array, on the prairie near Palo Alto. The Americans at once advanced to the attack, and, after an action of five hours, in which their artillery was very effective, drove the enemy before them, and encamped upon the field. The Mexican loss was about one hundred killed; that of the Americans, four killed and forty wounded. Major Ringgold, of the artillery, an officer of great merit, was mortally wounded. The next day, as the Americans advanced, they again met the enemy in a strong position near Resaca de la Palma, three miles from Fort Brown. An action commenced, and was fiercely contested, the artillery on both sides being served with great vigor. At last the Mexicans gave way, and fled in confusion, General de la Vega having fallen into the hands of the Americans. They also abandoned their guns and a large quantity of ammunition to the victors. The remaining Mexican soldiers speedily crossed the Rio Grande, and the next day the Americans took up their position at Fort Brown. This little fort, in the absence of General Taylor, had gallantly sustained an almost uninterrupted attack of several days from the Mexican batteries of Matamoras.

When the news of the capture of Captain Thornton's party was spread over the United States, it produced great excitement. The President addressed a message to Congress, then in session, declaring "that war with Mexico existed by her own act;" and that body, May, 1846, placed ten millions of dollars at the President's disposal, and authorized him to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers. A great part of the summer of 1846 was spent in preparation for the war, it being resolved to invade Mexico at several points. In pursuance of this plan, General Taylor, who had taken

possession of Matamoras, abandoned by the enemy in May, marched northward in the enemy's country in August, and on the 19th of September he appeared before Monterey, capital of the Mexican State of New Leon. His army, after having garrisoned several places along his route, amounted to six thousand men. The attack began on the 21st, and after a succession of assaults, during the period of four days, the Mexicans capitulated, leaving the town in possession of the Americans. In October, General Taylor terminated an armistice into which he had entered with the Mexican General, and again commenced offensive operations. Various towns and fortresses of the enemy now rapidly fell into our possession. In November, Saltillo, the capital of the State of Coahuila was occupied by the division of General Worth; in December, General Patterson took possession of Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, and nearly at the same period, Commodore Perry captured the fort of Tampico. Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, with the whole territory of the State had been subjugated by General Harney, after a march of one thousand miles through the wilderness. Events of a startling character had taken place at still earlier dates along the Pacific coast. On the 4th of July, Captain Fremont, having repeatedly defeated superior Mexican forces with the small band under his command, declared California independent of Mexico. Other important places in this region had yielded to the American naval force, and in August, 1846, the whole of California was in the undisputed occupation of the Americans.

The year 1847 opened with still more brilliant victories on the part of our armies. By the drawing off of a large part of General Taylor's troops for a meditated attack on Vera Cruz, he was left with a comparatively small force to meet the great body of Mexican troops, now marching upon him, under command of the celebrated Santa Anna, who had again become President of Mexico.

Ascertaining the advance of this powerful army, twenty thousand strong, and consisting of the best of the Mexican soldiers, General Taylor took up his position at Buena Vista, a valley a few miles from Saltillo. His whole troops numbered only four thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, and here, on the 23d of February, he was vigorously attacked by the Mexicans. The battle was very severe, and continued nearly the whole day, when the Mexicans fled from the field in disorder, with a loss of nearly two thousand men. Santa Anna speedily withdrew, and thus abandoned the region of

the Rio Grande to the complete occupation of our troops. This left our forces at liberty to prosecute the grand enterprise of the campaign, the capture of the strong town of Vera Cruz, with its renowned castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. On the 9th of March, 1847, General Scott landed near the city with an army of twelve thousand men, and on the 18th commenced an attack. For four days and nights an almost incessant shower of shot and shells was poured upon the devoted town, while the batteries of the castle and the city replied with terrible energy. At last, as the Americans were preparing for an assault, the Governor of the city offered to surrender, and on the 26th the American flag floated triumphantly from the walls of the castle and the city. General Scott now prepared to march upon the city of Mexico, the capital of the country, situated two hundred miles in the interior, and approached only through a series of rugged passes and mountain fastnesses, rendered still more formidable by several strong fortresses. On the 8th of April the army commenced their march. At Cerro Gordo, Santa Anna had posted himself with fifteen thousand men. On the 18th the Americans began the daring attack, and by midday every intrenchment of the enemy had been carried. The loss of the Mexicans in this remarkable battle, besides one thousand killed and wounded, was three thousand prisoners, forty-three pieces of cannon, five thousand stand of arms, and all their amunitions and materials of war. The loss of the Americans was four hundred and thirty-one in killed and wounded. The next day our forces advanced, and, capturing fortress after fortress, came on the 18th of August within ten miles of Mexico, a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants, and situated in one of the most beautiful valleys in the world. On the 20th they attacked and carried the strong batteries of Contreras, garrisoned by 7,000 men, in an impetuous assault, which lasted but seventeen minutes. On the same day an attack was made by the Americans on the fortified post of Churubusco, four miles northeast of Contreras. Here nearly the entire Mexican army—more than 20,000 in number—were posted; but they were defeated at every point, and obliged to seek a retreat in the city, or the still remaining fortress of Chapultepec. While preparations were being made on the 21st by General Scott, to level his batteries against the city, prior to summoning it to surrender, he received propositions from the enemy, which terminated in an armistice. This ceased on the 7th of September. On the 8th the outer defense of Chapultepec was successfully

stormed by General Worth, though he lost one-fourth of his men in the desperate struggle. The castle of Chapultepec, situated on an abrupt and rocky eminence, 150 feet above the surrounding country, presented a most formidable object of attack. On the 12th, however, the batteries were opened against it, and on the next day the citadel was carried by storm. The Mexicans still struggled along the great causeway leading to the city, as the Americans advanced, but before nightfall a part of our army was within the gates of the city. Santa Anna and the officers of the Government fled, and the next morning, at seven o'clock, the flag of the Americans floated from the national palace of Mexico. This conquest of the capital was the great and final achievement of the war. The Mexican republic was in fact prostrate, her sea-coast and chief cities being in the occupation of our troops. On the 2d of February, 1848, terms of peace were agreed upon by the American commissioner and the Mexican Government, this treaty being ratified by the Mexican Congress on the 30th of May following, and by the United States soon after. President Polk proclaimed peace on the 4th of July, 1848. In the preceding sketch we have given only a mere outline of the war with Mexico. We have necessarily passed over many interesting events, and have not even named many of our soldiers who performed gallant and important services. General Taylor's successful operations in the region of the Rio Grande were duly honored by the people of the United States, by bestowing upon him the Presidency. General Scott's campaign, from the attack on Vera Cruz, to the surrender of the city of Mexico, was far more remarkable, and, in a military point of view, must be considered as one of the most brilliant of modern times. It is true the Mexicans are not to be ranked with the great nations of the earth; with a population of seven or eight millions, they have little more than a million of the white race, the rest being half-civilized Indians and mestizos, that is, those of mixed blood. Their government is inefficient, and the people divided among themselves. Their soldiers often fought bravely, but they were badly officered. While, therefore, we may consider the conquest of so extensive and populous a country, in so short a time, and attended with such constant superiority even to the greater numbers of the enemy, as highly gratifying evidence of the courage and capacity of our army, still we must not, in judging of our achievements, fail to consider the real weakness of the nation whom we vanquished.

One thing we may certainly dwell upon with satisfaction—the admirable example, not only as a soldier, but as a man, set by our commander, Gen. Scott, who seems, in the midst of war and the ordinary license of the camp, always to have preserved the virtue, kindness, and humanity belonging to a state of peace. These qualities secured to him the respect, confidence and good-will even of the enemy he had conquered. Among the Generals who effectually aided General Scott in this remarkable campaign, we must not omit to mention the names of Generals Wool, Twiggs, Shields, Worth, Smith, and Quitman, who generally added to the high qualities of soldiers the still more estimable characteristics of good men. The treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo stipulated that the disputed territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande should belong to the United States, and it now forms a part of Texas, as has been already stated; that the United States should assume and pay the debts due from Mexico to American citizens, to the amount of \$3,500,000; and that, in consideration of the sum of \$15,000,000 to be paid by the United States to Mexico, the latter should relinquish to the former the whole of New Mexico and Upper California.

The soldiers of Indiana who served in this war were formed into five regiments of volunteers, numbered respectively, 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th and 5th. The fact that companies of the three first-named regiments served at times with the men of Illinois, the New York volunteers, the Palmettos of South Carolina, and United States marines, under Gen. James Shields, makes for them a history; because the campaigns of the Rio Grande and Chihuahua, the siege of Vera Cruz, the desperate encounter at Cerro Gordo, the tragic contests in the valley, at Contreras and Churubusco, the storming of Chapultepec, and the planting of the stars and stripes upon every turret and spire within the conquered city of Mexico, were all carried out by the gallant troops under the favorite old General, and consequently each of them shared with him in the glories attached to such exploits. The other regiments under Cols. Gorman and Lane participated in the contests of the period under other commanders. The 4th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, comprising ten companies, was formally organized at Jeffersonville, Indiana, by Capt. R. C. Gatlin, June 15, 1847, and on the 16th elected Major Willis A. Gorman, of the 3rd Regiment, to the Colonelcy; Ebenezer Dumont, Lieutenant-Colonel, and W. McCoy, Major. On the 27th of June the regiment left Jeffersonville for the front, and

subsequently was assigned to Brigadier-General Lane's command, which then comprised a battery of five pieces from the 3rd Regiment U. S. Artillery; a battery of two pieces from the 2nd Regiment U. S. Artillery, the 4th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers and the 4th Regiment of Ohio, with a squadron of mounted Louisianians and detachments of recruits for the U. S. army. The troops of this brigade won signal honors at Passo de Ovegas, August 10, 1847; National Bridge, on the 12th; Cerro Gordo, on the 15th; Las Animas, on the 19th, under Maj. F. T. Lally, of General Lane's staff, and afterward under Lane, directly, took a very prominent part in the siege of Puebla, which began on the 15th of September and terminated on the 12th of October. At Atlixco, October 19th; Tlascala, November 10th; Matamoras and Pass Galajara, November 23rd and 24th; Guerrilla Rancho, December 5th; Napalcan, December 10th, the Indiana volunteers of the 4th Regiment performed gallant service, and carried the campaign into the following year, representing their State at St. Martin's, February 27, 1848; Cholula, March 26th; Matacordera, February 19th; Sequalteplan, February 25th; and on the cessation of hostilities reported at Madison, Indiana, for discharge, July 11, 1848; while the 5th Indiana Regiment, under Col. J. H. Lane, underwent a similar round of duty during its service with other brigades, and gained some celebrity at Vera Cruz, Churubusco and with the troops of Illinois under Gen. Shields at Chapultepec.

This war cost the people of the United States sixty-six millions of dollars. This very large amount was not paid away for the attainment of mere glory; there was something else at stake, and this something proved to be a country larger and more fertile than the France of the Napoleons, and more steady and sensible than the France of the Republic. It was the defense of the great Lone Star State, the humiliation and chastisement of a quarrelsome neighbor.

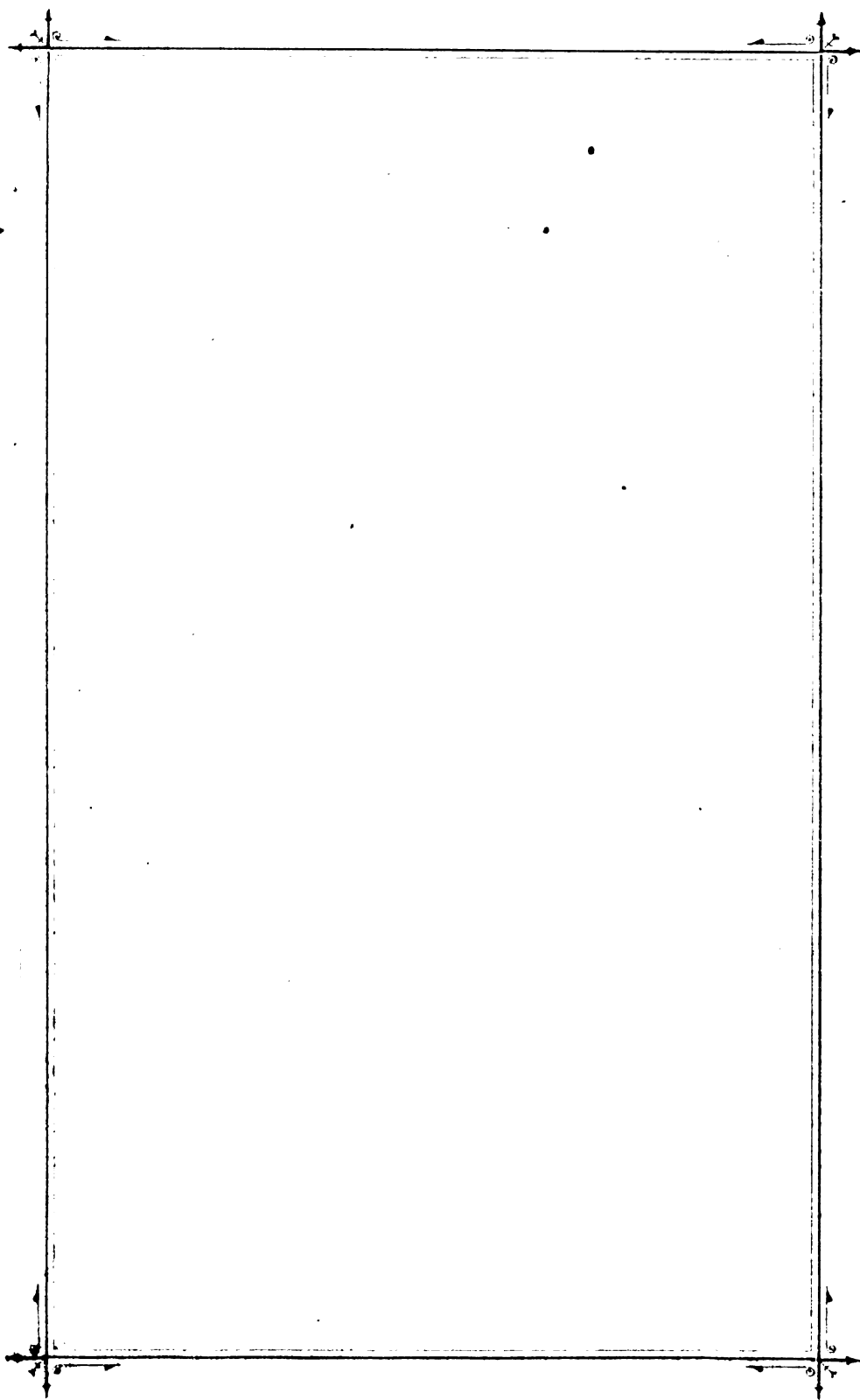
SLAVERY.

We have already referred to the prohibition of slavery in the Northwestern Territory, and Indiana Territory by the ordinance of 1787; to the imperfection in the execution of this ordinance and the troubles which the authorities encountered; and the complete establishment of the principles of freedom on the organization of the State. The next item of significance in this connection is the following language in the message of Gov. Ray to the Legislature of 1828: "Since our last separation, while we have witnessed with anxious solicitude the belligerent operations of another hemisphere, the cross contending against the crescent, and the prospect of a general rupture among the legitimates of other quarters of the globe, our attention has been arrested by proceedings in our own country truly dangerous to liberty, seriously premeditated, and disgraceful to its authors if agitated only to tamper with the American people. If such experiments as we see attempted in certain deluded quarters do not fall with a burst of thunder upon the heads of their seditious projectors, then indeed the Republic has begun to experience the days of its degeneracy. The union of these States is the people's only sure charter for their liberties and independence. Dissolve it and each State will soon be in a condition as deplorable as Alexander's conquered countries after they were divided amongst his victorious military captains."

In pursuance of a joint resolution of the Legislature of 1850, a block of native marble was procured and forwarded to Washington, to be placed in the monument then in the course of erection at the National Capital in memory of George Washington. In the absence of any legislative instruction concerning the inscription upon this emblem of Indiana's loyalty, Gov. Wright ordered the following words to be inscribed upon it: INDIANA KNOWS NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NOTHING BUT THE UNION. Within a dozen years thereafter this noble State demonstrated to the world her loyalty to the Union and the principles of freedom by the sacrifice of blood and treasure which she made. In keeping with this sentiment Gov. Wright indorsed the compromise measures of Congress on the slavery question, remarking in his message that "Indiana takes her stand in the ranks, not of Southern destiny, nor yet of



SCENE ON THE WABASH RIVER.



Northern destiny: she plants herself on the basis of the Constitution and takes her stand in the ranks of American destiny."

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

At the session of the Legislature in January, 1869, the subject of ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, allowing negro suffrage, came up with such persistency that neither party dared to undertake any other business lest it be checkmated in some way, and being at a dead lock on this matter, they adjourned in March without having done much important business. The Democrats, as well as a portion of the conservative Republicans, opposed its consideration strongly on the ground that it would be unfair to vote on the question until the people of the State had had an opportunity of expressing their views at the polls; but most of the Republicans resolved to push the measure through, while the Democrats resolved to resign in a body and leave the Legislature without a quorum. Accordingly, on March 4, 17 Senators and 36 Representatives resigned, leaving both houses without a quorum.

As the early adjournment of the Legislature left the benevolent institutions of the State unprovided for, the Governor convened that body in extra session as soon as possible, and after the necessary appropriations were made, on the 19th of May the fifteenth amendment came up; but in anticipation of this the Democratic members had all resigned and claimed that there was no quorum present. There was a quorum, however, of Senators in office, though some of them refused to vote, declaring that they were no longer Senators; but the president of that body decided that as he had not been informed of their resignation by the Governor, they were still members. A vote was taken and the ratifying resolution was adopted. When the resolution came up in the House, the chair decided that, although the Democratic members had resigned, there was a quorum of the *de-facto* members present, and the House proceeded to pass the resolution. This decision of the chair was afterward sustained by the Supreme Court.

At the next regular session of the Legislature, in 1871, the Democrats undertook to repeal the ratification, and the Republican members resigned to prevent it. The Democrats, as the Republicans did on the previous occasion, proceeded to pass their resolution of repeal; but while the process was under way, before the House Committee had time to report on the matter, 34 Republican members resigned, thereby preventing its passage and putting a stop to further legislation.

INDIANA IN THE WAR.

The events of the earlier years of this State have been reviewed down to that period in the nation's history when the Republic demanded a first sacrifice from the newly erected States; to the time when the very safety of the glorious heritage, bequeathed by the fathers as a rich legacy, was threatened with a fate worse than death—a life under laws that harbored the slave—a civil defiance of the first principles of the Constitution.

Indiana was among the first to respond to the summons of patriotism, and register itself on the national roll of honor, even as she was among the first to join in that song of joy which greeted a Republic made doubly glorious within a century by the dual victory which won liberty for itself, and next bestowed the precious boon upon the colored slave.

The fall of Fort Sumter was a signal for the uprising of the State. The news of the calamity was flashed to Indianapolis on the 14th of April, 1861, and early the next morning the electric wire brought the welcome message to Washington:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
INDIANAPOLIS, April 15, 1861.

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States*:—On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender to you for the defense of the Nation, and to uphold the authority of the Government, ten thousand men.

OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

This may be considered the first official act of Governor Morton, who had just entered on the duties of his exalted position. The State was in an almost helpless condition, and yet the faith of the "War Governor" was prophetic, when, after a short consultation with the members of the Executive Council, he relied on the fidelity of ten thousand men and promised their services to the Protectorate at Washington. This will be more apparent when the military condition of the State at the beginning of 1861 is considered. At that time the armories contained less than five hundred stand of serviceable small arms, eight pieces of cannon which might be useful in a museum of antiquities, with sundry weapons which would merely do credit to the aborigines of one hundred years ago. The financial condition of the State was even worse than the military.

The sum of \$10,368.58 in trust funds was the amount of cash in the hands of the Treasurer, and this was, to all intents and purposes unavailable to meet the emergency, since it could not be devoted to the military requirements of the day. This state of affairs was dispiriting in the extreme, and would doubtless have militated against the ultimate success of any other man than Morton; yet he overleaped every difficulty, nor did the fearful realization of Floyd's treason, discovered during his visit to Washington, damp his indomitable courage and energy, but with rare persistence he urged the claims of his State, and for his exertions was requited with an order for five thousand muskets. The order was not executed until hostilities were actually entered upon; and consequently for some days succeeding the publication of the President's proclamation the people labored under a feeling of terrible anxiety mingled with uncertainty, amid the confusion which followed the criminal negligence that permitted the disbandment of the magnificent *corps d' armee* (51,000 men) of 1832 two years later in 1834. Great numbers of the people maintained their equanimity with the result of beholding within a brief space of time every square mile of their State represented by soldiers prepared to fight to the bitter end in defense of cherished institutions, and for the extension of the principle of human liberty to all States and classes within the limits of the threatened Union. This, their zeal, was not animated by hostility to the slave holders of the Southern States, but rather by a fraternal spirit, akin to that which urges the eldest brother to correct the persistent follies of his juniors, and thus lead them from crime to the maintenance of family honor; in this correction, to draw them away from all that was cruel, diabolical and inhuman in the Republic, to all that is gentle, holy and sublime therein. Many of the raw troops were not only unimated by a patriotic feeling, but also by that beautiful idealization of the poet, who in his unconscious Republicanism, said:

"I would not have a slave to till my ground,
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,
And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth
That sinews bought and sold have ever earned
No: dear as freedom is—and, in my heart's
Just estimation, prized above all price—
I had much rather be myself the slave,
And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him."

Thus animated, it is not a matter for surprise to find the first call to arms issued by the President, and calling for 75,000 men,

answered nobly by the people of Indiana. The quota of troops to be furnished by the State on the first call was 4,683 men for three years' service from April 15, 1860. On the 16th of April, Governor Morton issued his proclamation calling on all citizens of the State, who had the welfare of the Republic at heart, to organize themselves into six regiments in defense of their rights, and in opposition to the varied acts of rebellion, charged by him against the Southern Confederates. To this end, the Hon. Lewis Wallace, a soldier of the Mexican campaign was appointed Adjutant-General, Col. Thomas A. Morris of the United States Military Academy, Quartermaster-General, and Isaiah Mansur, a merchant of Indianapolis, Commissary-General. These general officers converted the grounds and buildings of the State Board of Agriculture into a military headquarters, and designated the position Camp Morton, as the beginning of the many honors which were to follow the popular Governor throughout his future career. Now the people, imbued with confidence in their Government and leaders, rose to the grandeur of American freemen, and with an enthusiasm never equaled hitherto, flocked to the standard of the nation; so that within a few days (19th April) 2,400 men were ranked beneath their regimental banners, until as the official report testifies, the anxious question, passing from mouth to mouth, was, "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Indiana was about to monopolize the honors of the period, and place the 75,000 men demanded of the Union by the President, at his disposition. Even now under the genial sway of guaranteed peace, the features of Indiana's veterans flush with righteous pride when these days—remembrances of heroic sacrifice—are named, and freemen, still unborn, will read their history only to be blessed and glorified in the possession of such truly, noble progenitors. Nor were the ladies of the State unmindful of their duties. Everywhere they partook of the general enthusiasm, and made it practical so far as in their power, by embroidering and presenting standards and regimental colors, organizing aid and relief societies, and by many other acts of patriotism and humanity inherent in the high nature of woman.

During the days set apart by the military authorities for the organization of the regiments, the financiers of the State were engaged in the reception of munificent grants of money from private citizens, while the money merchants within and without the State offered large loans to the recognized Legislature without even imposing a condition of payment. This most practical generosity

strengthened the hands of the Executive, and within a very few days Indiana had passed the crucial test, recovered some of her military prestige lost in 1834, and so was prepared to vie with the other and wealthier States in making sacrifices for the public welfare.

On the 20th of April, Messrs. I. S. Dobbs and Alvis D. Gall received their appointments as Medical Inspectors of the Division, while Major T. J. Wood arrived at headquarters from Washington to receive the newly organized regiments into the service of the Union. At the moment this formal proceeding took place, Morton, unable to restrain the patriotic ardor of the people, telegraphed to the capitol that he could place six regiments of infantry at the disposal of the General Government within six days, if such a proceeding were acceptable; but in consequence of the wires being cut between the State and Federal capitols, no answer came. Taking advantage of the little doubt which may have had existence in regard to future action in the matter and in the absence of general orders, he gave expression to an intention of placing the volunteers in camp, and in his message to the Legislature, who assembled three days later, he clearly laid down the principle of immediate action and strong measures, recommending a vote of \$1,000,000 for the reorganization of the volunteers, for the purchase of arms and supplies, and for the punishment of treason. The message was received most enthusiastically. The assembly recognized the great points made by the Governor, and not only yielded to them *in toto*, but also made the following grand appropriations:

General military purposes.....	\$1,000,000
Purchase of arms.....	500,000
Contingent military expenses.....	100,000
Organization and support of militia for two years.....	140,000

These appropriations, together with the laws enacted during the session of the Assembly, speak for the men of Indiana. The celerity with which these laws were put in force, the diligence and economy exercised by the officers, entrusted with their administration, and that systematic genius, under which all the machinery of Government seemed to work in harmony,—all, all, tended to make for the State a spring-time of noble deeds, when seeds might be cast along her fertile fields and in the streets of her villages of industry to grow up at once and blossom in the ray of fame, and after to bloom throughout the ages. Within three days after the opening of the extra session of the Legislature (27th April) six new regiments were organized, and commissioned for three months' service. These reg-

iments, notwithstanding the fact that the first six regiments were already mustered into the general service, were known as "The First Brigade, Indiana Volunteers," and with the simple object of making the way of the future student of a brilliant history clear, were numbered respectively

Sixth Regiment,	commanded by Col. T. T. Crittenden.		
Seventh	"	"	" " Ebenezer Dumont.
Eighth	"	"	" " W. P. Benton.
Ninth	"	"	" " R. H. Milroy.
Tenth	"	"	" " T. T. Reynolds.
Eleventh	"	"	" " Lewis Wallace.

The idea of these numbers was suggested by the fact that the military representation of Indiana in the Mexican Campaign was one brigade of five regiments, and to observe consecutiveness the regiments comprised in the first division of volunteers were thus numbered, and the entire force placed under Brigadier General T. A. Morris, with the following staff: John Love, Major, Cyrus C. Hines, Aid-de-camp; and J. A. Stein, Assistant Adjutant General. To follow the fortunes of these volunteers through all the vicissitudes of war would prove a special work; yet their valor and endurance during their first term of service deserved a notice of even more value than that of the historian, since a commander's opinion has to be taken as the basis upon which the chronicler may expatiate. Therefore the following dispatch, dated from the headquarters of the Army of Occupation, Beverly Camp, W. Virginia, July 21, 1861, must be taken as one of the first evidences of their utility and valor:—

"GOVERNOR O. P. MORTON, *Indianapolis, Indiana.*

GOVERNOR:—I have directed the three months' regiments from Indiana to move to Indianapolis, there to be mustered out and reorganized for three years' service.

I cannot permit them to return to you without again expressing my high appreciation of the distinguished valor and endurance of the Indiana troops, and my hope that but a short time will elapse before I have the pleasure of knowing that they are again ready for the field. * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. A.

On the return of the troops to Indianapolis, July 29, Brigadier Morris issued a lengthy, logical and well-deserved congratulatory address, from which one paragraph may be extracted to characterize

the whole. After passing a glowing eulogium on their military qualities and on that unexcelled gallantry displayed at Laurel Hill, Phillipi and Carrick's Ford, he says:—

"Soldiers! You have now returned to the friends whose prayers went with you to the field of strife. They welcome you with pride and exultation. Your State and country acknowledge the value of your labors. May your future career be as your past has been,—honorable to yourselves and serviceable to your country."

The six regiments forming Morris' brigade, together with one composed of the surplus volunteers, for whom there was no regiment in April, now formed a division of seven regiments, all reorganized for three years' service, between the 20th August and 20th September, with the exception of the new or 12th, which was accepted for one year's service from May 11th, under command of Colonel John M. Wallace, and reorganized May 17, 1862, for three years' service under Col. W. H. Link, who, with 172 officers and men, received their mortal wounds during the Richmond (Kentucky) engagement, three months after its reorganization.

The 13TH REGIMENT, under Col. Jeremiah Sullivan, was mustered into the United States in 1861 and joined Gen. McClellan's command at Rich Mountain on the 10th July. The day following it was present under Gen. Rosencrans and lost eight men killed; three successive days it was engaged under Gen. I. I. Reynolds, and won its laurels at Cheat Mountain summit, where it participated in the decisive victory over Gen. Lee.

The 14TH REGIMENT, organized in 1861 for one year's service, and reorganized on the 7th of June at Terre Haute for three years' service. Commanded by Col. Kimball and showing a muster roll of 1,134 men, it was one of the finest, as it was the first, three years' regiment organized in the State, with varying fortunes attached to its never ending round of duty from Cheat Mountain, September, 1861, to Morton's Ford in 1864, and during the movement South in May of that year to the last of its labors, the battle of Cold Harbor.

The 15TH REGIMENT, reorganized at La Fayette 14th June, 1861, under Col. G. D. Wagner, moved on Rich Mountain on the 11th of July in time to participate in the complete rout of the enemy. On the promotion of Col. Wagner, Lieutenant-Col. G. A. Wood became Colonel of the regiment, November, 1862, and during the first days of January, 1863, took a distinguished part in the severe action of Stone River. From this period down to the battle of Mission Ridge it was in a series of destructive engagements, and was,

after enduring terrible hardships, ordered to Chattanooga, and thence to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out the 18th June, 1864,—four days after the expiration of its term of service.

The 16TH REGIMENT, organized under Col. P. A. Hackleman at Richmond for one year's service, after participating in many minor military events, was mustered out at Washington, D.C., on the 14th of May, 1862. Col. Hackleman was killed at the battle of Iuka, and Lieutenant-Col. Thomas I. Lucas succeeded to the command. It was reorganized at Indianapolis for three years' service, May 27, 1862, and took a conspicuous part in all the brilliant engagements of the war down to June, 1865, when it was mustered out at New Orleans. The survivors, numbering 365 rank and file, returned to Indianapolis the 10th of July amid the rejoicing of the populace.

The 17TH REGIMENT was mustered into service at Indianapolis the 12th of June, 1861, for three years, under Col. Hascall, who on being promoted Brigadier General in March, 1862, left the Colonelcy to devolve on Lieutenant Colonel John T. Wilder. This regiment participated in the many exploits of Gen. Reynold's army from Green Brier in 1862, to Macon in 1865, under Gen. Wilson. Returning to Indianapolis the 16th of August, in possession of a brilliant record, the regiment was disbanded.

The 18TH REGIMENT, under Colonel Thomas Pattison, was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into service on the 16th of August, 1861. Under Gen. Pope it gained some distinction at Blackwater, and succeeded in retaining a reputation made there, by its gallantry at Pea Ridge, February, 1862, down to the moment when it planted the regimental flag on the arsenal of Augusta, Georgia, where it was disbanded August 28, 1865.

The 19TH REGIMENT, mustered into three years' service at the State capital July 29, 1861, was ordered to join the army of the Potomac, and reported its arrival at Washington, August 9. Two days later it took part in the battle of Lewinsville, under Colonel Solomon Meredith. Occupying Falls Church in September, 1861, it continued to maintain a most enviable place of honor on the military roll until its consolidation with the 20th Regiment, October, 1864, under Colonel William Orr, formerly its Lieutenant Colonel.

The 20TH REGIMENT of La Fayette was organized in July, 1861, mustered into three years' service at Indianapolis on the 22d of the same month, and reached the front at Cockeysville, Maryland, twelve days later. Throughout all its brilliant actions from Hatteras Bank, on the 4th of October, to Clover Hill, 9th of April, 1865,

including the saving of the United States ship *Congress*, at Newport News, it added daily some new name to its escutcheon. This regiment was mustered out at Louisville in July, 1865, and returning to Indianapolis was welcomed by the great war Governor of their State.

The 21ST REGIMENT was mustered into service under Colonel I. W. McMillan, July 24, 1861, and reported at the front the third day of August. It was the first regiment to enter New Orleans. The fortunes of this regiment were as varied as its services, so that its name and fame, grown from the blood shed by its members, are destined to live and flourish. In December, 1863, the regiment was reorganized, and on the 19th February, 1864, many of its veterans returned to their State, where Morton received them with that spirit of proud gratitude which he was capable of showing to those who deserve honor for honors won.

The 22D REGIMENT, under Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, left Indianapolis the 15th of August, and was attached to Fremont's Corps at St. Louis on the 17th. From the day it moved to the support of Colonel Mulligan at Lexington, to the last victory, won under General Sherman at Bentonville, on the 19th of March, 1865, it gained a high military reputation. After the fall of Johnston's, southern army, this regiment was mustered out, and arrived at Indianapolis on the 16th June.

The 23D BATTALION, commanded by Colonel W. L. Sanderson, was mustered in at New Albany, the 29th July, 1861, and moved to the front early in August. From its unfortunate marine experiences before Fort Henry to Bentonville it won unusual honors, and after its disbandment at Louisville, returned to Indianapolis July 24, 1865, where Governor Morton and General Sherman reviewed and complimented the gallant survivors.

The 24TH BATTALION, under Colonel Alvin P. Hovey, was mustered at Vincennes the 31st of July, 1861. Proceeding immediately to the front it joined Fremont's command, and participated under many Generals in important affairs during the war. Three hundred and ten men and officers returned to their State in August, 1865, and were received with marked honors by the people and Executive.

The 25TH REGIMENT, of Evansville mustered into service there for three years under Col. J. C. Veatch, arrived at St. Louis on the 26th of August, 1861. During the war this regiment was present at 18 battles and skirmishes, sustaining therein a loss of 352 men

and officers. Mustered out at Louisville, July 17, 1865, it returned to Indianapolis on the 21st amid universal rejoicing.

The 26TH BATTALION, under W. M. Wheatley, left Indianapolis for the front the 7th of September, 1861, and after a brilliant campaign under Fremont, Grant, Heron and Smith, may be said to disband the 18th of September, 1865, when the non-veterans and recruits were reviewed by Morton at the State capital.

The 27th REGIMENT, under Col. Silas Colgrove, moved from Indianapolis to Washington City, September 15th, 1861, and in October was allied to Gen. Banks' army. From Winchester Heights, the 9th of March 1862, through all the affairs of General Sherman's campaign, it acted a gallant and faithful part, and was disbanded immediately after returning to their State.

The 28TH OR 1ST CAVALRY was mustered into service at Evansville on the 20th of August, 1861, under Col. Conrad Baker. From the skirmish at Ironton, on the 12th of September, wherein three companies under Col. Gavin captured a position held by a few rebels, to the battle of the Wilderness, the First Cavalry performed prodigies of valor. In June and July, 1865, the troops were mustered out at Indianapolis.

The 29TH BATTALION of La Porte, under Col. J. F. Miller, left on the 5th of October, 1861, and reaching Camp Nevin, Kentucky, on the 9th, was allied to Rosseau's Brigade, serving with McCook's division at Shiloh, with Buell's army in Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, with Rosencrans at Murfreesboro, at Decatur, Alabama, and at Dalton, Georgia. The Twenty-ninth won many laurels, and had its Colonel promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. This officer was succeeded in the command by Lieutenant-Col. D. M. Dunn.

The 30TH REGIMENT of Fort Wayne, under Col. Sion S. Bass, proceeded to the front *via* Indianapolis, and joined General Rosseau at Camp Nevin on the 9th of October, 1861. At Shiloh, Col. Bass received a mortal wound, and died a few days later at Paducah, leaving the Colonelcy to devolve upon Lieutenant-Col. J. B. Dodge. In October 1865, it formed a battalion of General Sheridan's army of observation in Texas.

The 31st REGIMENT, organized at Terre Haute, under Col. Charles Cruft, in September 1861, was mustered in, and left in a few days for Kentucky. Present at the reduction of Fort Donelson on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of February, 1862, its list of killed and wounded proves its desperate fighting qualities. The organization

was subjected to many changes, but in all its phases maintained a fair fame won on many battle fields. Like the former regiment, it passed into Gen. Sheridan's Army of Observation, and held the district of Green Lake, Texas.

The 32D REGIMENT OF GERMAN INFANTRY, under Col. August Willich, organized at Indianapolis, mustered on the 24th of August, 1861, served with distinction throughout the campaign. Col. Willich was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and Lieut.-Col. Henry Von Trebra commissioned to act, under whose command the regiment passed into General Sheridan's Army, holding the post of Salado Creek, until the withdrawal of the corps of observation in Texas.

The 33D REGIMENT of Indianapolis possesses a military history of no small proportions. The mere facts that it was mustered in under Col. John Coburn, the 16th of September, won a series of distinctions throughout the war district and was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865, taken with its name as one of the most powerful regiments engaged in the war, are sufficient here.

The 34TH BATTALION, organized at Anderson on the 16th September, 1861, under Col. Ashbury Steele, appeared among the investing battalions before New Madrid on the 30th of March, 1862. From the distinguished part it took in that siege, down to the 13th of May, 1865, when at Palmetto Rancho, near Palo Alto, it fought for hours against fearful odds the last battle of the war for the Union. Afterwards it marched 250 miles up the Rio Grande, and was the first regiment to reoccupy the position, so long in Southern hands, of Ringold barracks. In 1865 it garrisoned Beaverville as part of the Army of Observation.

The 35TH OR FIRST IRISH REGIMENT, was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into service on the 11th of December, 1861, under Col. John C. Walker. At Nashville, on the 22d of May, 1862, it was joined by the organized portion of the Sixty-first or Second Irish Regiment, and unassigned recruits. Col. Mullen now became Lieut.-Colonel of the 35th, and shortly after, its Colonel. From the pursuit of Gen. Bragg through Kentucky and the affair at Perryville on the 8th of October, 1862, to the terrible hand to hand combat at Kenesaw mountain, on the night of the 20th of June, 1864, and again from the conclusion of the Atlanta campaign to September, 1865, with Gen. Sheridan's army, when it was mustered out, it won for itself a name of reckless daring and unsurpassed gallantry.

The 36TH REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Col. William Grose, mustered into service for three years on the 16th of September, 1861, went immediately to the front, and shared the fortunes of the Army of the Ohio until the 27th of February, 1862, when a forward movement led to its presence on the battle-field of Shiloh. Following up the honors won at Shiloh, it participated in some of the most important actions of the war, and was, in October, 1865, transferred to Gen. Sheridan's army. Col. Grose was promoted in 1864 to the position of Brigadier-General, and the Colonelcy devolved on Oliver H. P. Carey, formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment.

The 37TH BATTALION, of Lawrenceburg, commanded by Col. Geo. W. Hazzard, organized the 18th of September, 1861, left for the seat of war early in October. From the eventful battle of Stone river, in December, 1862, to its participation in Sherman's march through Georgia, it gained for itself a splendid reputation. This regiment returned to, and was present at, Indianapolis, on the 30th of July, 1865, where a public reception was tendered to men and officers on the grounds of the Capitol.

The 38TH REGIMENT, under Col. Benjamin F. Scribner, was mustered in at New Albany, on the 18th of September, 1861, and in a few days were *en route* for the front. To follow its continual round of duty, is without the limits of this sketch; therefore, it will suffice to say, that on every well-fought field, at least from February, 1862, until its dissolution, on the 15th of July, 1865, it earned an enviable renown, and drew from Gov. Morton, on returning to Indianapolis the 18th of the same month, a congratulatory address couched in the highest terms of praise.

The 39TH REGIMENT, OR EIGHTH CAVALRY, was mustered in as an infantry regiment, under Col. T. J. Harrison, on the 28th of August, 1861, at the State capital. Leaving immediately for the front it took a conspicuous part in all the engagements up to April, 1863, when it was reorganized as a cavalry regiment. The record of this organization sparkles with great deeds which men will extol while language lives; its services to the Union cannot be over estimated, or the memory of its daring deeds be forgotten by the unhappy people who raised the tumult, which culminated in their second shame.

The 40TH REGIMENT, of Lafayette, under Col. W. C. Wilson, subsequently commanded by Col. J. W. Blake, and again by Col. Henry Leaming, was organized on the 30th of December, 1861, and

at once proceeded to the front, where some time was necessarily spent in the Camp of Instruction at Bardstown, Kentucky. In February, 1862, it joined in Buell's forward movement. During the war the regiment shared in all its hardships, participated in all its honors, and like many other brave commands took service under Gen. Sheridan in his Army of Occupation, holding the post of Port Lavaca, Texas, until peace brooded over the land.

THE 41ST REGIMENT OR SECOND CAVALRY, the first complete regiment of horse ever raised in the State, was organized on the 3d of September, 1861, at Indianapolis, under Col. John A. Bridgland, and December 16 moved to the front. Its first war experience was gained *en route* to Corinth on the 9th of April, 1862, and at Pea Ridge on the 15th. Gallatin, Vinegar Hill, and Perryville, and Talbot Station followed in succession, each battle bringing to the cavalry untold honors. In May, 1864, it entered upon a glorious career under Gen. Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, and again under Gen. Wilson in the raid through Alabama during April, 1865. On the 22d of July, after a brilliant career, the regiment was mustered out at Nashville, and returned at once to Indianapolis for discharge.

THE 42D, under Col J. G. Jones, mustered into service at Evansville, October 9, 1861, and having participated in the principal military affairs of the period, Wartrace, Mission Ridge, Altoona, Kenesaw, Savannah, Charlestown and Bentonville, was discharged at Indianapolis on the 25th of July, 1865.

THE 43D BATTALION was mustered in on the 27th of September, 1861, under Col. George K. Steele, and left Terre Haute *en route* to the front within a few days. Later it was allied to Gen. Pope's corps, and afterwards served with Commodore Foote's marines in the reduction of Fort Pillow. It was the first Union regiment to enter Memphis. From that period until the close of the war it was distinguished for its unexcelled qualifications as a military body, and fully deserved the encomiums passed upon it on its return to Indianapolis in March, 1865.

THE 44TH OR THE REGIMENT OF THE 10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT was organized at Fort Wayne on the 24th of October, 1861, under Col. Hugh B. Reed. Two months later it was ordered to the front, and arriving in Kentucky, was attached to Gen. Cruft's Brigade, then quartered at Calhoun. After years of faithful service it was mustered out at Chattanooga, the 14th of September, 1865.

THE 45TH, OR THIRD CAVALRY, comprised ten companies

organized at different periods and for varied services in 1861-'62, under Colonel Scott Carter and George H. Chapman. The distinguished name won by the Third Cavalry is established in every village within the State. Let it suffice to add that after its brilliant participation in Gen. Sheridan's raid down the James' river canal, it was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 7th of August, 1865.

THE 46TH REGIMENT, organized at Logansport under Colonel Graham N. Fitch, arrived in Kentucky the 16th of February, 1862, and a little later became attached to Gen. Pope's army, then quartered at Commerce. The capture of Fort Pillow, and its career under Generals Curtis, Palmer, Hovey, Gorman, Grant, Sherman, Banks and Burbridge are as truly worthy of applause as ever fell to the lot of a regiment. The command was mustered out at Louisville on the 4th of September, 1865.

THE 47TH was organized at Anderson, under Col. I. R. Slack, early in October, 1862. Arriving at Bardstown, Kentucky, on the 21st of December, it was attached to Gen. Buell's army; but within two months was assigned to Gen. Pope, under whom it proved the first regiment to enter Fort Thompson near New Madrid. In 1864 the command visited Indianapolis on veteran furlough and was enthusiastically received by Governor Morton and the people. Returning to the front it engaged heartily in Gen. Banks' company. In December, Col. Slack received his commission as Brigadier-General, and was succeeded on the regimental command by Col. J. A. McLaughton; at Shreveport under General Heron it received the submission of General Price and his army, and there also was it mustered out of service on the 23d of October, 1865.

The 48TH REGIMENT, organized at Goshen the 6th of December, 1861, under Col. Norman Eddy, entered on its duties during the siege of Corinth in May, and again in October, 1862. The record of this battalion may be said to be unsurpassed in its every feature, so that the grand ovation extended to the returned soldiers in 1865 at Indianapolis, is not a matter for surprise.

The 49TH REGIMENT, organized at Jeffersonville, under Col. J. W. Ray, and mustered in on the 21st of November, 1861, for service, left *en route* for the camp at Bardstown. A month later it arrived at the unfortunate camp-ground of Cumberland Ford, where disease carried off a number of gallant soldiers. The regiment, however, survived the dreadful scourge and won its laurels on many

a well-fought field until September, 1865, when it was mustered out at Louisville.

The 50TH REGIMENT, under Col. Cyrus L. Dunham, organized during the month of September, 1861, at Seymour, left *en route* to Bardstown for a course of military instruction. On the 20th of August, 1862, a detachment of the 50th, under Capt. Atkinson, was attacked by Morgan's Cavalry near Edgefield Junction; but the gallant few repulsed their oft-repeated onsets and finally drove them from the field. The regiment underwent many changes in organization, and may be said to muster out on the 10th of September, 1865.

The 51ST REGIMENT, under Col. Abel. D. Streight, left Indianapolis on the 14th of December, 1861, for the South. After a short course of instruction at Bardstown, the regiment joined General Buell's and acted with great effect during the campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee. Ultimately it became a participator in the work of the Fourth Corps, or Army of Occupation, and held the post of San Antonio until peace was doubly assured.

The 52D REGIMENT was partially raised at Rushville, and the organization completed at Indianapolis, where it was consolidated with the Railway Brigade, or 56th Regiment, on the 2d of February, 1862. Going to the front immediately after, it served with marked distinction throughout the war, and was mustered out at Montgomery on the 10th of September, 1865. Returning to Indianapolis six days later, it was welcomed by Gov. Morton and a most enthusiastic reception accorded to it.

The 53RD BATTALION was raised at New Albany, and with the addition of recruits raised at Rockport formed a standard regiment, under command of Col. W. Q. Gresham. Its first duty was that of guarding the rebels confined on Camp Morton, but on going to the front it made for itself an endurable name. It was mustered out in July, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis on the 25th of the same month.

The 54TH REGIMENT was raised at Indianapolis on the 10th of June, 1862, for three months' service under Col. D. G. Rose. The succeeding two months saw it in charge of the prisoners at Camp Morton, and in August it was pushed forward to aid in the defense of Kentucky against the Confederate General, Kirby Smith. The remainder of its short term of service was given to the cause. On the muster out of the three months' service regiment it was reorgan-

ized for one year's service and gained some distinction, after which it was mustered out in 1863 at New Orleans.

The 55TH REGIMENT, organized for three months' service, retains the brief history applicable to the first organization of the 54th. It was mustered in on the 16th of June, 1862, under Col. J. R. Mahon, disbanded on the expiration of its term and was not reorganized.

The 56TH REGIMENT, referred to in the sketch of the 52nd, was designed to be composed of railroad men, marshalled under J. M. Smith as Colonel, but owing to the fact that many railroaders had already volunteered into other regiments, Col. Smith's volunteers were incorporated with the 52nd, and this number left blank in the army list.

The 57TH BATTALION, actually organized by two ministers of the gospel,—the Rev. I. W. T. McMullen and Rev. F. A. Hardin, of Richmond, Ind., mustered into service on the 18th of November, 1861, under the former named reverend gentleman as Colonel, who was, however, succeeded by Col. Cyrus C. Haynes, and he in turn by G. W. Leonard, Willis Blanch and John S. McGrath, the latter holding command until the conclusion of the war. The history of this battalion is extensive, and if participation in a number of battles with the display of rare gallantry wins fame, the 57th may rest assured of its possession of this fragile yet coveted prize. Like many other regiments it concluded its military labors in the service of General Sheridan, and held the post of Port Lavaca in conjunction with another regiment until peace dwelt in the land.

The 58TH REGIMENT, of Princeton, was organized there early in October, 1861, and was mustered into service under the Colonelcy of Henry M. Carr. In December it was ordered to join General Buell's army, after which it took a share in the various actions of the war, and was mustered out on the 25th of July, 1865, at Louisville, having gained a place on the roll of honor.

The 59TH BATTALION was raised under a commission issued by Gov. Morton to Jesse I. Alexander, creating him Colonel. Owing to the peculiarities hampering its organization, Col. Alexander could not succeed in having his regiment prepared to muster in before the 17th of February, 1862. However, on that day the equipment was complete, and on the 18th it left *en route* to Commerce, where on its arrival, it was incorporated under General Pope's command. The list of its casualties speaks a history,—no less than 793 men were lost during the campaign. The regiment, after a term char-

acterized by distinguished service, was mustered out at Louisville on the 17th of July, 1865.

The 60TH REGIMENT was partially organized under Lieut.-Col. Richard Owen at Evansville during November 1861, and perfected at Camp Morton during March, 1862. Its first experience was its gallant resistance to Bragg's army investing Munfordsville, which culminated in the unconditional surrender of its first seven companies on the 14th of September. An exchange of prisoners took place in November, which enabled it to join the remaining companies in the field. The subsequent record is excellent, and forms, as it were, a monument to their fidelity and heroism. The main portion of this battalion was mustered out at Indianapolis, on the 21st of March, 1865.

The 61st was partially organized in December, 1861, under Col. B. F. Mullen. The failure of thorough organization on the 22d of May, 1862, led the men and officers to agree to incorporation with the 35th Regiment of Volunteers.

The 62D BATTALION, raised under a commission issued to William Jones, of Rockport, authorizing him to organize this regiment in the First Congressional District was so unsuccessful that consolidation with the 53d Regiment was resolved upon.

The 63D REGIMENT, of Covington, under James McManomy, Commandant of Camp, and J. S. Williams, Adjutant, was partially organized on the 31st of December, 1861, and may be considered on duty from its very formation. After guarding prisoners at Camp Morton and Lafayette, and engaging in battle on Manassas Plains on the 30th of August following, the few companies sent out in February, 1862, returned to Indianapolis to find six new companies raised under the call of July, 1862, ready to embrace the fortunes of the 63d. So strengthened, the regiment went forth to battle, and continued to lead in the paths of honor and fidelity until mustered out in May and June, 1865.

The 64TH REGIMENT failed in organization as an artillery corps; but orders received from the War Department prohibiting the consolidation of independent batteries, put a stop to any further move in the matter. However, an infantry regiment bearing the same number was afterward organized.

The 65TH was mustered in at Princeton and Evansville, in July and August, 1862, under Col. J. W. Foster, and left at once *en route* for the front. The record of this battalion is creditable, not only to its members, but also to the State which claimed it. Its

last action during the war was on the 18th and 20th of February, 1865, at Fort Anderson and Town creek, after which, on the 22d June, it was disbanded at Greensboro.

The 66TH REGIMENT partially organized at New Albany, under Commandant Roger Martin, was ordered to leave for Kentucky on the 19th of August, 1862, for the defense of that State against the incursions of Kirby Smith. After a brilliant career it was mustered out at Washington on the 3d of June, 1865, after which it returned to Indianapolis to receive the thanks of a grateful people.

The 67TH REGIMENT was organized within the Third Congressional District under Col. Frank Emerson, and was ordered to Louisville on the 20th of August, 1862, whence it marched to Munfordville, only to share the same fate with the other gallant regiments engaged against Gen. Bragg's advance. Its roll of honor extends down the years of civil disturbance,— always adding garlands, until Peace called a truce in the fascinating race after fame, and insured a term of rest, wherein its members could think on comrades forever vanished, and temper the sad thought with the sublime memories born of that chivalrous fight for the maintenance and integrity of a great Republic. At Galveston on the 19th of July, 1865, the gallant 67th Regiment was mustered out, and returning within a few days to its State received the enthusiastic ovations of her citizens.

The 68TH REGIMENT, organized at Greensburg under Major Benjamin C. Shaw, was accepted for general service the 19th of August, 1862, under Col. Edward A. King, with Major Shaw as Lieutenant Colonel; on the 25th its arrival at Lebanon was reported and within a few days it appeared at the defense of Munfordville; but sharing in the fate of all the defenders, it surrendered unconditionally to Gen. Bragg and did not participate further in the actions of that year, nor until after the exchange of prisoners in 1863. From this period it may lay claim to an enviable history extending to the end of the war, when it was disembodied.

The 69TH REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Col. A. Bickle, left for the front on the 20th of August, 1862, and ten days later made a very brilliant stand at Richmond, Kentucky, against the advance of Gen. Kirby Smith, losing in the engagement two hundred and eighteen men and officers together with its liberty. After an exchange of prisoners the regiment was reorganized under Col. T. W. Bennett and took the field in December, 1862, under

Generals Sheldon, Morgan and Sherman of Grant's army. Chickasaw, Vicksburg, Blakely and many other names testify to the valor of the 69th. The remnant of the regiment was in January, 1865, formed into a battalion under Oran Perry, and was mustered out in July following.

The 70TH REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis on the 12th of August, 1862, under Col. B. Harrison, and leaving for Louisville on the 13th, shared in the honors of Bruce's division at Franklin and Russellville. The record of the regiment is brimful of honor. It was mustered out at Washington, June 8, 1865, and received at Indianapolis with public honors.

The 71ST OR SIXTH CAVALRY was organized as an infantry regiment, at Terre Haute, and mustered into general service at Indianapolis on the 18th of August, 1862, under Lieut.-Col. Melville D. Topping. Twelve days later it was engaged outside Richmond, Kentucky, losing two hundred and fifteen officers and men, including Col. Topping and Major Conklin, together with three hundred and forty-seven prisoners, only 225 escaping death and capture. After an exchange of prisoners the regiment was re-formed under Col. I. Bittle, but on the 28th of December it surrendered to Gen. J. H. Morgan, who attacked its position at Muldraugh's Hill with a force of 1,000 Confederates. During September and October, 1863, it was organized as a cavalry regiment, won distinction throughout its career, and was mustered out the 15th of September, 1865, at Murfreesboro.

The 77TH REGIMENT was organized at Lafayette, and left *en route* to Lebanon, Kentucky, on the 17th of August, 1862. Under Col. Miller it won a series of honors, and mustered out at Nashville on the 26th of June, 1865.

The 73RD REGIMENT, under Col. Gilbert Hathaway, was mustered in at South Bend on the 16th of August, 1862, and proceeded immediately to the front. Day's Gap, Crooked Creek, and the high eulogies of Generals Rosencrans and Granger speak its long and brilliant history, nor were the welcoming shouts of a great people and the congratulations of Gov. Morton, tendered to the regiment on its return home, in July, 1865, necessary to sustain its well won reputation.

The 74TH REGIMENT, partially organized at Fort Wayne and made almost complete at Indianapolis, left for the seat of war on the 22d of August, 1862, under Col. Charles W. Chapman. The desperate opposition to Gen. Bragg, and the magnificent defeat of Morgan,

together with the battles of Dallas, Chattahoochie river, Kenesaw and Atlanta, where Lieut. Col. Myron Baker was killed, all bear evidence of its never surpassed gallantry. It was mustered out of service on the 9th of June, 1865, at Washington. On the return of the regiment to Indianapolis, the war Governor and people tendered it special honors, and gave expression to the admiration and regard in which it was held.

The 75TH REGIMENT was organized within the Eleventh Congressional District, and left Wabash, on the 21st of August, 1862, for the front, under Col. I. W. Petit. It was the first regiment to enter Tullahoma, and one of the last engaged in the battles of the Republic. After the submission of Gen. Johnson's army, it was mustered out at Washington, on the 8th of June 1865.

The 76TH BATTALION was solely organized for thirty days' service under Colonel James Gavin, for the purpose of pursuing the rebel guerrillas, who plundered Newburg on the 13th July, 1862. It was organized and equipped within forty-eight hours, and during its term of service gained the name, "The Avengers of Newburg."

The 77TH, OR FOURTH CAVALRY, was organized at the State capital in August, 1862, under Colonel Isaac P. Gray. It carved its way to fame over twenty battlefields, and retired from service at Edgefield, on the 29th June, 1865.

The 79TH REGIMENT was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 2nd September, 1862, under Colonel Fred Knefler. Its history may be termed a record of battles, as the great numbers of battles, from 1862 to the conclusion of hostilities, were participated in by it. The regiment received its discharge on the 11th June, 1865, at Indianapolis. During its continued round of field duty it captured eighteen guns and over one thousand prisoners.

The 80TH REGIMENT was organized within the First Congressional District under Col. C. Denby, and equipped at Indianapolis, when, on the 8th of September, 1862, it left for the front. During its term it lost only two prisoners; but its list of casualties sums up 325 men and officers killed and wounded. The regiment may be said to muster out on the 22nd of June, 1865, at Saulsbury.

The 81ST REGIMENT, of New Albany, under Colonel W. W. Caldwell, was organized on the 29th August, 1862, and proceeded at once to join Buell's headquarters, and join in the pursuit of General Bragg. Throughout the terrific actions of the war its influence was felt, nor did its labors cease until it aided in driving the rebels across the Tennessee. It was disembodied at Nashville

on the 13th June, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis on the 15th, to receive the well-merited congratulations of Governor Morton and the people.

The 82ND REGIMENT, under Colonel Morton C. Hunter, was mustered in at Madison, Ind., on the 30th August, 1862, and leaving immediately for the seat of war, participated in many of the great battles down to the return of peace. It was mustered out at Washington on the 9th June, 1865, and soon returned to its State to receive a grand recognition of its faithful service.

The 83RD REGIMENT, of Lawrenceburg, under Colonel Ben. J. Spooner, was organized in September, 1862, and soon left *en route* to the Mississippi. Its subsequent history, the fact of its being under fire for a total term of 4,800 hours, and its wanderings over 6,285 miles, leave nothing to be said in its defense. Master of a thousand honors, it was mustered out at Louisville, on the 15th July, 1865, and returned home to enjoy a well-merited repose.

The 84TH REGIMENT was mustered in at Richmond, Ind., on the 8th September, 1862, under Colonel Nelson Trusler. Its first military duty was on the defenses of Covington, in Kentucky, and Cincinnati; but after a short time its labors became more congenial, and tended to the great disadvantage of the slaveholding enemy on many well-contested fields. This, like the other State regiments, won many distinctions, and retired from the service on the 14th of June, 1865, at Nashville.

The 85TH REGIMENT was mustered at Terre Haute, under Colonel John P. Bayard, on the 2d September, 1862. On the 4th March, 1863, it shared in the unfortunate affair at Thompson's Station, when in common with the other regiments forming Coburn's Brigade, it surrendered to the overpowering forces of the rebel General, Forrest. In June, 1863, after an exchange, it again took the field, and won a large portion of that renown accorded to Indiana. It was mustered out on the 12th of June, 1865.

The 86TH REGIMENT, of La Fayette, left for Kentucky on the 26th August, 1862, under Colonel Orville S. Hamilton, and shared in the duties assigned to the 84th. Its record is very creditable, particularly that portion dealing with the battles of Nashville on the 15th and 16th December, 1864. It was mustered out on the 6th of June, 1865, and reported within a few days at Indianapolis for discharge.

The 87TH REGIMENT, organized at South Bend, under Colonels Kline G. Sherlock and N. Gleason, was accepted at Indianapolis on the 31st of August, 1862, and left on the same day *en route* to

the front. From Springfield and Perryville on the 6th and 8th of October, 1862, to Mission Ridge, on the 25th of November, 1863, thence through the Atlanta campaign to the surrender of the Southern armies, it upheld a gallant name, and met with a true and enthusiastic welcome home on the 21st of June, 1865, with a list of absent comrades aggregating 451.

The 88TH REGIMENT, organized within the Fourth Congressional District, under Col. Geo. Humphrey, entered the service on the 29th of August, 1862, and presently was found among the front ranks in war. It passed through the campaign in brilliant form down to the time of Gen. Johnson's surrender to Gen. Grant, after which, on the 7th of June, 1865, it was mustered out at Washington.

The 89TH REGIMENT, formed from the material of the Eleventh Congressional District, was mustered in at Indianapolis, on the 28th of August, 1862, under Col. Chas. D. Murray, and after an exceedingly brilliant campaign was discharged by Gov. Morton on the 4th of August, 1865.

The 90TH REGIMENT, OR FIFTH CAVALRY, was organized at Indianapolis under the Colonelcy of Felix W. Graham, between August and November, 1862. The different companies, joining headquarters at Louisville on the 11th of March, 1863, engaged in observing the movements of the enemy in the vicinity of Cumberland river until the 19th of April, when a first and successful brush was had with the rebels. The regiment had been in 22 engagements during the term of service, captured 640 prisoners, and claimed a list of casualties mounting up to the number of 829. It was mustered out on the 16th of June, 1865, at Pulaski.

The 91ST BATTALION, of seven companies, was mustered into service at Evansville, the 1st of October, 1862, under Lieut.-Colonel John Mehringer, and in ten days later left for the front. In 1863 the regiment was completed, and thenceforth took a very prominent position in the prosecution of the war. During its service it lost 81 men, and retired from the field on the 26th of June, 1865.

The 92D REGIMENT failed in organizing.

The 93D REGIMENT was mustered in at Madison, Ind., on the 20th of October, 1862, under Col. De Witt C. Thomas and Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Carr. On the 9th of November it began a movement south, and ultimately allied itself to Buckland's Brigade of

Gen. Sherman's. On the 14th of May it was among the first regiments to enter Jackson, the capital of Mississippi; was next present at the assault on Vicksburg, and made a stirring campaign down to the storming of Fort Blakely on the 9th of April, 1865. It was discharged on the 11th of August, that year, at Indianapolis, after receiving a public ovation.

The 94TH AND 95TH REGIMENTS, authorized to be formed within the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, respectively, were only partially organized, and so the few companies that could be mustered were incorporated with other regiments.

The 96TH REGIMENT could only bring together three companies, in the Sixth Congressional District, and these becoming incorporated with the 99th then in process of formation at South Bend, the number was left blank.

The 97TH REGIMENT, raised in the Seventh Congressional District, was mustered into service at Terre Haute, on the 20th of September, 1861, under Col. Robert F. Catterson. Reaching the front within a few days, it was assigned a position near Memphis, and subsequently joined in Gen. Grant's movement on Vicksburg, by overland route. After a succession of great exploits with the several armies to which it was attached, it completed its list of battles at Bentonville, on the 21st of March, 1865, and was disembodied at Washington on the 9th of June following. During its term of service the regiment lost 341 men, including the three Ensigns killed during the assaults on rebel positions along the Augusta Railway, from the 15th to the 27th of June, 1864.

The 98TH REGIMENT, authorized to be raised within the Eighth Congressional District, failed in its organization, and the number was left blank in the army list. The two companies answering to the call of July, 1862, were consolidated with the 100th Regiment then being organized at Fort Wayne.

The 99TH BATTALION, recruited within the Ninth Congressional District, completed its muster on the 21st of October, 1862, under Col. Alex. Fowler, and reported for service a few days later at Memphis, where it was assigned to the 16th Army Corps. The varied vicissitudes through which this regiment passed and its remarkable gallantry upon all occasions, have gained for it a fair fame. It was disembodied on the 5th of June, 1865, at Washington, and returned to Indianapolis on the 11th of the same month.

The 100TH REGIMENT, recruited from the Eighth and Tenth Congressional Districts, under Col. Sanford J. Stoughton, mustered

into the service on the 10th of September, left for the front on the 11th of November, and became attached to the Army of Tennessee on the 26th of that month, 1862. The regiment participated in twenty-five battles, together with skirmishing during fully one-third of its term of service, and claimed a list of casualties mounting up to four hundred and sixty-four. It was mustered out of the service at Washington on the 9th of June, and reported at Indianapolis for discharge on the 14th of June, 1865.

The 101st REGIMENT was mustered into service at Wabash on the 7th of September, 1862, under Col. William Garver, and proceeded immediately to Covington, Kentucky. Its early experiences were gained in the pursuit of Bragg's army and John Morgan's cavalry, and these experiences tendered to render the regiment one of the most valuable in the war for the Republic. From the defeat of John Morgan at Milton on the 18th of March, 1863, to the fall of Savannah on the 23rd of September, 1863, the regiment won many honors, and retired from the service on the 25th of June, 1865, at Indianapolis.

THE MORGAN RAID REGIMENTS—MINUTE MEN.

The 102d REGIMENT, organized under Col. Benjamin M. Gregory from companies of the Indiana Legion, and numbering six hundred and twenty-three men and officers, left Indianapolis for the front early in July, and reported at North Vernon on the 12th of July, 1863, and having completed a round of duty, returned to Indianapolis on the 17th to be discharged.

The 103d, comprising seven companies from Hendricks county, two from Marion and one from Wayne counties, numbering 681 men and officers, under Col. Lawrence S. Shuler, was contemporary with the 102d Regiment, varying only in its service by being mustered out one day before, or on the 16th of July, 1863.

The 104th REGIMENT OF MINUTE MEN was recruited from members of the Legion of Decatur, La Fayette, Madison, Marion and Rush counties. It comprised 714 men and officers under the command of Col. James Gavin, and was organized within forty hours after the issue of Governor Morton's call for minute men to protect Indiana and Kentucky against the raids of Gen. John H. Morgan's rebel forces. After Morgan's escape into Ohio the command returned and was mustered out on the 18th of July, 1863.

The 105th REGIMENT consisted of seven companies of the Legion and three of Minute Men, furnished by Hancock, Union, Randolph,

Putnam, Wayne, Clinton and Madison counties. The command numbered seven hundred and thirteen men and officers, under Col. Sherlock, and took a leading part in the pursuit of Morgan. Returning on the 18th of July to Indianapolis it was mustered out.

The 106TH REGIMENT, under Col. Isaac P. Gray, consisted of one company of the Legion and nine companies of Minute Men, aggregating seven hundred and ninety-two men and officers. The counties of Wayne, Randolph, Hancock, Howard, and Marion were represented in its rank and file. Like the other regiments organized to repel Morgan, it was disembodied in July, 1863.

The 107TH REGIMENT, under Col. De Witt C. Rugg, was organized in the city of Indianapolis from the companies' Legion, or Ward Guards. The successes of this promptly organized regiment were unquestioned.

The 108TH REGIMENT comprised five companies of Minute Men, from Tippecanoe county, two from Hancock, and one from each of the counties known as Carroll, Montgomery and Wayne, aggregating 710 men and officers, and all under the command of Col. W. C. Wilson. After performing the only duties presented, it returned from Cincinnati on the 18th of July, and was mustered out.

The 109TH REGIMENT, composed of Minute Men from Coles county, Ill., La Porte, Hamilton, Miami and Randolph counties, Ind., showed a roster of 709 officers and men, under Col. J. R. Mahon. Morgan having escaped from Ohio, its duties were at an end, and returning to Indianapolis was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1863, after seven days' service.

The 110TH REGIMENT of Minute Men comprised volunteers from Henry, Madison, Delaware, Cass, and Monroe counties. The men were ready and willing, if not really anxious to go to the front. But happily the swift-winged Morgan was driven away, and consequently the regiment was not called to the field.

The 111TH REGIMENT, furnished by Montgomery, Lafayette, Rush, Miami, Monroe, Delaware and Hamilton counties, numbering 733 men and officers, under Col. Robert Canover, was not requisitioned.

The 112TH REGIMENT was formed from nine companies of Minute Men, and the Mitchell Light Infantry Company of the Legion. Its strength was 703 men and officers, under Col. Hiram F. Braxton. Lawrence, Washington, Monroe and Orange counties were represented on its roster, and the historic names of North Vernon and Sunman's Station on its banner. Returning from the South

after seven days' service, it was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1863.

The 113TH REGIMENT, furnished by Daviess, Martin, Washington, and Monroe counties, comprised 526 rank and file under Col. Geo. W. Burge. Like the 112th, it was assigned to Gen. Hughes' Brigade, and defended North Vernon against the repeated attacks of John H. Morgan's forces.

The 114TH REGIMENT was wholly organized in Johnson county, under Col. Lambertson, and participated in the affair of North Vernon. Returning on the 21st of July, 1863, with its brief but faithful record, it was disembodied at Indianapolis, 11 days after its organization.

All these regiments were brought into existence to meet an emergency, and it must be confessed, that had not a sense of duty, military instinct and love of country animated these regiments, the rebel General, John H. Morton, and his 6,000 cavalry, would doubtless have carried destruction as far as the very capital of their State.

SIX-MONTHS' REGIMENTS.

The 115TH REGIMENT, organized at Indianapolis in answer to the call of the President in June, 1863, was mustered into service on the 17th of August, under Col. J. R. Mahon. Its service was short but brilliant, and received its discharge at Indianapolis the 10th of February, 1864.

The 116TH REGIMENT, mustered in on the 17th of August, 1863, moved to Detroit, Michigan, on the 30th, under Col. Charles Wise. During October it was ordered to Nicholasville, Kentucky, where it was assigned to Col. Mahon's Brigade, and with Gen. Willcox's entire command, joined in the forward movement to Cumberland Gap. After a term on severe duty it returned to Lafayette and there was disembodied on the 24th of February, 1864, whither Gov. Morton hastened, to share in the ceremonies of welcome.

The 117TH REGIMENT of Indianapolis was mustered into service on the 17th of September, 1863, under Col. Thomas J. Brady. After surmounting every obstacle opposed to it, it returned on the 6th of February, 1864, and was treated to a public reception on the 9th.

The 118TH REGIMENT, whose organization was completed on the 3d of September, 1863, under Col. Geo. W. Jackson, joined the 116th at Nicholasville, and sharing in its fortunes, returned to the

State capital on the 14th of February, 1864. Its casualties were comprised in a list of 15 killed and wounded.

The 119TH, or SEVENTH CAVALRY, was recruited under Col. John P. C. Shanks, and its organization completed on the 1st of October, 1863. The rank and file numbered 1,213, divided into twelve companies. On the 7th of December its arrival at Louisville was reported, and on the 14th it entered on active service. After the well-fought battle of Guntown, Mississippi, on the 10th of June, 1864, although it only brought defeat to our arms, General Grierson addressed the Seventh Cavalry, saying: "Your General congratulates you upon your noble conduct during the late expedition. Fighting against overwhelming numbers, under adverse circumstances, your prompt obedience to orders and unflinching courage commanding the admiration of all, made even defeat almost a victory. For hours on foot you repulsed the charges of the enemies' infantry, and again in the saddle you met his cavalry and turned his assaults into confusion. Your heroic perseverance saved hundreds of your fellow-soldiers from capture. You have been faithful to your honorable reputation, and have fully justified the confidence, and merited the high esteem of your commander."

Early in 1865, a number of these troops, returning from imprisonment in Southern bastiles, were lost on the steamer "Sultana." The survivors of the campaign continued in the service for a long period after the restoration of peace, and finally mustered out.

The 120TH REGIMENT. In September, 1863, Gov. Morton received authority from the War Department to organize eleven regiments within the State for three years' service. By April, 1864, this organization was complete, and being transferred to the command of Brigadier General Alvin P. Hovey, were formed by him into a division for service with the Army of Tennessee. Of those regiments, the 120th occupied a very prominent place, both on account of its numbers, its perfect discipline and high reputation. It was mustered in at Columbus, and was in all the great battles of the latter years of the war. It won high praise from friend and foe, and retired with its bright roll of honor, after the success of Right and Justice was accomplished.

The 121ST, OR NINTH CAVALRY, was mustered in March 1, 1864, under Col. George W. Jackson, at Indianapolis, and though not numerically strong, was so well equipped and possessed such excellent material that on the 3rd of May it was ordered to the front. The record of the 121st, though extending over a brief period, is

pregnant with deeds of war of a high character. On the 26th of April, 1865, these troops, while returning from their labors in the South, lost 55 men, owing to the explosion of the engines of the steamer "*Sultana*." The return of the 386 survivors, on the 5th of September, 1865, was hailed with joy, and proved how well and dearly the citizens of Indiana loved their soldiers.

The 122D REGIMENT ordered to be raised in the Third Congressional District, owing to very few men being then at home, failed in organization, and the regimental number became a blank.

The 123D REGIMENT was furnished by the Fourth and Seventh Congressional Districts during the winter of 1863-'64, and mustered, March 9, 1864, at Greensburg, under Col. John C. McQuiston. The command left for the front the same day, and after winning rare distinction during the last years of the campaign, particularly in its gallantry at Atlanta, and its daring movement to escape Forrest's 15,000 rebel horsemen near Franklin, this regiment was discharged on the 30th of August, 1865, at Indianapolis, being mustered out on the 25th, at Raleigh, North Carolina.

The 124TH REGIMENT completed its organization by assuming three companies raised for the 125th Regiment (which was intended to be cavalry), and was mustered in at Richmond, on the 10th of March, 1864, under Colonel James Burgess, and reported at Louisville within nine days. From Buzzard's Roost, on the 8th of May, 1864, under General Schofield, Lost Mountain in June, and the capture of Decatur, on the 15th July, to the 21st March, 1865, in its grand advance under General Sherman from Atlanta to the coast, the regiment won many laurel wreaths, and after a brilliant campaign, was mustered out at Greensboro on the 31st August, 1865.

The 125TH, OR TENTH CAVALRY, was partially organized during November and December, 1862, at Vincennes, and in February, 1863, completed its numbers and equipment at Columbus, under Colonel T. M. Pace. Early in May its arrival in Nashville was reported, and presently assigned active service. During September and October it engaged rebel contingents under Forrest and Hood, and later in the battles of Nashville, Reynold's Hill and Sugar Creek, and in 1865 Flint River, Courtland and Mount Hope. The explosion of the *Sultana* occasioned the loss of thirty-five men with Captain Gaffney and Lieutenants Twigg and Reeves, and in a collision on the Nashville & Louisville railroad, May, 1864, lost five men killed and several wounded. After a term of service un-

surpassed for its utility and character it was disembodied at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 31st August, 1865, and returning to Indianapolis early in September, was welcomed by the Executive and people.

The 126TH, OR ELEVENTH CAVALRY, was organized at Indianapolis under Colonel Robert R. Stewart, on the 1st of March, 1864, and left in May for Tennessee. It took a very conspicuous part in the defeat of Hood near Nashville, joining in the pursuit as far as Gravelly Springs, Alabama, where it was dismounted and assigned infantry duty. In June, 1865, it was remounted at St. Louis, and moved to Fort Riley, Kansas, and thence to Leavenworth, where it was mustered out on the 19th September, 1865.

The 127TH, OR TWELFTH CAVALRY, was partially organized at Kendallville, in December, 1863, and perfected at the same place, under Colonel Edward Anderson, in April, 1864. Reaching the front in May, it went into active service, took a prominent part in the march through Alabama and Georgia, and after a service brilliant in all its parts, retired from the field, after discharge, on the 22d of November, 1865.

The 128TH REGIMENT was raised in the Tenth Congressional District of the period, and mustered at Michigan City, under Colonel R. P. De Hart, on the 18th March, 1864. On the 25th it was reported at the front, and assigned at once to Schofield's Division. The battles of Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Dalton, Brentwood Hills, Nashville, and the six days' skirmish of Columbia, were all participated in by the 128th, and it continued in service long after the termination of hostilities, holding the post of Raleigh, North Carolina.

The 129TH REGIMENT was, like the former, mustered in at Michigan City about the same time, under Colonel Charles Case, and moving to the front on the 7th April, 1864, shared in the fortunes of the 128th until August 29, 1865, when it was disembodied at Charlotte, North Carolina.

The 130TH REGIMENT, mustered at Kokomo on the 12th March, 1864, under Colonel C. S. Parrish, left *en route* to the seat of war on the 16th, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, at Nashville, on the 19th. During the war it made for itself a brilliant history, and returned to Indianapolis with its well-won honors on the 13th December, 1865.

The 131st, OR THIRTEENTH CAVALRY, under Colonel G. M. L. Johnson, was the last mounted regiment recruited within the State.

It left Indianapolis on the 30th of April, 1864, in infantry trim, and gained its first honors on the 1st of October in its magnificent defense of Huntsville, Alabama, against the rebel division of General Buford, following a line of first-rate military conduct to the end. In January, 1865, the regiment was remounted, won some distinction in its modern form, and was mustered out at Vicksburg on the 18th of November, 1865. The *morale* and services of the regiment were such that its Colonel was promoted Brevet Brigadier-General in consideration of its merited honors.

THE ONE HUNDRED-DAYS VOLUNTEERS.

Governor Morton, in obedience to the offer made under his auspices to the general Government to raise volunteer regiments for one hundred days' service, issued his call on the 23rd of April, 1864. This movement suggested itself to the inventive genius of the war Governor as a most important step toward the subjection or annihilation of the military supporters of slavery within a year, and thus conclude a war, which, notwithstanding its holy claims to the name of Battles for Freedom, was becoming too protracted, and proving too detrimental to the best interests of the Union. In answer to the esteemed Governor's call eight regiments came forward, and formed The Grand Division of the Volunteers.

The 132d REGIMENT, under Col. S. C. Vance, was furnished by Indianapolis, Shelbyville, Franklin and Danville, and leaving on the 18th of May, 1864, reached the front where it joined the forces acting in Tennessee.

The 133d REGIMENT, raised at Richmond on the 17th of May, 1864, under Col. R. N. Hudson, comprised nine companies, and followed the 132d.

The 134th REGIMENT, comprising seven companies, was organized at Indianapolis on the 25th of May, 1864, under Col. James Gavin, and proceeded immediately to the front.

The 135th REGIMENT was raised from the volunteers of Bedford, Noblesville and Goshen, with seven companies from the First Congressional District, under Col. W. C. Wilson, on the 25th of May, 1864, and left at once *en route* to the South.

The 136th REGIMENT comprised ten companies, raised in the same districts as those contributing to the 135th, under Col. J. W. Foster, and left for Tennessee on the 24th of May, 1864.

The 137th REGIMENT, under Col. E. J. Robinson, comprising volunteers from Kokomo, Zanesville, Medora, Sullivan, Rockville,

and Owen and Lawrence counties, left *en route* to Tennessee on the 28th of May, 1864, having completed organization the day previous.

The 138TH REGIMENT was formed of seven companies from the Ninth, with three from the Eleventh Congressional District (unreformed), and mustered in at Indianapolis on the 27th of May, 1864, under Col. J. H. Shannon. This fine regiment was reported at the front within a few days.

The 139TH REGIMENT, under Col. Geo. Humphrey, was raised from volunteers furnished by Kendallville, Lawrenceburg, Elizaville, Knightstown, Connersville, Newcastle, Portland, Vevay, New Albany, Metamora, Columbia City, New Haven and New Philadelphia. It was constituted a regiment on the 8th of June, 1864, and appeared among the defenders in Tennessee during that month.

All these regiments gained distinction, and won an enviable position in the glorious history of the war and the no less glorious one of their own State in its relation thereto.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL OF JULY, 1864.

The 140th REGIMENT was organized with many others, in response to the call of the nation. Under its Colonel, Thomas J. Brady, it proceeded to the South on the 15th of November, 1864. Having taken a most prominent part in all the desperate struggles, round Nashville and Murfreesboro in 1864, to Town Creek Bridge on the 20th of February, 1865, and completed a continuous round of severe duty to the end, arrived at Indianapolis for discharge on the 21st of July, where Governor Morton received it with marked honors.

The 141st REGIMENT was only partially raised, and its few companies were incorporated with Col. Brady's command.

The 142D REGIMENT was recruited at Fort Wayne, under Col. I. M. Comparet, and was mustered into service at Indianapolis on the 21 of November, 1864. After a steady and exceedingly effective service, it returned to Indianapolis on the 16th of July, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL OF DECEMBER, 1864,

Was answered by Indiana in the most material terms. No less than fourteen serviceable regiments were placed at the disposal of the General Government.

The 143D REGIMENT was mustered in, under Col. J. T. Grill, on the 21st February, 1865, reported at Nashville on the 24th, and after a brief but brilliant service returned to the State on the 21st October, 1865.

The 144TH REGIMENT, under Col. G. W. Riddle, was mustered in on the 6th March, 1865, left on the 9th for Harper's Ferry, took an effective part in the close of the campaign and reported at Indianapolis for discharge on the 9th August, 1865.

The 145TH REGIMENT, under Col. W. A. Adams, left Indianapolis on the 18th of February, 1865, and joining Gen. Steadman's division at Chattanooga on the 23d was sent on active service. Its duties were discharged with rare fidelity until mustered out in January, 1866.

The 146TH REGIMENT, under Col. M. C. Welsh, left Indianapolis on the 11th of March *en route* to Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to the army of the Shenandoah. The duties of this regiment were severe and continuous, to the period of its muster out at Baltimore on the 31st of August, 1865.

The 147TH REGIMENT, comprised among other volunteers from Benton, Lafayette and Henry counties, organized under Col. Milton Peden on the 13th of March, 1865, at Indianapolis. It shared a fortune similar to that of the 146th, and returned for discharge on the 9th of August, 1865.

The 148TH REGIMENT, under Col. N. R. Ruckle, left the State capital on the 28th of February, 1865, and reporting at Nashville, was sent on guard and garrison duty into the heart of Tennessee. Returning to Indianapolis on the 8th of September, it received a final discharge.

The 149TH REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis by Col. W. H. Fairbanks, and left on the 3d of March, 1865, for Tennessee, where it had the honor of receiving the surrender of the rebel forces, and military stores of Generals Roddy and Polk. The regiment was welcomed home by Morton on the 29th of September.

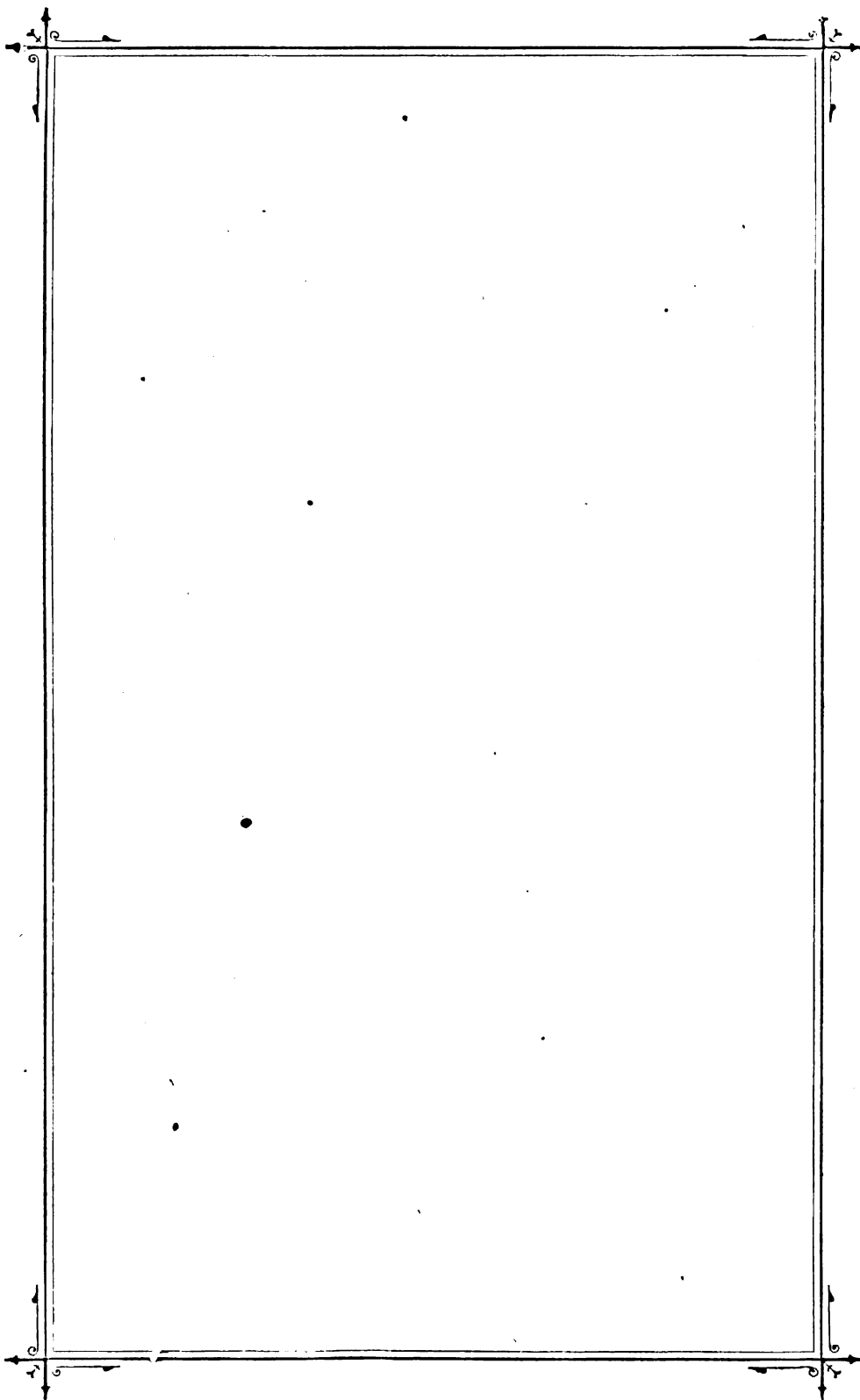
The 150TH REGIMENT, under Col. M. B. Taylor, mustered in on the 9th of March, 1865, left for the South on the 13th and reported at Harper's Ferry on the 17th. This regiment did guard duty at Charleston, Winchester, Stevenson Station, Gordon's Springs, and after a service characterized by utility, returned on the 9th of August to Indianapolis for discharge.

The 151ST REGIMENT, under Col. J. Healy, arrived at Nashville on the 9th of March, 1865. On the 14th a movement on Tullahoma was undertaken, and three months later returned to Nashville for garrison duty to the close of the war. It was mustered out on the 22d of September, 1865.

The 152D REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis, under Col.



A PIONEER DWELLING.



W. W. Griswold, and left for Harper's Ferry on the 18th of March, 1865. It was attached to the provisional divisions of Shenandoah Army, and engaged until the 1st of September, when it was discharged at Indianapolis.

The 153^d REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis on the 1st of March, 1865, under Col. O. H. P. Carey. It reported at Louisville, and by order of Gen. Palmer, was held on service in Kentucky, where it was occupied in the exciting but very dangerous pastime of fighting Southern guerrillas. Later it was posted at Louisville, until mustered out on the 4th of September, 1865.

The 154th REGIMENT, organized under Col. Frank Wilcox, left Indianapolis under Major Simpson, for Parkersburg, W. Virginia, on the 28th of April, 1865. It was assigned to guard and garrison duty until its discharge on the 4th of August, 1865.

The 155th REGIMENT, recruited throughout the State, left on the 26th of April for Washington, and was afterward assigned to a provisional Brigade of the Ninth Army Corps at Alexandria. The companies of this regiment were scattered over the country,—at Dover, Centreville, Wilmington, and Salisbury, but becoming reunited on the 4th of August, 1865, it was mustered out at Dover, Delaware.

The 156th BATTALION, under Lieut.-Colonel Charles M. Smith, left *en route* to the Shenandoah Valley on the 27th of April, 1865, where it continued doing guard duty to the period of its muster out the 4th of August, 1865, at Winchester, Virginia.

On the return of these regiments to Indianapolis, Gov. Morton and the people received them with all that characteristic cordiality and enthusiasm peculiarly their own.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY COMPANY OF INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The people of Crawford county, animated with that inspiring patriotism which the war drew forth, organized this mounted company on the 25th of July, 1863, and placed it at the disposal of the Government, and it was mustered into service by order of the War Secretary, on the 13th of August, 1863, under Captain L. Lamb. To the close of the year it engaged in the laudable pursuit of arresting deserters and enforcing the draft; however, on the 18th of January, 1864, it was reconstituted and incorporated with the Thirteenth Cavalry, with which it continued to serve until the treason of Americans against America was conquered.

OUR COLORED TROOPS.

The 28TH REGIMENT OF COLORED TROOPS was recruited throughout the State of Indiana, and under Lieut.-Colonel Charles S. Russell, left Indianapolis for the front on the 24th of April, 1864. The regiment acted very well in its first engagement with the rebels at White House, Virginia, and again with Gen. Sheridan's Cavalry, in the swamps of the Chickahominy. In the battle of the "Crater," it lost half its roster; but their place was soon filled by other colored recruits from the State, and Russell promoted to the Colonelcy, and afterward to Brevet Brigadier-General, when he was succeeded in the command by Major Thomas H. Logan. During the few months of its active service it accumulated quite a history, and was ultimately discharged, on the 8th of January, 1866, at Indianapolis.

BATTERIES OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

FIRST BATTERY, organized at Evansville, under Captain Martin Klauss, and mustered in on the 16th of August, 1861, joined Gen. Fremont's army immediately, and entering readily upon its salutary course, aided in the capture of 950 rebels and their position at Blackwater creek. On March the 6th, 1862 at Elkhorn Tavern, and on the 8th at Pea Ridge, the battery performed good service. Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Jackson, the Teche country, Sabine Cross Roads, Grand Encore, all tell of its efficacy. In 1864 it was subjected to reorganization, when Lawrence Jacoby was raised to the Captiancy, *vice* Klauss resigned. After a long term of useful service, it was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 18th of August, 1865.

SECOND BATTERY was organized, under Captain D. G. Rabb, at Indianapolis on the 9th of August, 1861, and one month later proceeded to the front. It participated in the campaign against Col. Coffee's irregular troops and the rebellious Indians of the Cherokee nation. From Lone Jack, Missouri, to Jenkin's Ferry and Fort Smith it won signal honors until its reorganization in 1864, and even after, to June, 1865, it maintained a very fair reputation.

The THIRD BATTERY, under Capt. W. W. Frybarger, was organized and mustered in at Connersville on the 24th of August, 1861, and proceeded immediately to join Fremont's Army of the Missouri. Moon's Mill, Kirksville, Meridian, Fort de Russy, Alexandria, Round Lake, Tupelo, Clinton and Tallahatchie are names

which may be engraven on its guns. It participated in the affairs before Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, when General Hood's Army was put to route, and at Fort Blakely, outside Mobile, after which it returned home to report for discharge, August 21, 1865.

The **FOURTH BATTERY**, recruited in La Porte, Porter and Lake counties, reported at the front early in October, 1861, and at once assumed a prominent place in the army of Gen. Buell. Again under Rosencrans and McCook and under General Sheridan at Stone River, the services of this battery were much praised, and it retained its well-earned reputation to the very day of its muster out—the 1st of August, 1865. Its first organization was completed under Capt. A. K. Bush, and reorganized in Oct., 1864, under Capt. B. F. Johnson.

The **FIFTH BATTERY** was furnished by La Porte, Allen, Whitley and Noble counties, organized under Capt. Peter Simonson, and mustered into service on the 22d of November, 1861. It comprised four six pounders, two being rifled cannon, and two twelve-pounder Howitzers with a force of 158 men. Reporting at Camp Gilbert, Louisville, on the 29th, it was shortly after assigned to the division of Gen. Mitchell, at Bacon Creek. During its term, it served in twenty battles and numerous petty actions, losing its Captain at Pine Mountain. The total loss accruing to the battery was 84 men and officers and four guns. It was mustered out on the 20th of July, 1864.

The **SIXTH BATTERY** was recruited at Evansville, under Captain Frederick Behr, and left, on the 2d of Oct., 1861, for the front, reporting at Henderson, Kentucky, a few days after. Early in 1862 it joined Gen. Sherman's army at Paducah, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April. Its history grew in brilliancy until the era of peace insured a cessation of its great labors.

The **SEVENTH BATTERY** comprised volunteers from Terre Haute, Arcadia, Evansville, Salem, Lawrenceburg, Columbus, Vincennes and Indianapolis, under Samuel J. Harris as its first Captain, who was succeeded by G. R. Shallow and O. H. Morgan after its reorganization. From the siege of Corinth to the capture of Atlanta it performed vast services, and returned to Indianapolis on the 11th of July, 1865, to be received by the people and hear its history from the lips of the veteran patriot and Governor of the State.

The EIGHTH BATTERY, under Captain G. T. Cochran, arrived at the front on the 26th of February, 1862, and subsequently entered upon its real duties at the siege of Corinth. It served with distinction throughout, and concluded a well-made campaign under Will Stokes, who was appointed Captain of the companies with which it was consolidated in March, 1865.

The NINTH BATTERY. The organization of this battery was perfected at Indianapolis, on the 1st of January, 1862, under Capt. N. S. Thompson. Moving to the front it participated in the affairs of Shiloh, Corinth, Queen's Hill, Meridian, Fort Dick Taylor, Fort de Russy, Henderson's Hill, Pleasant Hill, Cotile Landing, Bayou Rapids, Mansura, Chicot, and many others, winning a name in each engagement. The explosion of the steamer Eclipse at Johnsonville, above Paducah, on Jan. 27, 1865, resulted in the destruction of 58 men, leaving only ten to represent the battery. The survivors reached Indianapolis on the 6th of March, and were mustered out.

The TENTH BATTERY was recruited at Lafayette, and mustered in under Capt. Jerome B. Cox, in January, 1861. Having passed through the Kentucky campaign against Gen. Bragg, it participated in many of the great engagements, and finally returned to report for discharge on the 6th of July, 1864, having, in the meantime, won a very fair fame.

The ELEVENTH BATTERY was organized at Lafayette, and mustered in at Indianapolis under Capt. Arnold Sutermeister, on the 17th of December, 1861. On most of the principal battle-fields, from Shiloh, in 1862, to the capture of Atlanta, it maintained a high reputation for military excellence, and after consolidation with the Eighteenth, mustered out on the 7th of June, 1865.

The TWELFTH BATTERY was recruited at Jeffersonville and subsequently mustered in at Indianapolis. On the 6th of March, 1862, it reached Nashville, having been previously assigned to Buell's Army. In April its Captain, G. W. Sterling, resigned, and the position devolved on Capt. James E. White, who, in turn, was succeeded by James A. Dunwoody. The record of the battery holds a first place in the history of the period, and enabled both men and officers to look back with pride upon the battle-fields of the land. It was ordered home in June, 1865, and on reaching Indianapolis, on the 1st of July, was mustered out on the 7th of that month.

The THIRTEENTH BATTERY was organized under Captain Sewell Coulson, during the winter of 1861, at Indianapolis, and proceeded to the front in February, 1862. During the subsequent months it

was occupied in the pursuit of John H. Morgan's raiders, and aided effectively in driving them from Kentucky. This artillery company returned from the South on the 4th of July, 1865, and were discharged the day following.

The **FOURTEENTH BATTERY**, recruited in Wabash, Miami, Lafayette, and Huntington counties, under Captain M. H. Kidd, and Lieutenant J. W. H. McGuire, left Indianapolis on the 11th of April, 1862, and within a few months one portion of it was captured at Lexington by Gen. Forrest's great cavalry command. The main battery lost two guns and two men at Guntown, on the Mississippi, but proved more successful at Nashville and Mobile. It arrived home on the 29th of August, 1865, received a public welcome, and its final discharge.

The **FIFTEENTH BATTERY**, under Captain I. C. H. Von Sehlin, was retained on duty from the date of its organization, at Indianapolis, until the 5th of July, 1862, when it was moved to Harper's Ferry. Two months later the gallant defense of Maryland Heights was set at naught by the rebel Stonewall Jackson, and the entire garrison surrendered. Being paroled, it was reorganized at Indianapolis, and appeared again in the field in March, 1863, where it won a splendid renown on every well-fought field to the close of the war. It was mustered out on the 24th of June, 1865.

The **SIXTEENTH BATTERY** was organized at Lafayette, under Capt. Charles A. Naylor, and on the 1st of June, 1862, left for Washington. Moving to the front with Gen. Pope's command, it participated in the battle of Slaughter Mountain, on the 9th of August, and South Mountain, and Antietam, under Gen. McClellan. This battery was engaged in a large number of general engagements and flying column affairs, won a very favorable record, and returned on the 5th of July, 1865.

The **SEVENTEENTH BATTERY**, under Capt. Milton L. Miner, was mustered in at Indianapolis, on the 20th of May, 1862, left for the front on the 5th of July, and subsequently engaged in the Gettysburg expedition, was present at Harper's Ferry, July 6, 1863, and at Opequan on the 19th of September. Fisher's Hill, New Market, and Cedar Creek brought it additional honors, and won from Gen. Sheridan a tribute of praise for its service on these battle grounds. Ordered from Winchester to Indianapolis it was mustered out there on the 3d of July, 1865.

The **EIGHTEENTH BATTERY**, under Capt. Eli Lilly, left for the

front in August, 1862, but did not take a leading part in the campaign until 1863, when, under Gen. Rosencrans, it appeared prominent at Hoover's Gap. From this period to the affairs of West Point and Macon, it performed first-class service, and returned to its State on the 25th of June, 1865.

The NINETEENTH BATTERY was mustered into service at Indianapolis, on the 5th of August, 1862, under Capt. S. J. Harris, and proceeded immediately afterward to the front, where it participated in the campaign against Gen. Bragg. It was present at every post of danger to the end of the war, when, after the surrender of Johnson's army, it returned to Indianapolis. Reaching that city on the 6th of June, 1865, it was treated to a public reception and received the congratulations of Gov. Morton. Four days later it was discharged.

The TWENTIETH BATTERY, organized under Capt. Frank A. Rose, left the State capital on the 17th of December, 1862, for the front, and reported immediately at Henderson, Kentucky. Subsequently Captain Rose resigned, and, in 1863, under Capt. Osborn, turned over its guns to the 11th Indiana Battery, and was assigned to the charge of siege guns at Nashville. Gov. Morton had the battery supplied with new field pieces, and by the 5th of October, 1863, it was again in the field, where it won many honors under Sherman, and continued to exercise a great influence until its return on the 23d of June, 1865.

The TWENTY-FIRST BATTERY recruited at Indianapolis, under the direction of Captain W. W. Andrew, left on the 9th of September, 1862, for Covington, Kentucky, to aid in its defense against the advancing forces of Gen. Kirby Smith. It was engaged in numerous military affairs and may be said to acquire many honors, although its record is stained with the names of seven deserters. The battery was discharged on the 21st of June, 1865.

The TWENTY-SECOND BATTERY was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 15th of December, 1862, under Capt. B. F. Denning, and moved at once to the front. It took a very conspicuous part in the pursuit of Morgan's Cavalry, and in many other affairs. It threw the first shot into Atlanta, and lost its Captain, who was killed in the skirmish line, on the 1st of July. While the list of casualties numbers only 35, that of desertions numbers 37. This battery was received with public honors on its return, the 25th of June, 1865, and mustered out on the 7th of the same month.

The **TWENTY-THIRD BATTERY**, recruited in October 1862, and mustered in on the 8th of November, under Capt. I. H. Myers, proceeded south, after having rendered very efficient services at home in guarding the camps of rebel prisoners. In July, 1865, the battery took an active part, under General Boyle's command, in routing and capturing the raiders at Brandenburg, and subsequently to the close of the war performed very brilliant exploits, reaching Indianapolis in June, 1865. It was discharged on the 27th of that month.

The **TWENTY-FOURTH BATTERY**, under Capt. I. A. Simms, was enrolled for service on the 29th of November, 1862; remained at Indianapolis on duty until the 13th of March, 1863, when it left for the field. From its participation in the Cumberland River campaign, to its last engagement at Columbia, Tennessee, it aided materially in bringing victory to the Union ranks and made for itself a widespread fame. Arriving at Indianapolis on the 28th of July, it was publicly received, and in five days later disembodied.

The **TWENTY-FIFTH BATTERY** was recruited in September and October, 1864, and mustered into service for one year, under Capt. Frederick C. Sturm. December 13th, it reported at Nashville, and took a prominent part in the defeat of Gen. Hood's army. Its duties until July, 1865, were continuous, when it returned to report for final discharge.

The **TWENTY-SIXTH BATTERY**, or "**WILDER'S BATTERY**," was recruited under Capt. I. T. Wilder, of Greensburg, in May, 1861; but was not mustered in as an artillery company. Incorporating itself with a regiment then forming at Indianapolis it was mustered as company "A," of the 17th Infantry, with Wilder as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. Subsequently, at Elk Water, Virginia, it was converted into the "**First Independent Battery**," and became known as "**Rigby's Battery**." The record of this battery is as brilliant as any won during the war. On every field it has won a distinct reputation; it was well worthy the enthusiastic reception given to it on its return to Indianapolis on the 11th and 12th of July, 1865. During its term of service it was subject to many transmutations; but in every phase of its brief history, a reputation for gallantry and patriotism was maintained which now forms a living testimonial to its services to the public.

The total number of battles in the "**War of the Rebellion**" in which the patriotic citizens of the great and noble State of Indiana were more or less engaged, was as follows:

Locality.	No. of Battles.	Locality.	No. of Battles.
Virginia.....	90	Maryland.....	7
Tennessee.....	51	Texas.....	3
Georgia.....	41	South Carolina.....	2
Mississippi.....	24	Indian Territory.....	2
Arkansas.....	19	Pennsylvania.....	1
Kentucky.....	16	Ohio.....	1
Louisiana.....	15	Indiana.....	1
Missouri.....	9	Total.....	308
North Carolina.....	8		

The regiments sent forth to the defense of the Republic in the hour of its greatest peril, when a host of her own sons, blinded by some unholy infatuation, leaped to arms that they might trample upon the liberty-giving principles of the nation, have been passed in very brief review. The authorities chosen for the dates, names, and figures are the records of the State, and the main subject is based upon the actions of those 267,000 gallant men of Indiana who rushed to arms in defense of all for which their fathers bled, leaving their wives and children and homes in the guardianship of a truly paternal Government.

The relation of Indiana to the Republic was then established; for when the population of the State, at the time her sons went forth to participate in war for the maintenance of the Union, is brought into comparison with all other States and countries, it will be apparent that the sacrifices made by Indiana from 1861-'65 equal, if not actually exceed, the noblest of those recorded in the history of ancient or modern times.

Unprepared for the terrible inundation of modern wickedness, which threatened to deluge the country in a sea of blood and rob, a people of their richest, their most prized inheritance, the State rose above all precedent, and under the benign influence of patriotism, guided by the well-directed zeal of a wise Governor and Government, sent into the field an army that in numbers was gigantic, and in moral and physical excellence never equaled.

It is laid down in the official reports, furnished to the War Department, that over 200,000 troops were specially organized to aid in crushing the legions of the slave-holder; that no less than 50,000 militia were armed to defend the State, and that the large, but absolutely necessary number of commissions issued was 17,114. All this proves the scientific skill and military economy exercised by the Governor, and brought to the aid of the people in a most terrible emergency; for he, with some prophetic sense of the gravity of the situation, saw that unless the greatest powers of the Union were put forth to crush the least justifiable and most pernicious

of all rebellions holding a place in the record of nations, the best blood of the country would flow in a vain attempt to avert a catastrophe which, if prolonged for many years, would result in at least the moral and commercial ruin of the country.

The part which Indiana took in the war against the Rebellion is one of which the citizens of the State may well be proud. In the number of troops furnished, and in the amount of voluntary contributions rendered, Indiana, in proportion and wealth, stands equal to any of her sister States. "It is also a subject of gratitude and thankfulness," said Gov. Morton, in his message to the Legislature, "that, while the number of troops furnished by Indiana alone in this great contest would have done credit to a first-class nation, measured by the standard of previous wars, not a single battery or battalion from this State has brought reproach upon the national flag, and no disaster of the war can be traced to any want of fidelity, courage or efficiency on the part of any Indiana officer. The endurance, heroism, intelligence and skill of the officers and soldiers sent forth by Indiana to do battle for the Union, have shed a luster on our beloved State, of which any people might justly be proud. Without claiming superiority over our loyal sister States, it is but justice to the brave men who have represented us on almost every battle-field of the war, to say that their deeds have placed Indiana in the front rank of those heroic States which rushed to the rescue of the imperiled Government of the nation. The total number of troops furnished by the State for all terms of service exceeds 200,000 men, much the greater portion of them being for three years; and in addition thereto not less than 50,000 State militia have from time to time been called into active service to repel rebel raids and defend our southern border from invasion."

AFTER THE WAR.

In 1867 the Legislature comprised 91 Republicans and 59 Democrats. Soon after the commencement of the session, Gov. Morton resigned his office in consequence of having been elected to the U. S. Senate, and Lieut.-Gov. Conrad Baker assumed the Executive chair during the remainder of Morton's term. This Legislature, by a very decisive vote, ratified the 14th amendment to the Federal Constitution, constituting all persons born in the country or subject to its jurisdiction, citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside, without regard to race or color; reduc-

ing the Congressional representation in any State in which there should be a restriction of the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race or color; disfranchising persons therein named who shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States; and declaring that the validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, shall not be questioned.

This Legislature also passed an act providing for the registry of votes, the punishment of fraudulent practices at elections, and for the apportionment and compensation of a Board of Registration; this Board to consist, in each township, of two freeholders appointed by the County Commissioners, together with the trustee of such township; in cities the freeholders are to be appointed in each ward by the city council. The measures of this law are very strict, and are faithfully executed. No cries of fraud in elections are heard in connection with Indiana.

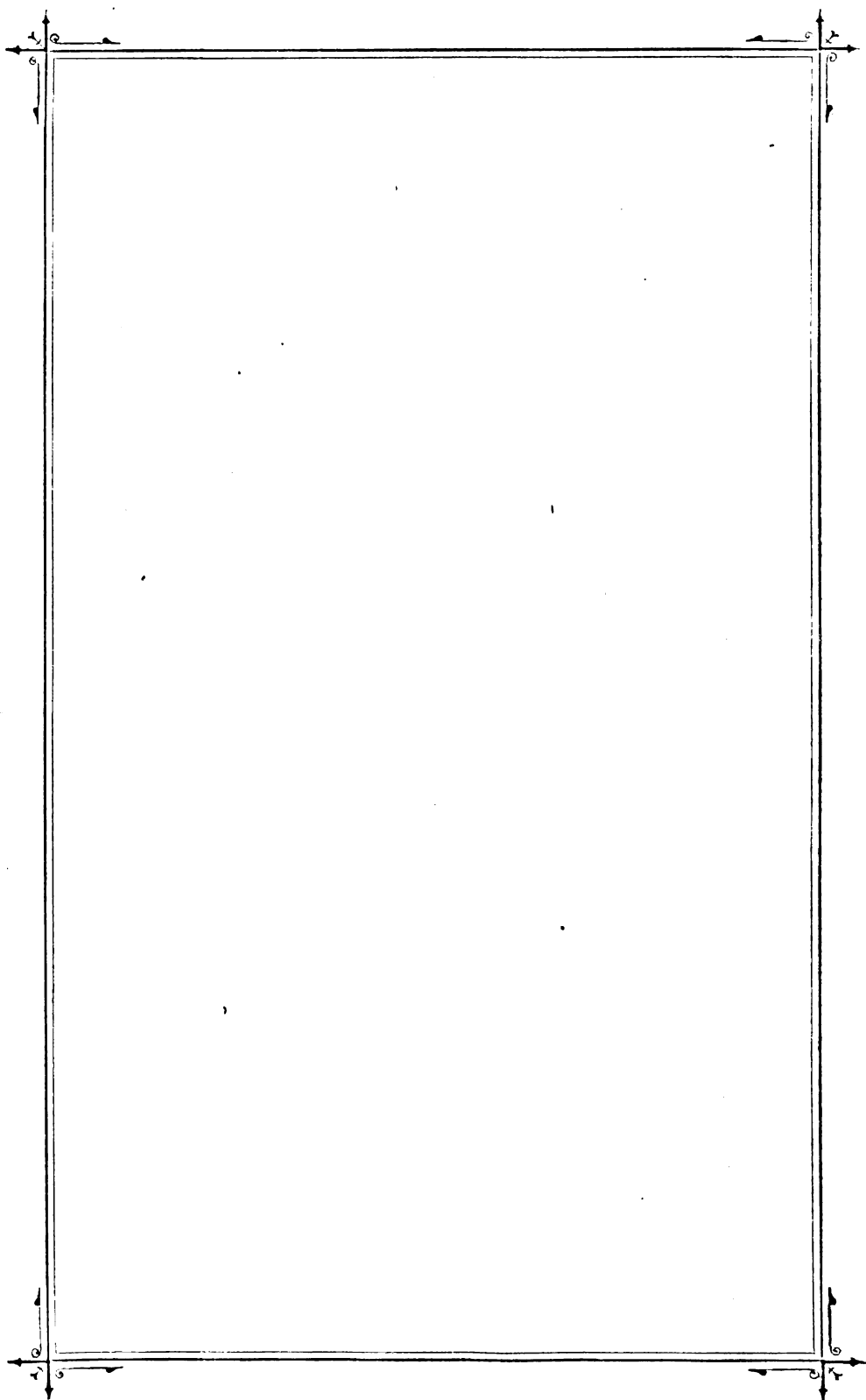
This Legislature also divided the State into eleven Congressional Districts and apportioned their representation; enacted a law for the protection and indemnity of all officers and soldiers of the United States and soldiers of the Indiana Legion, for acts done in the military service of the United States, and in the military service of the State, and in enforcing the laws and preserving the peace of the country; made definite appropriations to the several benevolent institutions of the State, and adopted several measures for the encouragement of education, etc.

In 1868, Indiana was the first in the field of national politics, both the principal parties holding State conventions early in the year. The Democrats nominated T. A. Hendricks for Governor, and denounced in their platform the reconstruction policy of the Republicans; recommended that United States treasury notes be substituted for national bank currency; denied that the General Government had a right to interfere with the question of suffrage in any of the States, and opposed negro suffrage, etc.; while the Republicans nominated Conrad Baker for Governor, defended its reconstruction policy, opposed a further contraction of the currency, etc. The campaign was an exciting one, and Mr. Baker was elected Governor by a majority of only 961. In the Presidential election that soon followed the State gave Grant 9,572 more than Seymour.

During 1868 Indiana presented claims to the Government for about three and a half millions dollars for expenses incurred in the war, and \$1,958,917.94 was allowed. Also, this year, a legislative

HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.





commission reported that \$413,599.48 were allowed to parties suffering loss by the Morgan raid.

This year Governor Baker obtained a site for the House of Refuge. (See a subsequent page.) The Soldiers' and Seamen's Home, near Knightstown, originally established by private enterprise and benevolence, and adopted by the Legislature of the previous year, was in a good condition. Up to that date the institution had afforded relief and temporary subsistence to 400 men who had been disabled in the war. A substantial brick building had been built for the home, while the old buildings were used for an orphans' department, in which were gathered 86 children of deceased soldiers.

DIVORCE LAWS.

By some mistake or liberal design, the early statute laws of Indiana on the subject of divorce were rather more loose than those of most other States in this Union; and this subject had been a matter of so much jest among the public, that in 1870 the Governor recommended to the Legislature a reform in this direction, which was pretty effectually carried out. Since that time divorces can be granted only for the following causes: 1. Adultery. 2. Impotency existing at the time of marriage. 3. Abandonment for two years. 4. Cruel and inhuman treatment of one party by the other. 5. Habitual drunkenness of either party, or the failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family. 6 The failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family for a period of two years. 7. The conviction of either party of an infamous crime.

FINANCIAL.

Were it not for political government the pioneers would have got along without money much longer than they did. The pressure of governmental needs was somewhat in advance of the monetary income of the first settlers, and the little taxation required to carry on the government seemed great and even oppressive, especially at certain periods.

In November, 1821, Gov. Jennings convened the Legislature in extra session to provide for the payment of interest on the State debt and a part of the principal, amounting to \$20,000. It was thought that a sufficient amount would be realized in the notes of the State bank and its branches, although they were considerably depreciated. Said the Governor: "It will be oppressive if the State, after the paper of this institution (State bank) was authorized to be circulated in revenue, should be prevented by any assignment of the evidences of existing debt, from discharging at least so much of that debt with the paper of the bank as will absorb the collections of the present year; especially when their notes, after being made receivable by the agents of the State, became greatly depreciated by great mismanagement on the part of the bank itself. It ought not to be expected that a public loss to the State should be avoided by resorting to any measures which would not comport with correct views of public justice; nor should it be anticipated that the treasury of the United States would ultimately adopt measures to secure an uncertain debt which would interfere with arrangements calculated to adjust the demand against the State without producing any additional embarrassment."

The state of the public debt was indeed embarrassing, as the bonds which had been executed in its behalf had been assigned. The exciting cause of this proceeding consisted in the machinations of unprincipled speculators. Whatever disposition the principal bank may have made of the funds deposited by the United States, the connection of interest between the steam-mill company and the bank, and the extraordinary accommodations, as well as their amount, effected by arrangements of the steam-mill agency and some of the officers of the bank, were among the principal causes which

(194)

had prostrated the paper circulating medium of the State, so far as it was dependent on the State bank and its branches. An abnormal state of affairs like this very naturally produced a blind disbursement of the fund to some extent, and this disbursement would be called by almost every one an "unwise administration."

During the first 16 years of this century, the belligerent condition of Europe called for agricultural supplies from America, and the consequent high price of grain justified even the remote pioneers of Indiana in undertaking the tedious transportation of the products of the soil which the times forced upon them. The large disbursements made by the general Government among the people naturally engendered a rage for speculation; numerous banks with fictitious capital were established; immense issues of paper were made; and the circulating medium of the country was increased fourfold in the course of two or three years. This inflation produced the consequences which always follow such a scheme, namely, unfounded visions of wealth and splendor and the wild investments which result in ruin to the many and wealth to the few. The year 1821 was consequently one of great financial panic, and was the first experienced by the early settlers of the West.

In 1822 the new Governor, William Hendricks, took a hopeful view of the situation, referring particularly to the "agricultural and social happiness of the State." The crops were abundant this year, immigration was setting in heavily and everything seemed to have an upward look. But the customs of the white race still compelling them to patronize European industries, combined with the remoteness of the surplus produce of Indiana from European markets, constituted a serious drawback to the accumulation of wealth. Such a state of things naturally changed the habits of the people to some extent, at least for a short time, assimilating them to those of more primitive tribes. This change of custom, however, was not severe and protracted enough to change the intelligent and social nature of the people, and they arose to their normal height on the very first opportunity.

In 1822-'3, before speculation started up again, the surplus money was invested mainly in domestic manufactories instead of other and wilder commercial enterprises. Home manufactories were what the people needed to make them more independent. They not only gave employment to thousands whose services were before that valueless, but also created a market for a great portion

of the surplus produce of the farmers. A part of the surplus capital, however, was also sunk in internal improvements, some of which were unsuccessful for a time, but eventually proved remunerative.

Noah Noble occupied the Executive chair of the State from 1831 to 1837, commencing his duties amid peculiar embarrassments. The crops of 1832 were short, Asiatic cholera came sweeping along the Ohio and into the interior of the State, and the Black Hawk war raged in the Northwest,—all these at once, and yet the work of internal improvements was actually begun.

STATE BANK.

The State bank of Indiana was established by law January 28, 1834. The act of the Legislature, by its own terms, ceased to be a law, January 1, 1857. At the time of its organization in 1834, its outstanding circulation was \$4,208,725, with a debt due to the institution, principally from citizens of the State, of \$6,095,368. During the years 1857-'58 the bank redeemed nearly its entire circulation, providing for the redemption of all outstanding obligations; at this time it had collected from most of its debtors the money which they owed. The amounts of the State's interest in the stock of the bank was \$1,390,000, and the money thus invested was procured by the issue of five per cent bonds, the last of which was payable July 1, 1866. The nominal profits of the bank were \$2,780,604.36. By the law creating the sinking fund, that fund was appropriated, first, to pay the principal and interest on the bonds; secondly, the expenses of the Commissioners; and lastly the cause of common-school education.

The stock in all the branches authorized was subscribed by individuals, and the installment paid as required by the charter. The loan authorized for the payment on the stock allotted to the State, amounting to \$500,000, was obtained at a premium of 1.05 per per cent. on five per cent. stock, making the sum of over \$5,000 on the amount borrowed. In 1836 we find that the State bank was doing good service; agricultural products were abundant, and the market was good; consequently the people were in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of a free government.

By the year 1843 the State was experiencing the disasters and embarrassment consequent upon a system of over-banking, and its natural progeny, over-trading and deceptive speculation. Such a state of things tends to relax the hand of industry by creating false

notions of wealth, and tempt to sudden acquisitions by means as delusive in their results as they are contrary to a primary law of nature. The people began more than ever to see the necessity of falling back upon that branch of industry for which Indiana, especially at that time, was particularly fitted, namely, agriculture, as the true and lasting source of substantial wealth.

Gov. Whitcomb, 1843-'49, succeeded well in maintaining the credit of the State. Measures of compromise between the State and its creditors were adopted by which, ultimately, the public works, although incomplete, were given in payment for the claims against the Government.

At the close of his term, Gov. Whitcomb was elected to the Senate of the United States, and from December, 1848, to December, 1849, Lieut-Gov. Paris C. Dunning was acting Governor.

In 1851 a general banking law was adopted which gave a new impetus to the commerce of the State, and opened the way for a broader volume of general trade; but this law was the source of many abuses; currency was expanded, a delusive idea of wealth again prevailed, and as a consequence, a great deal of damaging speculation was indulged in.

In 1857 the charter of the State bank expired, and the large gains to the State in that institution were directed to the promotion of common-school education.

WEALTH AND PROGRESS.

During the war of the Rebellion the financial condition of the people was of course like that of the other Northern States generally. 1870 found the State in a very prosperous condition. October 31 of this year, the date of the fiscal report, there was a surplus of \$373,249 in the treasury. The receipts of the year amounted to \$3,605,639, and the disbursements to \$2,943,600, leaving a balance of \$1,035,288. The total debt of the State in November, 1871, was \$3,937,321.

At the present time the principal articles of export from the State are flour and pork. Nearly all the wheat raised within the State is manufactured into flour within its limits, especially in the northern part. The pork business is the leading one in the southern part of the State.

When we take into consideration the vast extent of railroad lines in this State, in connection with the agricultural and mineral resources, both developed and undeveloped, as already noted, we can

see what a substantial foundation exists for the future welfare of this great commonwealth. Almost every portion of the State is coming up equally. The disposition to monopolize does not exist to a greater degree than is desirable or necessary for healthy competition. Speculators in flour, pork and other commodities appeared during the war, but generally came to ruin at their own game. The agricultural community here is an independent one, understanding its rights, and "knowing them will maintain them."

Indiana is more a manufacturing State, also, than many imagine. It probably has the greatest wagon and carriage manufactory in the world. In 1875 the total number of manufacturing establishments in this State was 16,812; number of steam engines, 3,684, with a total horse-power of 114,961; the total horse-power of water wheels, 38,614; number of hands employed in the manufactories, 86,402; capital employed, is \$117,462,161; wages paid, \$35,461,987; cost of material, \$104,321,632; value of products, \$301,304,271. These figures are on an average about twice what they were only five years previously, at which time they were about double what they were ten years before that. In manufacturing enterprise, it is said that Indiana, in proportion to her population, is considerably in advance of Illinois and Michigan.

In 1870 the assessed valuation of the real estate in Indiana was \$460,120,974; of personal estate, \$203,334,070; true valuation of both, \$1,268,180,543. According to the evidences of increase at that time, the value of taxable property in this State must be double the foregoing figures. This is utterly astonishing, especially when we consider what a large matter it is to double the elements of a large and wealthy State, compared with its increase in infancy.

The taxation for State purposes in 1870 amounted to \$2,943,078; for county purposes, \$4,654,476; and for municipal purposes, \$3,193,577. The total county debt of Indiana in 1870 was \$1,127,269, and the total debt of towns, cities, etc., was \$2,523,934.

In the compilation of this statistical matter we have before us the statistics of every element of progress in Indiana, in the U. S. Census Reports; but as it would be really improper for us further to burden these pages with tables or columns of large numbers, we will conclude by remarking that if any one wishes further details in these matters, he can readily find them in the Census Reports of the Government in any city or village in the country. Besides, almost any one can obtain, free of charge, from his representative in

Congress, all these and other public documents in which he may be interested.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

This subject began to be agitated as early as 1818, during the administration of Governor Jennings, who, as well as all the Governors succeeding him to 1843, made it a special point in their messages to the Legislature to urge the adoption of measures for the construction of highways and canals and the improvement of the navigation of rivers. Gov. Hendricks in 1822 specified as the most important improvement the navigation of the Falls of the Ohio, the Wabash and White rivers, and other streams, and the construction of the National and other roads through the State.

In 1826 Governor Ray considered the construction of roads and canals as a necessity to place the State on an equal financial footing with the older States East, and in 1829 he added: "This subject can never grow irksome, since it must be the source of the blessings of civilized life. To secure its benefits is a duty enjoined upon the Legislature by the obligations of the social compact."

In 1830 the people became much excited over the project of connecting the streams of the country by "The National New York & Mississippi railroad." The National road and the Michigan and Ohio turnpike were enterprises in which the people and Legislature of Indiana were interested. The latter had already been the cause of much bitter controversy, and its location was then the subject of contention.

In 1832 the work of internal improvements fairly commenced, despite the partial failure of the crops, the Black Hawk war and the Asiatic cholera. Several war parties invaded the Western settlements, exciting great alarm and some suffering. This year the canal commissioners completed the task assigned them and had negotiated the canal bonds in New York city, to the amount of \$100,000, at a premium of $13\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., on terms honorable to the State and advantageous to the work. Before the close of this year \$54,000 were spent for the improvement of the Michigan road, and \$52,000 were realized from the sale of lands appropriated for its construction. In 1832, 32 miles of the Wabash and Erie canal was placed under contract and work commenced. A communication was addressed to the Governor of Ohio, requesting him to call the attention of the Legislature of that State to the subject of the extension of the canal from the Indiana line through Ohio to the

Lake. In compliance with this request, Governor Lucas promptly laid the subject before the Legislature of the State, and, in a spirit of courtesy, resolutions were adopted by that body, stipulating that if Ohio should ultimately decline to undertake the completion of that portion of the work within her limits before the time fixed by the act of Congress for the completion of the canal, she would, on just and equitable terms, enable Indiana to avail herself of the benefit of the lands granted, by authorizing her to sell them and invest the proceeds in the stock of a company to be incorporated by Ohio; and that she would give Indiana notice of her final determination on or before January 1, 1838. The Legislature of Ohio also authorized and invited the agent of the State of Indiana to select, survey and set apart the lands lying within that State. In keeping with this policy Governor Noble, in 1834, said: "With a view of engaging in works of internal improvement, the propriety of adopting a general plan or system, having reference to the several portions of the State, and the connection of one with the other, naturally suggests itself. No work should be commenced but such as would be of acknowledged public utility, and when completed would form a branch of some general system. In view of this object, the policy of organizing a Board of Public Works is again respectfully suggested." The Governor also called favorable attention to the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis railway, for which a charter had been granted.

In 1835 the Wabash & Erie canal was pushed rapidly forward. The middle division, extending from the St. Joseph dam to the forks of the Wabash, about 32 miles, was completed, for about \$232,000, including all repairs. Upon this portion of the line navigation was opened on July 4, which day the citizens assembled "to witness the mingling of the waters of the St. Joseph with those of the Wabash, uniting the waters of the northern chain of lakes with those of the Gulf of Mexico in the South." On other parts of the line the work progressed with speed, and the sale of canal lands was unusually active.

In 1836 the first meeting of the State Board of Internal Improvement was convened and entered upon the discharge of its numerous and responsible duties. Having assigned to each member the direction and superintendence of a portion of the work, the next duty to be performed preparatory to the various spheres of active service, was that of procuring the requisite number of engineers. A delegation was sent to the Eastern cities, but returned

without engaging an Engineer-in-Chief for the roads and railways, and without the desired number for the subordinate station; but after considerable delay the Board was fully organized and put in operation. Under their management work on public improvements was successful; the canal progressed steadily; the navigation of the middle division, from Fort Wayne to Huntington, was uninterrupted; 16 miles of the line between Huntington and La Fontaine creek were filled with water this year and made ready for navigation; and the remaining 20 miles were completed, except a portion of the locks; from La Fontaine creek to Logansport progress was made; the line from Georgetown to Lafayette was placed under contract; about 30 miles of the Whitewater canal, extending from Lawrenceburg through the beautiful valley of the Whitewater to Brookville, were also placed under contract, as also 23 miles of the Central canal, passing through Indianapolis, on which work was commenced; also about 20 miles of the southern division of this work, extending from Evansville into the interior, were also contracted for; and on the line of the Cross-Cut canal, from Terre Haute to the intersection of the Central canal, near the mouth of Eel river, a commencement was also made on all the heavy sections. All this in 1836.

Early in this year a party of engineers was organized, and directed to examine into the practicability of the Michigan & Erie canal line, then proposed. The report of their operations favored its expediency. A party of engineers was also fitted out, who entered upon the field of service of the Madison & Lafayette railroad, and contracts were let for its construction from Madison to Vernon, on which work was vigorously commenced. Also, contracts were let for grading and bridging the New Albany & Vincennes road from the former point to Paoli, about 40 miles. Other roads were also undertaken and surveyed, so that indeed a stupendous system of internal improvement was undertaken, and as Gov. Noble truly remarked, upon the issue of that vast enterprise the State of Indiana staked her fortune. She had gone too far to retreat.

In 1837, when Gov. Wallace took the Executive chair, the reaction consequent upon "over work" by the State in the internal improvement scheme began to be felt by the people. They feared a State debt was being incurred from which they could never be extricated; but the Governor did all he could throughout the term of his administration to keep up the courage of the citizens. He

told them that the astonishing success so far, surpassed even the hopes of the most sanguine, and that the flattering auspices of the future were sufficient to dispel every doubt and quiet every fear. Notwithstanding all his efforts, however, the construction of public works continued to decline, and in his last message he exclaimed: "Never before—I speak it advisedly—never before have you witnessed a period in our local history that more urgently called for the exercise of all the soundest and best attributes of grave and patriotic legislators than the present. * * * The truth is—and it would be folly to conceal it—we have our hands full—full to overflowing; and therefore, to sustain ourselves, to preserve the credit and character of the State unimpaired, and to continue her hitherto unexampled march to wealth and distinction, we have not an hour of time, nor a dollar of money, nor a hand employed in labor, to squander and dissipate upon mere objects of idleness, or taste, or amusement."

The State had borrowed \$3,827,000 for internal improvement purposes, of which \$1,327,000 was for the Wabash & Erie canal and the remainder for other works. The five per cent. interest on debts—about \$200,000—which the State had to pay, had become burdensome, as her resources for this purpose were only two, besides direct taxation, and they were small, namely, the interest on the balances due for canal lands, and the proceeds of the third installment of the surplus revenue, both amounting, in 1838, to about \$45,000.

In August, 1839, all work ceased on these improvements, with one or two exceptions, and most of the contracts were surrendered to the State. This was done according to an act of the Legislature providing for the compensation of contractors by the issue of treasury notes. In addition to this state of affairs, the Legislature of 1839 had made no provision for the payment of interest on the State debt incurred for internal improvements. Concerning this situation Gov. Bigger, in 1840, said that either to go ahead with the works or to abandon them altogether would be equally ruinous to the State, the implication being that the people should wait a little while for a breathing spell and then take hold again.

Of course much individual indebtedness was created during the progress of the work on internal improvement. When operations ceased in 1839, and prices fell at the same time, the people were left in a great measure without the means of commanding money to pay their debts. This condition of private enterprise more than

ever rendered direct taxation inexpedient. Hence it became the policy of Gov. Bigger to provide the means of paying the interest on the State debt without increasing the rate of taxation, and to continue that portion of the public works that could be immediately completed, and from which the earliest returns could be expected.

In 1840 the system embraced ten different works, the most important of which was the Wabash & Erie canal. The aggregate length of the lines embraced in the system was 1,160 miles, and of this only 140 miles had been completed. The amount expended had reached the sum of \$5,600,000, and it required at least \$14,000,000 to complete them. Although the crops of 1841 were very remunerative, this perquisite alone was not sufficient to raise the State again up to the level of going ahead with her gigantic works.

We should here state in detail the amount of work completed and of money expended on the various works up to this time, 1841, which were as follows:

1. The Wabash & Erie canal, from the State line to Tippecanoe, 129 miles in length, completed and navigable for the whole length, at a cost of \$2,041,012. This sum includes the cost of the steamboat lock afterward completed at Delphi.

2. The extension of the Wabash & Erie canal from the mouth of the Tippecanoe to Terre Haute, over 104 miles. The estimated cost of this work was \$1,500,000; and the amount expended for the same \$408,855. The navigation was at this period opened as far down as Lafayette, and a part of the work done in the neighborhood of Covington.

3. The cross-cut canal from Terre Haute to Central canal, 49 miles in length; estimated cost, \$718,672; amount expended, \$420,679; and at this time no part of the course was navigable.

4. The White Water canal, from Lawrenceburg to the mouth of Nettle creek, 76½ miles; estimated cost, \$1,675,738; amount expended to that date, \$1,099,867; and 31 miles of the work was navigable, extending from the Ohio river to Brookville.

5. The Central canal, from the Wabash & Erie canal, to Indianapolis, including the feeder bend at Muncietown, 124 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$2,299,853; amount expended, \$568,046; eight miles completed at that date, and other portions nearly done.

6. Central canal, from Indianapolis to Evansville on the Ohio river, 194 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$3,532,394; amount expended, \$831,302, 19 miles of which was completed at that date, at the southern end, and 16 miles, extending south from Indianapolis, were nearly completed.

7. Erie & Michigan canal, 182 miles in length; estimated cost, \$2,624,823; amount expended, \$156,394. No part of this work finished.

8. The Madison & Indianapolis railroad, over 85 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$2,046,600; amount expended, \$1,493,013. Road finished and in operation for about 28 miles; grading nearly finished for 27 miles in addition, extending to Edenburg.

9. Indianapolis & Lafayette turnpike road, 73 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$593,737; amount expended, \$72,118. The bridging and most of the grading was done on 27 miles, from Crawfordsville to Lafayette.

10. New Albany & Vincennes turnpike road, 105 miles in length; estimated cost, \$1,127,295; amount expended, \$654,411. Forty-one miles graded and macadamized, extending from New Albany to Paoli, and 27 miles in addition partly graded.

11. Jeffersonville & Crawfordsville road, over 164 miles long; total estimated cost, \$1,651,800; amount expended, \$372,737. Forty-five miles were partly graded and bridged, extending from Jeffersonville to Salem, and from Greencastle north.

12. Improvement of the Wabash rapids, undertaken jointly by Indiana and Illinois; estimated cost to Indiana, \$102,500; amount expended by Indiana, \$9,539.

Grand totals: Length of roads and canals, 1,289 miles, only 281 of which have been finished; estimated cost of all the works, \$19,914,424; amount expended, \$8,164,528. The State debt at this time amounted to \$18,469,146. The two principal causes which aggravated the embarrassment of the State at this juncture were, first, paying most of the interest out of the money borrowed, and, secondly, selling bonds on credit. The first error subjected the State to the payment of compound interest, and the people, not feeling the pressure of taxes to discharge the interest, naturally became inattentive to the public policy pursued. Postponement of the payment of interest is demoralizing in every way. During this period the State was held up in an unpleasant manner before the gaze of the world; but be it to the credit of this great

and glorious State, she would not repudiate, as many other States and municipalities have done.

By the year 1850, the so-called "internal improvement" system having been abandoned, private capital and ambition pushed forward various "public works." During this year about 400 miles of plank road were completed, at a cost of \$1,200 to \$1,500 per mile, and about 1,200 miles more were surveyed and in progress. There were in the State at this time 212 miles of railroad in successful operation, of which 124 were completed this year. More than 1,000 miles of railroad were surveyed and in progress.

An attempt was made during the session of the Legislature in 1869 to re-burden the State with the old canal debt, and the matter was considerably agitated in the canvass of 1870. The subject of the Wabash & Erie canal was lightly touched in the Republican platform, occasioning considerable discussion, which probably had some effect on the election in the fall. That election resulted in an average majority in the State of about 2,864 for the Democracy. It being claimed that the Legislature had no authority under the constitution to tax the people for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, the Supreme Court, in April, 1871, decided adversely to such a claim.

GEOLOGY.

In 1869 the development of mineral resources in the State attracted considerable attention. Rich mines of iron and coal were discovered, as also fine quarries of building stone. The Vincennes railroad passed through some of the richest portions of the mineral region, the engineers of which had accurately determined the quality of richness of the ores. Near Brooklyn, about 20 miles from Indianapolis, is a fine formation of sandstone, yielding good material for buildings in the city; indeed, it is considered the best building stone in the State. The limestone formation at Gosport, continuing 12 miles from that point, is of great variety, and includes the finest and most durable building stone in the world. Portions of it are susceptible only to the chisel; other portions are soft and can be worked with the ordinary tools. At the end of this limestone formation there commences a sandstone series of strata which extends seven miles farther, to a point about 60 miles from Indianapolis. Here an extensive coal bed is reached consisting of seven distinct veins. The first is about two feet thick, the next three feet, another four feet, and the others of various thicknesses.

These beds are all easily worked, having a natural drain, and they yield heavy profits. In the whole of the southwestern part of the State and for 300 miles up the Wabash, coal exists in good quality and abundance.

The scholars, statesmen and philanthropists of Indiana worked hard and long for the appointment of a State Geologist, with sufficient support to enable him to make a thorough geological survey of the State. A partial survey was made as early as 1837-'8, by David Dale Owen, State Geologist, but nothing more was done until 1869, when Prof. Edward T. Cox was appointed State Geologist. For 20 years previous to this date the Governors urged and insisted in all their messages that a thorough survey should be made, but almost, if not quite, in vain. In 1852, Dr. Ryland T. Brown delivered an able address on this subject before the Legislature, showing how much coal, iron, building stone, etc., there were probably; in the State, but the exact localities and qualities not ascertained, and how millions of money could be saved to the State by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars; but "they answered the Doctor in the negative. It must have been because they hadn't time to pass the bill. They were very busy. They had to pass all sorts of regulations concerning the negro. They had to protect a good many white people from marrying negroes. And as they didn't need any labor in the State, if it was 'colored,' they had to make regulations to shut out all of that kind of labor, and to take steps to put out all that unfortunately got in, and they didn't have time to consider the scheme proposed by the white people."—

W. W. Clayton.

In 1853, the State Board of Agriculture employed Dr. Brown to make a partial examination of the geology of the State, at a salary of \$500 a year, and to this Board the credit is due for the final success of the philanthropists, who in 1869 had the pleasure of witnessing the passage of a Legislative act "to provide for a Department of Geology and Natural Science, in connection with the State Board of Agriculture." Under this act Governor Baker immediately appointed Prof. Edward T. Cox the State Geologist, who has made an able and exhaustive report of the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources of this State, world-wide in its celebrity, and a work of which the people of Indiana may be very proud. We can scarcely give even the substance of his report in a work like this, because it is of necessity deeply scientific and made up entirely of local detail.

COAL.

The coal measures, says Prof. E. T. Cox, cover an area of about 6,500 square miles, in the southwestern part of the State, and extend from Warren county on the north to the Ohio river on the south, a distance of about 150 miles. This area comprises the following counties: Warren, Fountain, Parke, Vermillion, Vigo, Clay, Sullivan, Greene, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Vanderburg, Warrick, Spencer, Perry and a small part of Crawford, Monroe, Putnam and Montgomery.

This coal is all bituminous, but is divisible into three well-marked varieties: caking-coal, non-caking-coal or block coal and cannel coal. The total depth of the seams or measures is from 600 to 800 feet, with 12 to 14 distinct seams of coal; but these are not all to be found throughout the area; the seams range from one foot to eleven feet in thickness. The caking coal prevails in the western portion of the area described, and has from three to four workable seams, ranging from three and a half to eleven feet in thickness. At most of the places where these are worked the coal is mined by adits driven in on the face of the ridges, and the deepest shafts in the State are less than 300 feet, the average depth for successful mining not being over 75 feet. This is a bright, black, sometimes glossy, coal, makes good coke and contains a very large percentage of pure illuminating gas. One pound will yield about $4\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of gas, with a power equal to 15 standard sperm candles. The average calculated calorific power of the caking coals is 7,745 heat units, pure carbon being 8,080. Both in the northern and southern portions of the field, the caking coals present similar good qualities, and are a great source of private and public wealth.

The block coal prevails in the eastern part of the field and has an area of about 450 square miles. This is excellent, in its raw state, for making pig iron. It is indeed peculiarly fitted for metallurgical purposes. It has a laminated structure with carbonaceous matter, like charcoal, between the lamina, with slaty cleavage, and it rings under the stroke of the hammer. It is "free-burning," makes an open fire, and without caking, swelling, scaffolding in the furnace or changing form, burns like hickory wood until it is consumed to a white ash and leaves no clinkers. It is likewise valuable for generating steam and for household uses. Many of the principal railway lines in the State are using it in preference to any other coal, as it does not burn out the fire-boxes, and gives as little trouble as wood.

There are eight distinct seams of block coal in this zone, three of which are workable, having an average thickness of four feet. In some places this coal is mined by adits, but generally from shafts, 40 to 80 feet deep. The seams are crossed by cleavage lines, and the coal is usually mined without powder, and may be taken out in blocks weighing a ton or more. When entries or rooms are driven angling across the cleavage lines, the walls of the mine present a zigzag, notched appearance resembling a Virginia worm fence.

In 1871 there were about 24 block coal mines in operation, and about 1,500 tons were mined daily. Since that time this industry has vastly increased. This coal consists of $81\frac{1}{2}$ to $83\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of carbon, and not quite three fourths of one per cent. of sulphur. Calculated calorific power equal to 8,283 heat units. This coal also is equally good both in the northern and southern parts of the field.

The great Indiana coal field is within 150 miles of Chicago or Michigan City, by railroad, from which ports the Lake Superior specular and red hematite ores are landed from vessels that are able to run in a direct course from the ore banks. Considering the proximity of the vast quantities of iron in Michigan and Missouri, one can readily see what a glorious future awaits Indiana in respect to manufactories.

Of the cannel coal, one of the finest seams to be found in the country is in Daviess county, this State. Here it is three and a half feet thick, underlaid by one and a half feet of a beautiful, jet-black caking coal. There is no clay, shale or other foreign matter intervening, and fragments of the caking coal are often found adhering to the cannel. There is no gradual change from one to the other, and the character of each is homogeneous throughout.

The cannel coal makes a delightful fire in open grates, and does not pop and throw off scales into the room, as is usual with this kind of coal. This coal is well adapted to the manufacture of illuminating gas, in respect to both quantity and high illuminating power. One ton of 2,000 pounds of this coal yields 10,400 feet of gas, while the best Pennsylvania coal yields but 8,680 cubic feet. This gas has an illuminating power of 25 candles, while the best Pennsylvania coal gas has that of only 17 candles.

Cannel coal is also found in great abundance in Perry, Greene, Parke and Fountain counties, where its commercial value has already been demonstrated.

Numerous deposits of bog iron ore are found in the northern part of the State, and clay iron-stones and impure carbonates and brown

oxides are found scattered in the vicinity of the coal field. In some places the beds are quite thick and of considerable commercial value.

An abundance of excellent lime is also found in Indiana, especially in Huntington county, where many large kilns are kept in profitable operation.

AGRICULTURAL.

In 1852 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the organization of county and district agricultural societies, and also establishing a State Board, the provisions of which act are substantially as follows:

1. Thirty or more persons in any one or two counties organizing into a society for the improvement of agriculture, adopting a constitution and by-laws agreeable to the regulations prescribed by the State Board, and appointing the proper officers and raising a sum of \$50 for its own treasury, shall be entitled to the same amount from the fund arising from show licenses in their respective counties;

2. These societies shall offer annual premiums for improvement of soils, tillage, crops, manures, productions, stock, articles of domestic industry, and such other articles, productions and improvements as they may deem proper; they shall encourage, by grant of rewards, agricultural and household manufacturing interests, and so regulate the premiums that small farmers will have equal opportunity with the large; and they shall pay special attention to cost and profit of the inventions and improvements, requiring an exact, detailed statement of the processes competing for rewards.

3. They shall publish in a newspaper annually their list of awards and an abstract of their treasurers' accounts, and they shall report in full to the State Board their proceedings. Failing to do the latter they shall receive no payment from their county funds.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The act of Feb. 17, 1852, also established a State Board of Agriculture, with perpetual succession; its annual meetings to be held at Indianapolis on the first Thursday after the first Monday in January, when the reports of the county societies are to be received and agricultural interests discussed and determined upon; it shall make an annual report to the Legislature of receipts, expenses, proceedings, etc., of its own meeting as well as of those of the local

societies; it shall hold State fairs, at such times and places as they may deem proper; may hold two meetings a year, certifying to the State Auditor their expenses, who shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for the same.

In 1861 the State Board adopted certain rules, embracing ten sections, for the government of local societies, but in 1868 they were found inexpedient and abandoned. It adopted a resolution admitting delegates from the local societies.

THE EXPOSITION.

As the Board found great difficulty in doing justice to exhibitors without an adequate building, the members went earnestly to work in the fall of 1872 to get up an interest in the matter. They appointed a committee of five to confer with the Council or citizens of Indianapolis as to the best mode to be devised for a more thorough and complete exhibition of the industries of the State. The result of the conference was that the time had arrived for a regular "exposition," like that of the older States. At the January meeting in 1873, Hon. Thomas Dowling, of Terre Haute, reported for the committee that they found a general interest in this enterprise, not only at the capital, but also throughout the State. A sub-committee was appointed who devised plans and specifications for the necessary structure, taking lessons mainly from the Kentucky Exposition building at Louisville. All the members of the State Board were in favor of proceeding with the building except Mr. Poole, who feared that, as the interest of the two enterprises were somewhat conflicting, and the Exposition being the more exciting show, it would swallow up the State and county fairs.

The Exposition was opened Sept. 10, 1873, when Hon. John Sutherland, President of the Board, the Mayor of Indianapolis, Senator Morton and Gov. Hendricks delivered addresses. Senator Morton took the high ground that the money spent for an exposition is spent as strictly for educational purposes as that which goes directly into the common school. The exposition is not a mere show, to be idly gazed upon, but an industrial school where one should study and learn. He thought that Indiana had less untillable land than any other State in the Union; 'twas as rich as any and yielded a greater variety of products; and that Indiana was the most prosperous agricultural community in the United States.

The State had nearly 3,700 miles of railroad, not counting side-track; with 400 miles more under contract for building. In 15 or 18 months one can go from Indianapolis to every county in the State by railroad. Indiana has 6,500 square miles of coal field, 450 of which contain block coal, the best in the United States for manufacturing purposes.

On the subject of cheap transportation, he said: "By the census of 1870, Pennsylvania had, of domestic animals of all kinds, 4,006,589, and Indiana, 4,511,094. Pennsylvania had grain to the amount of 60,460,000 bushels, while Indiana had 79,350,454. The value of the farm products of Pennsylvania was estimated to be \$183,946,000; those of Indiana, \$122,914,000. Thus you see that while Indiana had 505,000 head of live stock more, and 19,000,000 bushels of grain more than Pennsylvania, yet the products of Pennsylvania are estimated at \$183,946,000, on account of her greater proximity to market, while those of Indiana are estimated at only \$122,914,000. Thus you can understand the importance of cheap transportation to Indiana.

"Let us see how the question of transportation affects us on the other hand, with reference to the manufacturer of Bessemer steel. Of the 174,000 tons of iron ore used in the blast furnaces of Pittsburg last year, 84,000 tons came from Lake Superior, 64,000 tons from Iron Mountain, Missouri, 20,000 tons from Lake Champlain, and less than 5,000 tons from the home mines of Pennsylvania. They cannot manufacture their iron with the coal they have in Pennsylvania without coking it. We have coal in Indiana with which we can, in its raw state, make the best of iron; while we are 250 miles nearer Lake Superior than Pittsburg, and 430 miles nearer to Iron Mountain. So that the question of transportation determines the fact that Indiana must become the great center for the manufacture of Bessemer steel."

"What we want in this country is diversified labor."

The grand hall of the Exposition buildings is on elevated ground at the head of Alabama street, and commands a fine view of the city. The structure is of brick, 308 feet long by 150 in width, and two stories high. Its elevated galleries extend quite around the building, under the roof, thus affording visitors an opportunity to secure the most commanding view to be had in the city. The lower floor of the grand hall is occupied by the mechanical, geological and miscellaneous departments, and by the offices of the Board, which extend along the entire front. The second floor, which is

approached by three wide stairways, accommodates the fine art, musical and other departments of light mechanics, and is brilliantly lighted by windows and skylights. But as we are here entering the description of a subject magnificent to behold, we enter a description too vast to complete, and we may as well stop here as anywhere.

The Presidents of the State Fairs have been: Gov. J. A. Wright, 1852-'4; Gen. Jos. Orr, 1855; Dr. A. C. Stevenson, 1856-'8; G. D. Wagner; 1859-60; D. P. Holloway, 1861; Jas. D. Williams, 1862, 1870-'1; A. D. Hamrick, 1863, 1867-'9; Stearns Fisher, 1864-'6; John Sutherland, 1872-'4; Wm. Crim, 1875. Secretaries: John B. Dillon, 1852-'3, 1855, 1858-'9; Ignatius Brown, 1856-'7; W. T. Dennis, 1854, 1860-'1; W. H. Loomis, 1862-'6; A. J. Holmes, 1867-'9; Joseph Poole, 1870-'1; Alex. Heron, 1872-'5. Place of fair, Indianapolis every year except: Lafayette, 1853; Madison, 1854; New Albany, 1859; Fort Wayne, 1865; and Terre Haute, 1867. In 1861 there was no fair. The gate and entry receipts increased from \$4,651 in 1852 to \$45,330 in 1874.

On the opening of the Exposition, Oct. 7, 1874, addresses were delivered by the President of the Board, Hon. John Sutherland, and by Govs. Hendricks, Bigler and Pollock. Yvon's celebrated painting, the "Great Republic," was unveiled with great ceremony, and many distinguished guests were present to witness it.

The exhibition of 1875 showed that the plate glass from the southern part of the State was equal to the finest French plate; that the force-blowers made in the eastern part of the State was of a world-wide reputation; that the State has within its bounds the largest wagon manufactory in the world; that in other parts of the State there were all sorts and sizes of manufactories, including rolling mills and blast furnaces, and in the western part coal was mined and shipped at the rate of 2,500 tons a day from one vicinity; and many other facts, which "would astonish the citizens of Indiana themselves even more than the rest of the world."

INDIANA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1842, thus taking the lead in the West. At this time Henry Ward Beecher was a resident of Indianapolis, engaged not only as a minister but also as editor of the *Indiana Farmer and Gardener*, and his influence was very extensive in the interests of horticulture, floriculture and farming. Prominent among his pioneer co-laborers were Judge Coburn,

Aaron Aldridge, Capt. James Sigarson, D. V. Culley, Reuben Ragan, Stephen Hampton, Cornelius Ratliff, Joshua Lindley, Abner Pope and many others. In the autumn of this year the society held an exhibition, probably the first in the State, if not in the West, in the hall of the new State house. The only premium offered was a set of silver teaspoons for the best seedling apple, which was won by Reuben Ragan, of Putnam county, for an apple christened on this occasion the "Osceola."

The society gave great encouragement to the introduction of new varieties of fruit, especially of the pear, as the soil and climate of Indiana were well adapted to this fruit. But the bright horizon which seemed to be at this time looming up all around the field of the young society's operations was suddenly and thoroughly darkened by the swarm of noxious insects, diseases, blasts of winter and the great distance to market. The prospects of the cause scarcely justified a continuation of the expense of assembling from remote parts of the State, and the meetings of the society therefore soon dwindled away until the organization itself became quite extinct.

But when, in 1852 and afterward, railroads began to traverse the State in all directions, the Legislature provided for the organization of a State Board of Agriculture, whose scope was not only agriculture but also horticulture and the mechanic and household arts. The rapid growth of the State soon necessitated a differentiation of this body, and in the autumn of 1860, at Indianapolis, there was organized the

INDIANA POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

October 18, Reuben Ragan was elected President and Wm H. Loomis, of Marion county, Secretary. The constitution adopted provided for biennial meetings in January, at Indianapolis. At the first regular meeting, Jan. 9, 1861, a committee-man for each congressional district was appointed, all of them together to be known as the "State Fruit Committee," and twenty-five members were enrolled during this session. At the regular meeting in 1863 the constitution was so amended as to provide for annual sessions, and the address of the newly elected President, Hon. I. G. D. Nelson, of Allen county, urged the establishment of an agricultural college. He continued in the good cause until his work was crowned with success.

In 1864 there was but little done on account of the exhaustive demands of the great war; and the descent of mercury 60° in eighteen hours did so much mischief as to increase the discouragement to the verge of despair. The title of the society was at this meeting, Jan., 1864 changed to that of the Indiana Horticultural Society.

The first several meetings of the society were mostly devoted to revision of fruit lists; and although the good work, from its vastness and complication, became somewhat monotonous, it has been no exception in this respect to the law that all the greatest and most productive labors of mankind require perseverance and toil.

In 1866, George M. Beeler, who had so indefatigably served as secretary for several years, saw himself hastening to his grave and showed his love for the cause of fruit culture by bequeathing to the society the sum of \$1,000. This year also the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was induced to take a copy of the Society's transactions for each of the township libraries in the State, and this enabled the Society to bind its volume of proceedings in a substantial manner.

At the meeting in 1867 many valuable and interesting papers were presented, the office of corresponding secretary was created, and the subject of Legislative aid was discussed. The State Board of Agriculture placed the management of the horticultural department of the State fair in the care of the Society.

The report for 1868 shows for the first time a balance on hand, after paying expenses, the balance being \$61.55. Up to this time the Society had to take care of itself,—meeting current expenses, doing its own printing and binding, “boarding and clothing itself,” and diffusing annually an amount of knowledge utterly incalculable. During the year called meetings were held at Salem, in the peach and grape season, and evenings during the State fair, which was held in Terre Haute the previous fall. The State now assumed the cost of printing and binding, but the volume of transactions was not quite so valuable as that of the former year.

In 1870 \$160 was given to this Society by the State Board of Agriculture, to be distributed as prizes for essays, which object was faithfully carried out. The practice has since then been continued.

In 1871 the Horticultural Society brought out the best volume of papers and proceedings it ever has had published.

In 1872 the office of corresponding secretary was discontinued; the appropriation by the State Board of Agriculture diverted to the payment of premiums on small fruits given at a show held the previous summer; results of the exhibition not entirely satisfactory.

In 1873 the State officials refused to publish the discussions of the members of the Horticultural Society, and the Legislature appropriated \$500 for the purpose for each of the ensuing two years.

In 1875 the Legislature enacted a law requiring that one of the trustees of Purdue University shall be selected by the Horticultural Society.

The aggregate annual membership of this society from its organization in 1860 to 1875 was 1,225.

EDUCATION.

The subject of education has been referred to in almost every gubernatorial message from the organization of the Territory to the present time. It is indeed the most favorite enterprise of the Hoosier State. In the first survey of Western lands, Congress set apart a section of land in every township, generally the 16th, for school purposes, the disposition of the land to be in hands of the residents of the respective townships. Besides this, to this State were given two entire townships for the use of a State Seminary, to be under the control of the Legislature. Also, the State constitution provides that all fines for the breach of law and all commutations for militia service be appropriated to the use of county seminaries. In 1825 the common-school lands amounted to 680,207 acres, estimated at \$2 an acre, and valued therefore at \$1,216,044. At this time the seminary at Bloomington, supported in part by one of these township grants, was very flourishing. The common schools, however, were in rather a poor condition.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In 1852 the free-school system was fully established, which has resulted in placing Indiana in the lead of this great nation. Although this is a pleasant subject, it is a very large one to treat in a condensed notice, as this has to be.

The free-school system of Indiana first became practically operative the first Monday of April, 1853, when the township trustees

for school purposes were elected through the State. The law committed to them the charge of all the educational affairs in their respective townships. As it was feared by the opponents of the law that it would not be possible to select men in all the townships capable of executing the school laws satisfactorily, the people were thereby awakened to the necessity of electing their very best men; and although, of course, many blunders have been made by trustees, the operation of the law has tended to elevate the adult population as well as the youth; and Indiana still adheres to the policy of appointing its best men to educational positions. The result is a grand surprise to all old fogies, who indeed scarcely dare to appear such any longer.

To instruct the people in the new law and set the educational machinery going, a pamphlet of over 60 pages, embracing the law, with notes and explanations, was issued from the office of a superintendent of public instruction, and distributed freely throughout the State. The first duty of the Board of Trustees was to establish and conveniently locate a sufficient number of schools for the education of all the children of their township. But where were the school-houses, and what were they? Previously they had been erected by single districts, but under this law districts were abolished, their lines obliterated, and houses previously built by districts became the property of the township, and all the houses were to be built at the expense of the township by an appropriation of township funds by the trustees. In some townships there was not a single school-house of any kind, and in others there were a few old, leaky, dilapidated log cabins, wholly unfit for use even in summer, and in "winter worse than nothing." Before the people could be tolerably accommodated with schools at least 3,500 school-houses had to be erected in the State.

By a general law, enacted in conformity to the constitution of 1852, each township was made a municipal corporation, and every voter in the township a member of the corporation; the Board of Trustees constituted the township legislature as well as the executive body, the whole body of voters, however, exercising direct control through frequent meetings called by the trustees. Special taxes and every other matter of importance were directly voted upon.

Some tax-payers, who were opposed to special townships' taxes, retarded the progress of schools by refusing to pay their assessment. Contracts for building school-houses were given up, houses

half finished were abandoned, and in many townships all school operations were suspended. In some of them, indeed, a rumor was circulated by the enemies of the law that the entire school law from beginning to end had been declared by the Supreme Court unconstitutional and void; and the Trustees, believing this, actually dismissed their schools and considered themselves out of office. Hon. W. C. Larrabee, the (first) Superintendent of Public Instruction, corrected this error as soon as possible.

But while the voting of special taxes was doubted on a constitutional point, it became evident that it was weak in a practical point; for in many townships the opponents of the system voted down every proposition for the erection of school-houses.

Another serious obstacle was the great deficiency in the number of qualified teachers. To meet the newly created want, the law authorized the appointment of deputies in each county to examine and license persons to teach, leaving it in their judgment to lower the standard of qualification sufficiently to enable them to license as many as were needed to supply all the schools. It was therefore found necessary to employ many "unqualified" teachers, especially in the remote rural districts. But the progress of the times enabled the Legislature of 1853 to erect a standard of qualification and give to the county commissioners the authority to license teachers; and in order to supply every school with a teacher, while there might not be a sufficient number of properly qualified teachers, the commissioners were authorized to grant temporary licenses to take charge of particular schools not needing a high grade of teachers.

In 1854 the available common-school fund consisted of the congressional township fund, the surplus revenue fund, the saline fund, the bank tax fund and miscellaneous fund, amounting in all to \$2,460,600. This amount, from many sources, was subsequently increased to a very great extent. The common-school fund was intrusted to the several counties of the State, which were held responsible for the preservation thereof and for the payment of the annual interest thereon. The fund was managed by the auditors and treasurers of the several counties, for which these officers were allowed one-tenth of the income. It was loaned out to the citizens of the county in sums not exceeding \$300, on real estate security. The common-school fund was thus consolidated and the proceeds equally distributed each year to all the townships, cities and towns

of the State, in proportion to the number of children. This phase of the law met with considerable opposition in 1854.

The provisions of the law for the establishment of township libraries was promptly carried into effect, and much time, labor and thought were devoted to the selection of books, special attention being paid to historical works.

The greatest need in 1854 was for qualified teachers; but nevertheless the progress of public education during this and following years was very great. School-houses were erected, many of them being fine structures, well furnished, and the libraries were considerably enlarged.

The city school system of Indiana received a heavy set-back in 1858, by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, that the law authorizing cities and townships to levy a tax additional to the State tax was not in conformity with that clause in the Constitution which required uniformity in taxation. The schools were stopped for want of adequate funds. For a few weeks in each year thereafter the feeble "uniform" supply from the State fund enabled the people to open the schools, but considering the returns the public realizes for so small an outlay in educational matters, this proved more expensive than ever. Private schools increased, but the attendance was small. Thus the interests of popular education languished for years. But since the revival of the free schools, the State fund has grown to vast proportions, and the schools of this intelligent and enterprising commonwealth compare favorably with those of any other portion of the United States.

There is no occasion to present all the statistics of school progress in this State from the first to the present time, but some interest will be taken in the latest statistics, which we take from the 9th Biennial Report (for 1877-'8) by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. James H. Smart. This report, by the way, is a volume of 480 octavo pages, and is free to all who desire a copy.

The rapid, substantial and permanent increase which Indiana enjoys in her school interests is thus set forth in the above report.

Year.	Length of School in Days.	No of Teachers.	Attendance at School.	School Enumeration.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1855	61	4,016	206,994	445,791	\$ 239,924
1860	65	7,649	303,744	495,019	481,020
1865	66	9,493	402,812	557,092	1,020,440
1870	97	11,826	462,527	619,627	1,810,866
1875	130	13,133	502,362	667,736	2,830,747
1878	129	13,676	512,535	699,153	3,065,968

The increase of school population during the past ten years has been as follows:

Total in 1868, 592,865.			
Increase for year ending		Increase for year ending	
Sept. 1, 1869.....	17,699	May 1, 1874.....	13,922
" 1, 1870.....	9,063	" 1, 1875.....	13,372
" 1, 1871.....	3,101	" 1, 1876.....	11,494
" 1, 1872.....	8,811	" 1, 1877.....	15,476
May 1, 1873 (8 months).....	8,903	" 1, 1878.....	4,447
		Total, 1878.....	699,153
No. of white males.....354,271; females.....333,033.....		687,304	
" " colored " 5,937; " 5,912.....		11,849	
		699,153	

Twenty-nine per cent. of the above are in the 49 cities and 212 incorporated towns, and 71 per cent. in the 1,011 townships.

The number of white males enrolled in the schools in 1878 was 267,315, and of white females, 237,739; total, 505,054; of colored males, 3,794; females, 3,687; total, 7,481; grand total, 512,535.

The average number enrolled in each district varies from 51 to 56, and the average daily attendance from 32 to 35; but many children reported as absent attend parochial or private schools. Seventy-three per cent. of the white children and 63 per cent. of the colored, in the State, are enrolled in the schools.

The number of days taught vary materially in the different townships, and on this point State Superintendent Smart iterates: "As long as the schools of some of our townships are kept open but 60 days and others 220 days, we do not have a uniform system,—such as was contemplated by the constitution. The school law requires the trustee of a township to maintain each of the schools in his corporation an equal length of time. This provision cannot be so easily applied to the various counties of the State, for the reason that there is a variation in the density of the population, in the wealth of the people, and the amount of the township funds. I think, however, there is scarcely a township trustee in the State who cannot, under the present law, if he chooses to do so, bring his schools up to an average of six months. I think it would be wise to require each township trustee to levy a sufficient local tax to maintain the schools at least six months of the year, provided this can be done without increasing the local tax beyond the amount now permitted by law. This would tend to bring the poorer schools up to the standard of the best, and would thus unify the system, and make it indeed a common-school system."

The State, however, averages six and a half months school per year to each district.

The number of school districts in the State in 1878 was 9,380, in all but 34 of which school was taught during that year. There are 396 district and 151 township graded schools. Number of white male teachers, 7,977, and of female, 5,699; colored, male, 62, and female, 43; grand total, 13,781. For the ten years ending with 1878 there was an increase of 409 male teachers and 811 female teachers. All these teachers, except about 200, attend normal institutes,—a showing which probably surpasses that of any other State in this respect.

The average daily compensation of teachers throughout the State in 1878 was as follows: In townships, males, \$1.90; females, \$1.70; in towns, males, \$3.09; females, \$1.81; in cities, males, \$4.06; females, \$2.29.

In 1878 there were 89 stone school-houses, 1,724 brick, 7,608 frame, and 124 log; total, 9,545, valued at \$11,536,647.39.

And lastly, and best of all, we are happy to state that Indiana has a larger school fund than any other State in the Union. In 1872, according to the statistics before us, it was larger than that of any other State by \$2,000,000! the figures being as follows:

Indiana.....	\$8,437,593.47	Michigan.....	\$2,500,214.91
Ohio.....	6,614,816.50	Missouri.....	2,525,252.52
Illinois.....	6,348,538.32	Minnesota.....	2,471,199.31
New York.....	2,880,017.01	Wisconsin.....	2,237,414.37
Connecticut.....	2,809,770.70	Massachusetts.....	2,210,864.09
Iowa.....	4,274,581.98	Arkansas.....	2,000,000.00

Nearly all the rest of the States have less than a million dollars in their school fund.

In 1872 the common-school fund of Indiana consisted of the following:

Non-negotiable bonds.....	\$3,591,316.15	Escheated estates.....	17,866.55
Common-school fund,....	1,666,824.50	Sinking fund, last distrib-	
Sinking fund, at 8 per cent	569,139.94	ution.....	67,068.72
Congressional township		Sinking fund undistrib-	
fund.....	2,281,076.69	uted.....	100,165.92
Value of unsold Congres-		Swamp land fund.....	42,418.40
sional township lands..	94,245.00		
Saline fund.....	5,727.66		\$8,437,593.47
Bank tax fund.....	1,744.94		

In 1878 the grand total was \$8,974,455.55.

The origin of the respective school funds of Indiana is as follows:

1. The "Congressional township," fund is derived from the proceeds of the 16th sections of the townships. Almost all of these

have been sold and the money put out at interest. The amount of this fund in 1877 was \$2,452,936.82.

2. The "saline" fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of salt springs, and the land adjoining necessary for working them to the amount of 36 entire sections, authorized by the original act of Congress. By authority of the same act the Legislature has made these proceeds a part of the permanent school fund.

3. The "surplus revenue" fund. Under the administration of President Jackson, the national debt, contracted by the Revolutionary war and the purchase of Louisiana, was entirely discharged, and a large surplus remained in the treasury. In June, 1836, Congress distributed this money among the States in the ratio of their representation in Congress, subject to recall, and Indiana's share was \$860,254. The Legislature subsequently set apart \$573,502.96 of this amount to be a part of the school fund. It is not probable that the general Government will ever recall this money.

4. "Bank tax" fund. The Legislature of 1834 chartered a State Bank, of which a part of the stock was owned by the State and a part by individuals. Section 15 of the charter required an annual deduction from the dividends, equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each share not held by the State, to be set apart for common-school education. This tax finally amounted to \$80,000, which now bears interest in favor of education.

5. "Sinking" fund. In order to set the State bank under good headway, the State at first borrowed \$1,300,000, and out of the unapplied balances a fund was created, increased by unapplied balances also of the principal, interest and dividends of the amount lent to the individual holders of stock, for the purpose of sinking the debt of the bank; hence the name sinking fund. The 114th section of the charter provided that after the full payment of the bank's indebtedness, principal, interest and incidental expenses, the residue of said fund should be a permanent fund, appropriated to the cause of education. As the charter extended through a period of 25 years, this fund ultimately reached the handsome amount of \$5,000,000.

The foregoing are all interest-bearing funds; the following are additional school funds, but not productive:

6. "Seminary" fund. By order of the Legislature in 1852, all county seminaries were sold, and the net proceeds placed in the common-school fund.

7. All fines for the violation of the penal laws of the State are placed to the credit of the common-school fund

8. All recognizances of witnesses and parties indicted for crime, when forfeited, are collectible by law and made a part of the school fund. These are reported to the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction annually. For the five years ending with 1872, they averaged about \$34,000 a year.

9. Escheats. These amount to \$17,865.55, which was still in the State treasury in 1872 and unapplied.

10. The "swamp-land" fund arises from the sale of certain Congressional land grants, not devoted to any particular purpose by the terms of the grant. In 1872 there was \$42,418.40 of this money, subject to call by the school interests.

11. Taxes on corporations are to some extent devoted by the Constitution to school purposes, but the clause on this subject is somewhat obscure, and no funds as yet have been realized from this source. It is supposed that several large sums of money are due the common-school fund from the corporations.

Constitutionally, any of the above funds may be increased, but never diminished.

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

So early as 1802 the U. S. Congress granted lands and a charter to the people of that portion of the Northwestern Territory residing at Vincennes, for the erection and maintenance of a seminary of learning in that early settled district; and five years afterward an act incorporating the Vincennes University asked the Legislature to appoint a Board of Trustees for the institution and order the sale of a single township in Gibson county, granted by Congress in 1802, so that the proceeds might be at once devoted to the objects of education. On this Board the following gentlemen were appointed to act in the interests of the institution: William H. Harrison, John Gibson, Thomas H. Davis, Henry Vanderburgh, Walter Taylor, Benjamin Parke, Peter Jones, James Johnson, John Rice Jones, George Wallace, William Bullitt, Ehas McNamee, John Badolett, Henry Hurst, Gen. W. Johnston, Francis Vigo, Jacob Kuykendall, Samuel McKee, Nathaniel Ewing, George Leech, Luke Decker, Samuel Gwathmey and John Johnson.

The sale of this land was slow and the proceeds small. The members of the Board, too, were apathetic, and failing to meet, the institution fell out of existence and out of memory.

In 1816 Congress granted another township in Monroe county, located within its present limits, and the foundation of a university was laid. Four years later, and after Indiana was erected into a State, an act of the local Legislature appointing another Board of Trustees and authorizing them to select a location for a university and to enter into contracts for its construction, was passed. The new Board met at Bloomington and selected a site at that place for the location of the present building, entered into a contract for the erection of the same in 1822, and in 1825 had the satisfaction of being present at the inauguration of the university. The first session was commenced under the Rev. Baynard R. Hall, with 20 students, and when the learned professor could only boast of a salary of \$150 a year; yet, on this very limited sum the gentleman worked with energy and soon brought the enterprise through all its elementary stages to the position of an academic institution. Dividing the year into two sessions of five months each, the Board acting under his advice, changed the name to the "Indiana Academy," under which title it was duly chartered. In 1827 Prof. John H. Harney was raised to the chairs of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy, at a salary of \$300 a year; and the salary of Mr. Hall raised to \$400 a year. In 1828 the name was again changed by the Legislature to the "Indiana College," and the following professors appointed over the different departments: Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D., Prof. of mental and moral philosophy and belles lettres; John H. Harney, Prof. of mathematics and natural philosophy; and Rev. Bayard R. Hall, Prof. of ancient languages. This year, also, dispositions were made for the sale of Gibson county lands and for the erection of a new college building. This action was opposed by some legal difficulties, which after a time were overcome, and the new college building was put under construction, and continued to prosper until 1854, when it was destroyed by fire, and 9,000 volumes, with all the apparatus, were consumed. The curriculum was then carried out in a temporary building, while a new structure was going up.

In 1873 the new college, with its additions, was completed, and the routine of studies continued. A museum of natural history, a laboratory and the Owen cabinet added, and the standard of the studies and *morale* generally increased in excellence and in strictness.

Bloomington is a fine, healthful locality, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway. The University buildings are in the

collegiate Gothic style, simply and truly carried out. The building, fronting College avenue is 145 feet in front. It consists of a central building 60 feet by 53, with wings each 38 feet by 26, and the whole, three stories high. The new building, fronting the west, is 130 feet by 50. Buildings lighted by gas.

The faculty numbers thirteen. Number of students in the collegiate department in 1879-'80, 183; in preparatory, 169; total, 349, allowing for three counted twice.

The university may now be considered on a fixed foundation, carrying out the intention of the President, who aimed at scholarship rather than numbers, and demands the attention of eleven professors, together with the State Geologist, who is ex-officio member of the faculty, and required to lecture at intervals and look after the geological and mineralogical interests of the institution. The faculty of medicine is represented by eleven leading physicians of the neighborhood. The faculty of law requires two resident professors, and the other chairs remarkably well represented.

The university received from the State annually about \$15,000, and promises with the aid of other public grants and private donations to vie with any other State university within the Republic.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

This is a "college for the benefit of agricultural and the mechanic arts," as provided for by act of Congress, July 2, 1862, donating lands for this purpose to the extent of 30,000 acres of the public domain to each Senator and Representative in the Federal assembly. Indiana having in Congress at that time thirteen members, became entitled to 390,000 acres; but as there was no Congress land in the State at this time, scrip had to be taken, and it was upon the following condition (we quote the act):

"SECTION 4. That all moneys derived from the sale of land scrip shall be invested in the stocks of the United States, or of some other safe stocks, yielding no less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain undiminished, except so far as may be provided in section 5 of this act, and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and

classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such a manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

"Sec. 5. That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as the provision hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by Legislative act:

"First. If any portion of the funds invested as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be regularly applied, without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective Legislatures of said States.

"Second. No portion of said fund, nor interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

"Third. Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act, shall provide, within five years at least, not less than one college, as provided in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease and said State be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchase under the States shall be valid.

"Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and result, and such other matter, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior.

"Fifth. When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad

grants, that they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionately diminished.

"Sixth. No State, while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

"Seventh. No State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its Legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President."

The foregoing act was approved by the President, July 2, 1862. It seemed that this law, amid the din of arms with the great Rebellion, was about to pass altogether unnoticed by the next General Assembly; January, 1863, had not Gov. Morton's attention been called to it by a delegation of citizens from Tippecanoe county, who visited him in the interest of Battle Ground. He thereupon sent a special message to the Legislature, upon the subject, and then public attention was excited to it everywhere, and several localities competed for the institution; indeed, the rivalry was so great that this session failed to act in the matter at all, and would have failed to accept of the grant within the two years prescribed in the last clause quoted above, had not Congress, by a supplementary act, extended the time two years longer.

March 6, 1865, the Legislature accepted the conditions of the national gift, and organized the Board of "Trustees of the Indiana Agricultural College." This Board, by authority, sold the scrip April 9, 1867, for \$212,238.50, which sum, by compounding, has increased to nearly \$400,000, and is invested in U. S. bonds. Not until the special session of May, 1869, was the locality for this college selected, when John Purdue, of Lafayette, offered \$150,000 and Tippecanoe county \$50,000 more, and the title of the institution changed to "Purdue University." Donations were also made by the Battle Ground Institute and the Battle Ground Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The building was located on a 100-acre tract near Chauncey, which Purdue gave in addition to his magnificent donation, and to which 86½ acres more have since been added on the north. The boarding-house, dormitory, the laboratory, boiler and gas house, a frame armory and gymnasium, stable with shed and work-shop are all to the north of the gravel road, and form a group of buildings within a circle of 600 feet. The boiler and gas house occupy a rather central position, and supply steam and gas to the boarding-house, dormitory and laboratory. A description of these buildings

may be apropos. The boarding-house is a brick structure, in the modern Italian style, planked by a turret at each of the front angles and measuring 120 feet front by 68 feet deep. The dormitory is a quadrangular edifice, in the plain Elizabethan style, four stories high, arranged to accommodate 125 students. Like the other buildings, it is heated by steam and lighted by gas. Bathing accommodations are in each end of all the stories. The laboratory is almost a duplicate of a similar department in Brown University, R. I. It is a much smaller building than the boarding-house, but yet sufficiently large to meet the requirements. A collection of minerals, fossils and antiquities, purchased from Mr. Richard Owen, former President of the institution, occupies the temporary cabinet or museum, pending the construction of a new building. The military hall and gymnasium is 100 feet frontage by 50 feet deep, and only one story high. The uses to which this hall is devoted are exercises in physical and military drill. The boiler and gas house is an establishment replete in itself, possessing every facility for supplying the buildings of the university with adequate heat and light. It is further provided with pumping works. Convenient to this department is the retort and great meters of the gas house, capable of holding 9,000 cubic feet of gas, and arranged upon the principles of modern science. The barn and shed form a single building, both useful, convenient and ornamental.

In connection with the agricultural department of the university, a brick residence and barn were erected and placed at the disposal of the farm superintendent, Maj. L. A. Burke.

The buildings enumerated above have been erected at a cost approximating the following: boarding-house, \$37,807.07; laboratory, \$15,000; dormitory, \$32,000; military hall and gymnasium, \$6,410.47; boiler and gas house, \$1,814; barn and shed, \$1,500; work-shop, \$1,000; dwelling and barn, \$2,500.

Besides the original donations, Legislative appropriations, varying in amount, have been made from time to time, and Mr. Pierce, the treasurer, has donated his official salary, \$600 a year, for the time he served, for decorating the grounds,—if necessary.

The opening of the university was, owing to varied circumstances, postponed from time to time, and not until March, 1874, was a class formed, and this only to comply with the act of Congress in that connection in its relation to the university. However, in September following a curriculum was adopted, and the first regular term of the Purdue University entered upon. This curriculum

comprises the varied subjects generally pertaining to a first-class university course, namely: in the school of natural science—physics and industrial mechanics, chemistry and natural history; in the school of engineering—civil and mining, together with the principles of architecture; in the school of agriculture—theoretical and practical agriculture, horticulture and veterinary science; in the military school—the mathematical sciences, German and French literature, free-hand and mechanical drawing, with all the studies pertaining to the natural and military sciences. Modern languages and natural history embrace their respective courses to the fullest extent.

There are this year (1880) eleven members of the faculty, 86 students in the regular courses, and 117 other students. In respect to attendance there has been a constant increase from the first. The first year, 1874-'5, there were but 64 students.

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution was founded at Terre Haute in 1870, in accordance with the act of the Legislature of that year. The building is a large brick edifice situated upon a commanding location and possessing some architectural beauties. From its inauguration many obstacles opposed its advance toward efficiency and success; but the Board of Trustees, composed of men experienced in educational matters, exercised their strength of mind and body to overcome every difficulty, and secure for the State Normal School every distinction and emolument that lay within their power. Their efforts to this end being very successful; and it is a fact that the institution has arrived at, if not eclipsed, the standard of their expectations. Not alone does the course of study embrace the legal subjects known as reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, United States history, English grammar, physiology, manners and ethics, but it includes also universal history, the mathematical sciences and many other subjects foreign to older institutions. The first studies are prescribed by law and must be inculcated; the second are optional with the professors, and in the case of Indiana generally hold place in the curriculum of the normal school.

The model, or training school, specially designed for the training of teachers, forms a most important factor in State educational matters, and prepares teachers of both sexes for one of the most important positions in life; viz., that of educating the youth of the

State. The advanced course of studies, together with the higher studies of the normal school, embraces Latin and German, and prepares young men and women for entrance to the State University.

The efficiency of this school may be elicited from the following facts, taken from the official reports: out of 41 persons who had graduated from the elementary course, nine, after teaching successfully in the public schools of this State from two terms to two years, returned to the institution and sought admission to the advanced classes. They were admitted; three of them were gentlemen and six ladies. After spending two years and two terms in the elementary course, and then teaching in the schools during the time already mentioned they returned to spend two and a half or three years more, and for the avowed purpose of qualifying themselves for teaching in the most responsible positions of the public school service. In fact, no student is admitted to the school who does not in good faith declare his intention to qualify himself for teaching in the schools of the State. This the law requires, and the rule is adhered to literally.

The report further says, in speaking of the government of the school, that the fundamental idea is rational freedom, or that freedom which gives exemption from the power of control of one over another, or, in other words, the self-limiting of themselves, in their acts, by a recognition of the rights of others who are equally free. The idea and origin of the school being laid down, and also the means by which scholarship can be realized in the individual, the student is left to form his own conduct, both during session hours and while away from school. The teacher merely stands between this scholastic idea and the student's own partial conception of it, as expositor or interpreter. The teacher is not legislator, executor or police officer; he is expounder of the true idea of school law, so that the only test of the student's conduct is obedience to, or nonconformity with, that law as interpreted by the teacher. This idea once inculcated in the minds of the students, insures industry, punctuality and order.

NORTHERN INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL AND BUSINESS INSTITUTE,
VALPARAISO.

This institution was organized Sept. 16, 1873, with 35 students in attendance. The school occupied the building known as the Valparaiso Male and Female College building. Four teachers

were employed. The attendance, so small at first, increased rapidly and steadily, until at the present writing, the seventh year in the history of the school, the yearly enrollment is more than three thousand. The number of instructors now employed is 23.

From time to time, additions have been made to the school buildings, and numerous boarding halls have been erected, so that now the value of the buildings and grounds owned by the school is one hundred thousand dollars.

A large library has been collected, and a complete equipment of philosophical and chemical apparatus has been purchased. The department of physiology is supplied with skeletons, manikins, and everything necessary to the demonstration of each branch of the subject. A large cabinet is provided for the study of geology. In fact, each department of the school is completely furnished with the apparatus needed for the most approved presentation of every subject.

There are 15 chartered departments in the institution. These are in charge of thorough, energetic, and scholarly instructors, and send forth each year as graduates, a large number of finely cultured young ladies and gentlemen, living testimonials of the efficiency of the course of study and the methods used.

The Commercial College in connection with the school is in itself a great institution. It is finely fitted up and furnished, and ranks foremost among the business colleges of the United States.

The expenses for tuition, room and board, have been made so low, that an opportunity for obtaining a thorough education is presented to the poor and the rich alike.

All of this work has been accomplished in the short space of seven years. The school now holds a high place among educational institutions, and is the largest normal school in the United States.

This wonderful growth and development is wholly due to the energy and faithfulness of its teachers, and the unparalleled executive ability of its proprietor and principal. The school is not endowed.

DENOMINATIONAL AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Nor is Indiana behind in literary institutions under denominational auspices. It is not to be understood, however, at the present day, that sectarian doctrines are insisted upon at the so-called "denominational" colleges, universities and seminaries; the youth at these places are influenced only by Christian example.

Notre Dame University, near South Bend, is a Catholic institution, and is one of the most noted in the United States. It was founded in 1842 by Father Sorin. The first building was erected in 1843, and the university has continued to grow and prosper until the present time, now having 35 professors, 26 instructors, 9 tutors, 213 students and 12,000 volumes in library. At present the main building has a frontage of 224 feet and a depth of 155. Thousands of young people have received their education here, and a large number have been graduated for the priesthood. A chapter was held here in 1872, attended by delegates from all parts of the world. It is worthy of mention that this institution has a bell weighing 13,000 pounds, the largest in the United States and one of the finest in the world.

The *Indiana Asbury University*, at Greencastle, is an old and well-established institution under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, named after its first bishop, Asbury. It was founded in 1835, and in 1872 it had nine professors and 172 students.

Howard College, not denominational, is located at Kokomo, and was founded in 1869. In 1872 it had five professors, four instructors, and 69 students.

Union Christian College, Christian, at Merom, was organized in 1858, and in 1872 had four resident professors, seven instructors and 156 students.

Moore's Hill College, Methodist Episcopal, is situated at Moore's Hill, was founded in 1854, and in 1872 had five resident professors, five instructors, and 142 students.

Earlham's College, at Richmond, is under the management of the Orthodox Friends, and was founded in 1859. In 1872 they had six resident professors and 167 students, and 3,300 volumes in library.

Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, was organized in 1834, and had in 1872, eight professors and teachers, and 231 students, with about 12,000 volumes in the library. It is under Presbyterian management.

Concordia College, Lutheran, at Fort Wayne, was founded in 1850; in 1872 it had four professors and 148 students: 3,000 volumes in library.

Hanover College, Presbyterian, was organized in 1833, at Hanover, and in 1872 had seven professors and 118 students, and 7,000 volumes in library.

Hartsville University, United Brethren, at Hartsville, was founded in 1854, and in 1872 had seven professors and 117 students.

Northwestern Christian University, Disciples, is located at Irvington, near Indianapolis. It was founded in 1854, and by 1872 it had 15 resident professors, 181 students, and 5,000 volumes in library.

BENEVOLENT AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

By the year 1830, the influx of paupers and invalid persons was so great that the Governor called upon the Legislature to take steps toward regulating the matter, and also to provide an asylum for the poor, but that body was very slow to act on the matter. At the present time, however, there is no State in the Union which can boast a better system of benevolent institutions. The Benevolent Society of Indianapolis was organized in 1843. It was a pioneer institution; its field of work was small at first, but it has grown into great usefulness.

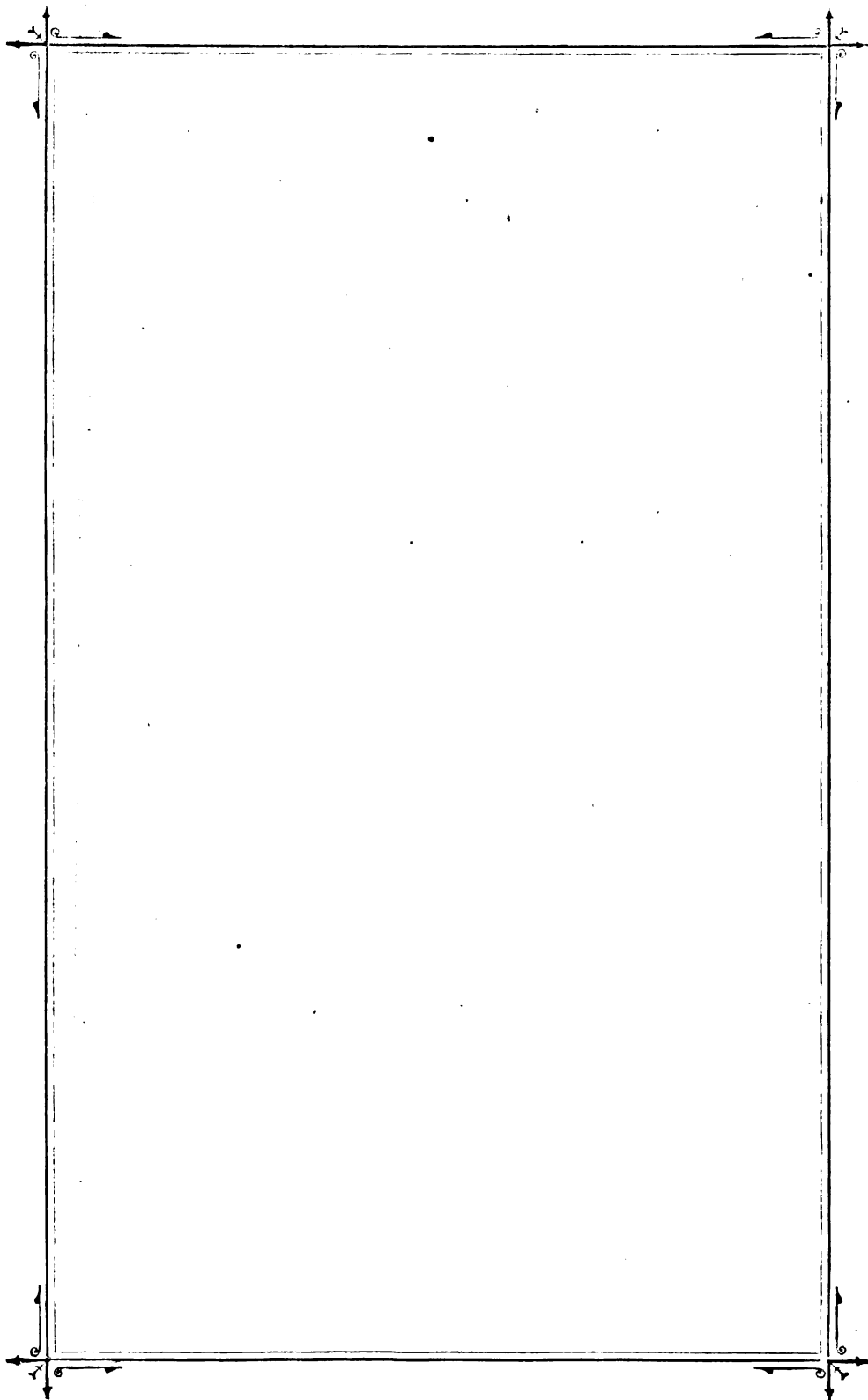
INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

In behalf of the blind, the first effort was made by James M. Ray, about 1846. Through his efforts William H. Churchman came from Kentucky with blind pupils and gave exhibitions in Mr. Beecher's church, in Indianapolis. These entertainments were attended by members of the Legislature, for whom indeed they were especially intended; and the effect upon them was so good, that before they adjourned the session they adopted measures to establish an asylum for the blind. The commission appointed to carry out these measures, consisting of James M. Ray, Geo. W. Mears, and the Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor of State, engaged Mr. Churchman to make a lecturing tour through the State and collect statistics of the blind population.

The "Institute for the Education of the Blind" was founded by the Legislature of 1847, and first opened in a rented building Oct. 1, of that year. The permanent buildings were opened and occupied in February, 1853. The original cost of the buildings and ground was \$110,000, and the present valuation of buildings and grounds approximates \$300,000. The main building is 90 feet long by 61 deep, and with its right and left wings, each 30 feet in front and 83 in depth, give an entire frontage of 150 feet. The main building is five stories in height, surmounted by a cupola of

SCENE ON THE OHIO RIVER.





the Corinthian style, while each wing is similarly overcapped. The porticoes, cornices and verandahs are gotten up with exquisite taste, and the former are molded after the principle of Ionic architecture. The building is very favorably situated, and occupies a space of eight acres.

The nucleus of a fund for supplying indigent graduates of the institution with an outfit suitable to their trades, or with money in lieu thereof, promises to meet with many additions. The fund is the out-come of the benevolence of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, a resident of Delaware, in this State, and appears to be suggested by the fact that her daughter, who was smitten with blindness, studied as a pupil in the institute, and became singularly attached to many of its inmates. The following passage from the lady's will bears testimony not only to her own sympathetic nature but also to the efficiency of the establishment which so won her esteem. "I give to each of the following persons, friends and associates of my blind daughter, Margaret Louisa, the sum of \$100 to each, to wit, viz: Melissa and Phoebe Garrettson, Frances Cundiff, Dallas Newland, Naomi Unthunk, and a girl whose name before marriage was Rachel Martin, her husband's name not recollected. The balance of my estate, after paying the expenses of administering, I give to the superintendent of the blind asylum and his successor, in trust, for the use and benefit of the indigent blind of Indiana who may attend the Indiana blind asylum, to be given to them on leaving in such sums as the superintendent may deem proper, but not more than \$50 to any one person. I direct that the amount above directed be loaned at interest, and the interest and principal be distributed as above, agreeably to the best judgment of the superintendent, so as to do the greatest good to the greatest number of blind persons."

The following rules, regulating the institution, after laying down in preamble that the institute is strictly an educational establishment, having its main object the moral, intellectual and physical training of the young blind of the State, and is not an asylum for the aged and helpless, nor an hospital wherein the diseases of the eye may be treated, proceed as follows:

1. The school year commences the first Wednesday after the 15th day of September, and closes on the last Wednesday in June, showing a session of 40 weeks, and a vacation term of 84 days.
2. Applicants for admission must be from 9 to 21 years of age; but the trustees have power to admit blind students under 9 or

over 21 years of age; but this power is extended only in very extreme cases.

3. Imbecile or unsound persons, or confirmed immoralists, cannot be admitted knowingly; neither can admitted pupils who prove disobedient or incompetent to receive instruction be retained on the roll.

4. No charge is made for the instruction and board given to pupils from the State of Indiana; and even those without the State have only to pay \$200 for board and education during the 40 weeks' session.

5. An abundant and good supply of comfortable clothing for both summer and winter wear, is an indispensable adjunct of the pupil.

6. The owner's name must be distinctly marked on each article of clothing.

7. In cases of extreme indigence the institution may provide clothing and defray the traveling expenses of such pupil and levy the amount so expended on the county wherein his or her home is situated.

8. The pupil, or friends of the pupil, must remove him or her from the institute during the annual vacation, and in case of their failure to do so, a legal provision enables the superintendent to forward such pupil to the trustee of the township where he or she resides, and the expense of such transit and board to be charged to the county.

9. Friends of the pupils accompanying them to the institution, or visiting them thereat, cannot enter as boarders or lodgers.

10. Letters to the pupils should be addressed to the care of the Superintendent of the Institute for the Education of the Blind, so as the better to insure delivery.

11. Persons desirous of admission of pupils should apply to the superintendent for a printed copy of instructions, and no pupil should be sent thereto until the instructions have been complied with.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In 1843 the Governor was also instructed to obtain plans and information respecting the care of mutes, and the Legislature also levied a tax to provide for them. The first one to agitate the subject was William Willard, himself a mute, who visited Indiana in 1843, and opened a school for mutes on his own account, with 16 pupils.

The next year the Legislature adopted this school as a State institution, appointing a Board of Trustees for its management, consisting of the Governor and Secretary of State, ex-officio, and Revs. Henry Ward Beecher, Phineas D. Gurley, L. H. Jameson, Dr. Dunlap, Hon. James Morrison and Rev. Matthew Simpson. They rented the large building on the southeast corner of Illinois and Maryland streets, and opened the first State asylum there in 1844; but in 1846, a site for a permanent building just east of Indianapolis was selected, consisting first of 30 acres, to which 100 more have been added. On this site the two first structures were commenced in 1849, and completed in the fall of 1850, at a cost of \$30,000. The school was immediately transferred to the new building, where it is still flourishing, with enlarged buildings and ample facilities for instruction in agriculture. In 1869-'70, another building was erected, and the three together now constitute one of the most beneficent and beautiful institutions to be found on this continent, at an aggregate cost of \$220,000. The main building has a façade of 260 feet. Here are the offices, study rooms, the quarters of officers and teachers, the pupils' dormitories and the library. The center of this building has a frontage of eighty feet, and is five stories high, with wings on either side 60 feet in frontage. In this Central structure are the store rooms, dining-hall, servants' rooms, hospital, laundry, kitchen, bakery and several school-rooms. Another structure known as the "rear building" contains the chapel and another set of school-rooms. It is two stories high, the center being 50 feet square and the wings 40 by 20 feet. In addition to these there are many detached buildings, containing the shops of the industrial department, the engine-house and wash-house.

The grounds comprise 105 acres, which in the immediate vicinity of the buildings partake of the character of ornamental or pleasure gardens, comprising a space devoted to fruits, flowers and vegetables, while the greater part is devoted to pasture and agriculture.

The first instructor in the institution was Wm. Willard, a deaf mute, who had up to 1844 conducted a small school for the instruction of the deaf at Indianapolis, and now is employed by the State, at a salary of \$800 per annum, to follow a similar vocation in its service. In 1853 he was succeeded by J. S. Brown, and subsequently by Thomas McIntire, who continues principal of the institution.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Legislature of 1832-'3 adopted measures providing for a State hospital for the insane. This good work would have been done much earlier had it not been for the hard times of 1837, intensified by the results of the gigantic scheme of internal improvement. In order to survey the situation and awaken public sympathy, the county assessors were ordered to make a return of the insane in their respective counties. During the year 1842 the Governor, acting under the direction of the Legislature, procured considerable information in regard to hospitals for the insane in other States; and Dr. John Evans lectured before the Legislature on the subject of insanity and its treatment. As a result of these efforts the authorities determined to take active steps for the establishment of such a hospital. Plans and suggestions from the superintendents and hospitals of other States were submitted to the Legislature in 1844, which body ordered the levy of a tax of one cent on the \$100 for the purpose of establishing the hospital. In 1845 a commission was appointed to obtain a site not exceeding 200 acres. Mount Jackson, then the residence of Nathaniel Bolton, was selected, and the Legislature in 1846 ordered the commissioners to proceed with the erection of the building. Accordingly, in 1847, the central building was completed, at a cost of \$75,000. It has since been enlarged by the addition of wings, some of which are larger than the old central building, until it has become an immense structure, having cost over half a million dollars.

The wings of the main building are four stories high, and entirely devoted to wards for patients, being capable of accommodating 500.

The grounds of the institution comprise 160 acres, and, like those of the institute for the deaf and dumb, are beautifully laid out.

This hospital was opened for the reception of patients in 1848. The principal structure comprises what is known as the central building and the right and left wings, and like the institute for the deaf and dumb, erected at various times and probably under various adverse circumstances, it certainly does not hold the appearance of any one design, but seems to be a combination of many. Notwithstanding these little defects in arrangement, it presents a very imposing appearance, and shows what may be termed a frontage

of 624 feet. The central building is five stories in height and contains the store-rooms, offices, reception parlors, medical dispensing rooms, mess-rooms and the apartments of the superintendent and other officers, with those of the female employes. Immediately in the rear of the central building, and connected with it by a corridor, is the chapel, a building 50 by 60 feet. This chapel occupies the third floor, while the under stories hold the kitchen, bakery, employes' dining-room, steward's office, employes' apartments and sewing rooms. In rear of this again is the engine-house, 60 by 50 feet, containing all the paraphernalia for such an establishment, such as boilers, pumping works, fire plugs, hose, and above, on the second floor, the laundry and apartments of male employes.

THE STATE PRISON SOUTH.

The first penal institution of importance is known as the "State Prison South," located at Jeffersonville, and was the only prison until 1859. It was established in 1821. Before that time it was customary to resort to the old-time punishment of the whipping-post. Later the manual labor system was inaugurated, and the convicts were hired out to employers, among whom were Capt. Westover, afterward killed at Alamo, Texas, with Crockett, James Keigwin, who in an affray was fired at and severely wounded by a convict named Williams, Messrs. Patterson Hensley, and Jos. R. Pratt. During the rule of the latter of these lessees, the attention of the authorities was turned to a more practical method of utilizing convict labor; and instead of the prisoners being permitted to serve private entries, their work was turned in the direction of their own prison, where for the next few years they were employed in erecting the new buildings now known as the "State Prison South." This structure, the result of prison labor, stands on 16 acres of ground, and comprises the cell houses and workshops, together with the prisoners' garden, or pleasure-ground.

It seems that in the erection of these buildings the aim of the overseers was to create so many petty dungeons and unventilated laboratories, into which disease in every form would be apt to creep. This fact was evident from the high mortality characterizing life within the prison; and in the efforts made by the Government to remedy a state of things which had been permitted to exist far too long, the advance in prison reform has become a reality. From 1857 to 1871 the labor of the prisoners was devoted

to the manufacture of wagons and farm implements; and again the old policy of hiring the convicts was resorted to; for in the latter year, 1871, the Southwestern Car Company was organized, and every prisoner capable of taking a part in the work of car-building was leased out. This did very well until the panic of 1873, when the company suffered irretrievable losses; and previous to its final down-fall in 1876 the warden withdrew convict labor a second time, leaving the prisoners to enjoy a luxurious idleness around the prison which themselves helped to raise.

In later years the State Prison South has gained some notoriety from the desperate character of some of its inmates. During the civil war a convict named Harding mutilated in a most horrible manner and ultimately killed one of the jailors named Tesley. In 1874, two prisoners named Kennedy and Applegate, possessing themselves of some arms, and joined by two other convicts named Port and Stanley, made a break for freedom, swept past the guard, Chamberlain, and gained the fields. Chamberlain went in pursuit but had not gone very far when Kennedy turned on his pursuer, fired and killed him instantly. Subsequently three of the prisoners were captured alive and one of them paid the penalty of death, while Kennedy, the murderer of Chamberlain, failing committal for murder, was sent back to his old cell to spend the remainder of his life. Bill Rodifer, better known as "The Hoosier Jack Sheppard," effected his escape in 1875, in the very presence of a large guard, but was recaptured and has since been kept in irons.

This establishment, owing to former mismanagement, has fallen very much behind, financially, and has asked for and received an appropriation of \$20,000 to meet its expenses, while the contrary is the case at the Michigan City prison.

THE STATE PRISON NORTH.

In 1859 the first steps toward the erection of a prison in the northern part of the State were taken, and by an act of the Legislature approved March 5, this year, authority was given to construct prison buildings at some point north of the National road. For this purpose \$50,000 were appropriated, and a large number of convicts from the Jeffersonville prison were transported northward to Michigan City, which was just selected as the location for the new penitentiary. The work was soon entered upon, and continued to meet with additions and improvements down to a very recent period. So late as 1875 the Legislature appropriated \$20,000

toward the construction of new cells, and in other directions also the work of improvement has been going on. The system of government and discipline is similar to that enforced at the Jeffersonville prison; and, strange to say, by its economical working has not only met the expenses of the administration, but very recently had amassed over \$11,000 in excess of current expenses, from its annual savings. This is due almost entirely to the continual employment of the convicts in the manufacture of cigars and chairs, and in their great prison industry, cooperage. It differs widely from the Southern, insomuch as its sanitary condition has been above the average of similar institutions. The strictness of its silent system is better enforced. The petty revolutions of its inmates have been very few and insignificant, and the number of punishments inflicted comparatively small. From whatever point this northern prison may be looked at, it will bear a very favorable comparison with the largest and best administered of like establishments throughout the world, and cannot fail to bring high credit to its Board of Directors and its able warden.

FEMALE PRISON AND REFORMATORY.

The prison reform agitation which in this State attained telling proportions in 1869, caused a Legislative measure to be brought forward, which would have a tendency to ameliorate the condition of female convicts. Gov. Baker recommended it to the General Assembly, and the members of that body showed their appreciation of the Governor's philanthropic desire by conferring upon the bill the authority of a statute; and further, appropriated \$50,000 to aid in carrying out the objects of the act. The main provisions contained in the bill may be set forth in the following extracts from the proclamation of the Governor:

"Whenever said institution shall have been proclaimed to be open for the reception of girls in the reformatory department thereof, it shall be lawful for said Board of Managers to receive them into their care and management, and the said reformatory department, girls under the age of 15 years who may be committed to their custody, in either of the following modes, to-wit:

"1. When committed by any judge of a Circuit or Common Pleas Court, either in term time or in vacation, on complaint and due proof by the parent or guardian that by reason of her incorrigible or vicious conduct she has rendered her control beyond the power of such parent or guardian, and made it manifestly requisite

that from regard to the future welfare of such infant, and for the protection of society, she should be placed under such guardianship.

"2. When such infant has been committed by such judge, as aforesaid, upon complaint by any citizen, and due proof of such complaint that such infant is a proper subject of the guardianship of such institution in consequence of her vagrancy or incorrigible or vicious conduct, and that from the moral depravity or otherwise of her parent or guardian in whose custody she may be, such parent or guardian is incapable or unwilling to exercise the proper care or discipline over such incorrigible or vicious infant.

"3. When such infant has been committed by such judge as aforesaid, on complaint and due proof thereof by the township trustee of the township where such infant resides, that such infant is destitute of a suitable home and of adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or that she is in danger of being brought up to lead an idle and immoral life."

In addition to these articles of the bill, a formal section of instruction to the wardens of State prisons was embodied in the act, causing such wardens to report the number of all the female convicts under their charge and prepare to have them transferred to the female reformatory immediately after it was declared to be ready for their reception. After the passage of the act the Governor appointed a Board of Managers, and these gentlemen, securing the services of Isaac Hodgson, caused him to draft a plan of the proposed institution, and further, on his recommendation, asked the people for an appropriation of another \$50,000, which the Legislature granted in February, 1873. The work of construction was then entered upon and carried out so steadily, that on the 6th of September, 1873, the building was declared ready for the reception of its future inmates. Gov. Baker lost no time in proclaiming this fact, and October 4 he caused the wardens of the State prisons to be instructed to transfer all the female convicts in their custody to the new institution which may be said to rest on the advanced intelligence of the age. It is now called the "Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls."

This building is located immediately north of the deaf and dumb asylum, near the arsenal, at Indianapolis. It is a three-story brick structure in the French style, and shows a frontage of 174 feet, comprising a main building, with lateral and transverse wings. In front of the central portion is the residence of the superintendent and his associate reformatory officers, while in the

rear is the engine house, with all the ways and means for heating the buildings. Enlargements, additions and improvements are still in progress. There is also a school and library in the main building, which are sources of vast good.

October 31, 1879, there were 66 convicts in the "penal" department and 147 in the "girls' reformatory" department. The "ticket-of-leave" system has been adopted, with entire satisfaction, and the conduct of the institution appears to be up with the times.

INDIANA HOUSE OF REFUGE.

In 1867 the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 to aid in the formation of an institution to be entitled a house for the correction and reformation of juvenile defenders, and vested with full powers in a Board of Control, the members of which were to be appointed by the Governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This Board assembled at the Governor's house at Indianapolis, April 3, 1867, and elected Charles F. Coffin, as president, and visited Chicago, so that a visit to the reform school there might lead to a fuller knowledge and guide their future proceedings. The House of Refuge at Cincinnati, and the Ohio State Reform school were also visited with this design; and after full consideration of the varied governments of these institutions, the Board resolved to adopt the method known as the "family" system, which divides the inmates into fraternal bodies, or small classes, each class having a separate house, house father and family offices, —all under the control of a general superintendent. The system being adopted, the question of a suitable location next presented itself, and proximity to a large city being considered rather detrimental to the welfare of such an institution, Gov. Baker selected the site three-fourths of a mile south of Plainfield, and about fourteen miles from Indianapolis, which, in view of its eligibility and convenience, was fully concurred in by the Board of Control. Therefore, a farm of 225 acres, claiming a fertile soil and a most picturesque situation, and possessing streams of running water, was purchased, and on a plateau in its center a site for the proposed house of refuge was fixed.

The next movement was to decide upon a plan, which ultimately met the approval of the Governor. It favored the erection of one principal building, one house for a reading-room and hospital, two large mechanical shops and eight family houses. January 1, 1868,

three family houses and work-shop were completed; in 1869 the main building, and one additional family house were added; but previous to this, in August, 1867, a Mr. Frank P. Ainsworth and his wife were appointed by the Board, superintendent and matron respectively, and temporary quarters placed at their disposal. In 1869 they of course removed to the new building. This is 64 by 128 feet, and three stories high. In its basement are kitchen, laundry and vegetable cellar. The first floor is devoted to offices, visitors' room, house father and family dining-room and store-rooms. The general superintendent's private apartments, private offices and five dormitories for officers occupy the second floor; while the third floor is given up to the assistant superintendent's apartment, library, chapel and hospital.

The family houses are similar in style, forming rectangular buildings 36 by 58 feet. The basement of each contains a furnace room, a store-room and a large wash-room, which is converted into a play-room during inclement weather. On the first floor of each of these buildings are two rooms for the house father and his family, and a school-room, which is also convertible into a sitting-room for the boys. On the third floor is a family dormitory, a clothes-room and a room for the "elder brother," who ranks next to the house father. And since the reception of the first boy, from Hendricks county, January 23, 1868, the house plan has proved equally convenient, even as the management has proved efficient.

Other buildings have since been erected.



HISTORY OF HENDRICKS COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

CHANGES OF FIFTY YEARS.—LIFE IN THE CROWDED EAST.—COURAGE OF THE PIONEERS.—THEIR LABORS AND REWARDS.—A PEN PICTURE.

Within one brief generation a dense and unbroken wilderness has been transformed into a cultivated region of thrift and prosperity, by the untiring zeal and energy of an enterprising people. The trails of hunters and trappers have given place to railroads and thoroughfares for vehicles of every description; the cabins and garden patches of the pioneers have been succeeded by comfortable houses and broad fields of waving grain, with school-houses, churches, mills, postoffices and other institutions of convenience for each community. Add to these, numerous thriving villages, with extensive business and manufacturing interests, and the result is a work of which all concerned may well be proud.

The record of this marvelous change is history, and the most important that can be written. For fifty years the people of Hendricks County have been making a history that for thrilling interest, grand practical results, and lessons that may be perused with profit by citizens of other regions, will compare favorably with the narrative of the history of any county in the great Northwest; and, considering the extent of territory involved, it is as worthy of the pen of a Bancroft as even the story of our glorious Republic.

While our venerable ancestors may have said and believed,

"No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
For the whole boundless continent is ours,"

they were nevertheless for a long time content to occupy and possess a very small corner of it; and the great West was not opened

to industry and civilization until a variety of causes had combined to form, as it were, a great heart, whose animating principle was improvement, whose impulses annually sent westward armies of noble men and women, and whose pulse is now felt throughout the length and breadth of the best country the sun ever shone upon—from the pineries of Maine to the vineyards of California, and from the sugar-canes of Louisiana to the wheat fields of Minnesota. Long may this heart beat and push forward its arteries and veins of commerce.

Not more from choice than from enforced necessity did the old pioneers bid farewell to the play-ground of their childhood and the graves of their fathers. One generation after another had worn themselves out in the service of their avaricious landlords. From the first flashes of daylight in the morning until the last glimmer of the setting sun, they had toiled unceasingly on, from father to son, carrying home each day upon their aching shoulders the precious proceeds of their daily labor. Money and pride and power were handed down in the line of succession from the rich father to his son, while unceasing work and continuous poverty and everlasting obscurity were the heritage of the working man and his children.

Their society was graded and degraded. It was not manners, nor industry, nor education, nor qualities of the head and heart that established the grade. It was money and jewels, and silk and satin, and broadcloth and imperious pride that triumphed over honest poverty and trampled the poor man and his children under the iron heel. The children of the rich and poor were not permitted to mingle with and to love each other. Courtship was more the work of the parents than of the sons and daughters. The golden calf was the key to matrimony. To perpetuate a self-constituted aristocracy, without power of brain, or the rich blood of royalty, purse was united to purse, and cousin with cousin, in bonds of matrimony, until the virus boiling in their blood was transmitted by the law of inheritance from one generation to another, and until nerves powerless and manhood dwarfed were on exhibition everywhere, and everywhere abhorred. For the sons and daughters of the poor man to remain there was to forever follow as our fathers had followed, and never to lead; to submit, but never to rule; to obey, but never to command.

Without money, or prestige, or influential friends, the old pioneers drifted along one by one, from State to State, until in Indi-

ana—the garden of the Union—they have found inviting homes for each, and room for all. To secure and adorn these homes more than ordinary ambition was required, greater than ordinary endurance demanded, and unflinching determination was, by the force of necessity, written over every brow. It was not pomp, or parade, or glittering show that the pioneers were after. They sought for homes which they could call their own, homes for themselves and homes for their children. How well they have succeeded after a struggle of many years against the adverse tides let the records and tax-gatherers testify; let the broad cultivated fields and fruit-bearing orchards, the flocks and the herds, the palatial residences, the places of business, the spacious halls, the clattering car-wheels and ponderous engines all testify.

There was a time when pioneers waded through deep snows, across bridgeless rivers, and through bottomless sloughs, a score of miles to mill or market, and when more time was required to reach and return from market than is now required to cross the continent, or traverse the Atlantic. These were the times when our palaces were constructed of logs and covered with “shakes” riven from the forest trees. These were the times when our children were stowed away for the night in the low, dark attics, among the horns of the elk and the deer, and where through the chinks in the “shakes” they could count the twinkling stars. These were the times when our chairs and our bedsteads were hewn from the forest trees, and tables and bureaus constructed from the boxes in which their goods were brought. These were the times when the workingman labored six and sometimes seven days in the week, and all the hours there were in a day from sunrise to sunset.

Whether all succeeded in what they undertook is not a question to be asked now. The proof that as a body they did succeed, is all around us. Many individuals were perhaps disappointed. Fortunes and misfortunes belong to the human race. Not every man can have a school-house on the corner of his farm; not every man can have a bridge over a stream that flows by his dwelling; not every man can have a railroad depot on the borders of his plantation, or a city in its center; and while these things are desirable in some respects, their advantages are oftentimes outweighed by the almost perpetual presence of the foreign beggar, the dreaded tramp, the fear of fire and conflagration, and the insecurity from the presence of the midnight burglar, and the bold, bad men and women who lurk in ambush and infest the villages. The good things of this

earth are not all to be found in any one place; but if more is to be found in one than another, that place is in our rural retreats, our quiet homes outside of the clamor and turmoil of city life.

In viewing the blessings which surround us, then, we should reverence those who have made them possible, and ever fondly cherish in memory the sturdy old pioneer and his log cabin.

Let us turn our eyes and thoughts back to the log-cabin days of a quarter of a century ago, and contrast those homes with comfortable dwellings of to-day. Before us stands the old log cabin. Let us enter. Instinctively the head is uncovered in token of reverence to this relic of ancestral beginnings, early struggles and final triumphs. To the left is the deep, wide fire-place, in whose commodious space a group of children may sit by the fire, and up through the chimney may count the stars, while ghostly stories of witches and giants, and still more thrilling stories of Indians and wild beasts, are whisperingly told and shudderingly heard. On the great crane hang the old tea-kettle and the great iron pot. The huge shovel and tongs stand sentinel in either corner, while the great andirons patiently wait for the huge back-log. Over the fire-place hangs the trusty rifle. To the right of the fire-place stands the spinning wheel, while in the further end of the room is seen the old fashioned loom. Strings of drying apples and poles of drying pumpkins are overhead. Opposite the door in which you enter stands a huge deal table; by its side the dresser whose pewter plates and "shining delf" catch and reflect the fire-place flames as shields of armies do the sunshine. From the corner of its shelves coyly peep out the relics of former china. In a curtained corner and hid from casual sight we find the mother's bed, and under it the trundle-bed, while near them a ladder indicates the loft where the older children sleep. To the left of the fire-place and in the corner opposite the spinning-wheel is the mother's work-stand. Upon it lies the Bible, evidently much used, its family record telling of parents and friends a long way off, and telling, too, of children

"Scattered like roses in bloom,
Some at the bridal, some at the tomb."

Her spectacles, as if but just used, are inserted between the leaves of her Bible, and tell of her purpose to return to its comforts when cares permit and duty is done. A stool, a bench, well notched and whittled and carved, and a few chairs complete the furniture of the room, and all stand on a coarse but well-scoured floor.

Let us for a moment watch the city visitors to this humble cabin. The city bride, innocent but thoughtless, and ignorant of labor and care, asks her city-bred husband, "Pray, what savages set this up?" Honestly confessing his ignorance, he replies, "I do not know." But see the pair upon whom age sits "frosty, but kindly." First, as they enter, they give a rapid glance about the cabin home, and then a mutual glance of eye to eye. Why do tears start and fill their eyes? Why do lips quiver? There are many who know why; but who that has not learned in the school of experience the full meaning of all these symbols of trials and privations, of loneliness and danger, can comprehend the story that they tell to the pioneer? Within this chinked and mud-daubed cabin we read the first pages of our history, and as we retire through its low door-way, and note the heavy battened door, its wooden hinges and its welcoming latch-string, is it strange that the scenes without should seem to be but a dream? But the cabin and the palace, standing side by side in vivid contrast, tell their own story of this people's progress. They are a history and a prophecy in one.



CHAPTER II.

SCIENTIFIC.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.—STREAMS.—CLIMATE.—GEOLOGY.—
ZOOLOGY.

Hendricks County occupies a central position in the State; the county seat is nearly in the exact center from north to south, and twenty miles west of the center on an east and west line. Its geographical position is between parallels 39 and 40 north latitude, and meridians 86 and 87 of longitude west of Greenwich. The exact position of Danville is $39^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude, and $86^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude. In extent it was intended to be twenty miles square, but the surveyor's correction line, which passes through the northern part of the county, destroys its quadrilateral shape, and makes it something more than half a mile wider at the north than the south; but owing to the irregularity in the surveys, which is caused by the passage through the county of both the second principal meridian and a correction line of the Government surveys, the county averaged just twenty miles square, until the year 1868, when a strip two miles in width, extending from the meridian line west to Mill Creek and containing twenty square miles, was added to the county from Morgan, which makes the area of the county 420 square miles, or 268,800 acres. It is bounded on the north by Boone County, on the east by Marion County, on the south by Morgan County, and on the west by the counties of Putnam and Montgomery.

The general elevation of the surface of Hendricks County is much higher than the surrounding country, except portions of Boone and Putnam counties. The altitude of the town of Danville above tide-water is 943 feet.

Passing through the county from south to north, from near Clayton to Lebanon, in Boone County, is a water-shed, which divides the waters of Eel River and Sugar Creek from the waters of White River, and at a point northwest of Danville, three miles, at Mount Pleasant Church, it attains an elevation of more than 1,000 feet.

In comparison with the country immediately surrounding Hendricks County, the figures taken from railway surveys, we find that Danville is 8 feet lower than Lebanon, 222 feet higher than Indianapolis, 97 feet higher than Greencastle, and 200 feet higher than Crawfordsville.

In a general comparison, the highest land between the Ozark Mountains, in Missouri, on the west, and the plateau north of Richmond, Ind., on the east, and the region north of the Great Lakes, on the north, and the Appalachian swell south of the Ohio River, on the south, except a knob or two in Brown County, is found in Hendricks County.

The general surface of the county is level or gently undulating. Though the streams have in many places eroded deep, narrow valleys, there are but few acres in the county which, on this account, cannot be cultivated, and not one which cannot be made useful for grazing. Owing to the elevated position of the country and the depth of the valleys, which are everywhere accessible to the level lands, not an acre need be lost on account of being too wet.

The streams which make the natural drainage of Hendricks County are the White Licks, Big, Little, East Fork and West Fork, Abner's Creek, Mill Creek, School Branch and Eel River. The east and north parts of the county, composing about three-fifths of its area, are drained by the White Licks, the southwest by Mill Creek, and the northwest by Eel River.

Owing to the elevation of the land but few valuable springs are found in the county; but pure water in great abundance is obtained at no great depth by digging through sand and clay. Originally the county was covered by a dense forest composed of every variety of timber, trees and undergrowth found in this latitude, with an extraordinary amount of the more valuable kinds—poplar, walnut and the oaks. After the Indians were gone, and the annual burning of the woods ceased, there grew up a dense undergrowth, and the highways of the early settlers consisted of narrow trails through the brush, the thickness of which may be illustrated by the statement of a pioneer that when driving cattle from place to place they often tied handspikes across their foreheads, which prevented them from leaving the trail.

The county is traversed in every direction, mostly east and west and north and south, by roads, about 100 miles of which are either toll or free turnpike. There is great abundance, in almost every

part of the county, of most excellent road gravel, which is being utilized for the improvement of the roads.

Four railroad lines, the I., B. & W., I. & St. L., Vandalia, and I. & V., making about sixty miles of road, run through the county and touch every civil township in it except one. Upon these roads are twenty stopping and shipping stations in the county.

The county is subdivided into twelve civil townships, each of which has one voting precinct, and two or three have two each.

Danville is the county seat, and is situated in Center Township, within a few rods of the geographical center of the county.

In all parts of the county the soil is very productive and well adapted to the production of all the standard cereals, grasses and fruits, which are grown very successfully by as skilled and intelligent husbandmen as may be found in the State. Blue grass is a spontaneous production of the soil, and is as abundant and of as good quality as that of the famous "Blue Grass Region of Kentucky." On this account Hendricks County stands among the first in the State in the production of fine cattle for breeding and beef.

Its excellent advantages for dairy purposes are only of recent date beginning to be utilized, and already the Maple Grove cheese factory and creamery, which is one of the largest in the State, and is situated in Guilford Township, has made an excellent reputation in the Eastern markets for the superior quality of its cheese.

CLIMATE.

Within the space allowed us in this work it is impossible to give a complete analysis of the climate of this locality, and the various causes which modify it from year to year. In this region we are free alike from the Arctic blasts of a New England winter, and the enervating heat of the Gulf States; but as often as once in eight or ten years we are visited by a Polar wave, which continues for a greater or less length of time, sometimes giving us for several weeks a fair exhibition of a Labrador winter; and about as often the current sets in the other direction, and we have for a season the isothermal of the Tropics transferred to Hendricks County.

This oscillation of temperature in different seasons, and in the same season, is owing to the vast extent of comparatively level land, unobstructed by mountain or large body of water, from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. The average temperature

for twenty-five years past, during the winter months, at Indianapolis was 35° Fahrenheit, or three degrees above freezing point. In Hendricks County, owing to its greater elevation, the average must be somewhat less, about 32°. The mean annual temperature at Indianapolis, as obtained from fifteen years' observation, is 55°.

The number of days on which it rained or snowed in Hendricks County in 1884, was 131. The average number of days in the year in which it rains or snows in Indianapolis is 128. The average depth of annual rain-fall may be set at from forty-three to forty-five inches. The greatest number of rainy days occur in the month of March. The great rainfall of the year is closely contested by March and June.

The prevailing winds of this region are from southwest to northwest; the coldest are from a point between west and northwest, and the warmest from a little west of southwest.

This is very nearly a climate of latitude; its elevation of 1,000 feet makes it a little colder, and there is a greater rainfall and more frequent atmospheric changes than generally occur in this latitude in places so far from the sea. This is caused by the position of the county, on the line of interchange of winds between the gulf and the great lakes. The water of the great lakes maintains in summer time a much lower degree of temperature than the land, and the winds from the Gulf of Mexico, freighted with moisture and unobstructed by mountain ranges, meet with no cooling surface to condense their vapors, until they come in contact with the cool atmosphere in the lake region, when condensation begins, and soon a storm is the result, which backs southward until this region is favored with a thunder storm from the northwest. For this reason long continued drouths rarely occur in this region; and when they do occur they are generally ended by a storm from the northwest, produced by the above causes.

Thus it is seen that the position of Hendricks County is a fortunate one, and that to murmur on account of the frequent changes of weather, or at "cold snaps" in spring, is double blasphemy; for such are the results of these fortuitous climatic conditions. When drouths occur, it is when the wind comes from a point a little north of southwest and has been deprived of its moisture in its passage over the mountains of Arizona and New Mexico. The most steady and long continued rains in this region are from the east and southeast.

Since the early settlement of the country changes have been

taking place which have, to a considerable extent, modified the climate, and these changes will continue until a further modification of it will be observed. Dr. R. T. Brown, in his chapter on the climate of Indiana, in the Historical Atlas of Indiana, says: "The greater portion of the State was originally covered with a dense forest, which, aided by the thick undergrowth of shrubs and weeds, completely shut out the earth from the direct rays of the sun, and greatly obstructed the free circulation of the air. The great level plain which embraces the greater portion of the State, receiving the water from the melting of the winter's snow and ice, and from the spring rains, retained most of it through the spring and summer, the drainage being obstructed by driftwood, leaves, growing vegetation, etc.

"This water, slowly evaporating, tempered the summer heat and gave a moist and cool atmosphere. In winter the sweep of the cold northwest wind was broken by forests, and the freezing of so large an amount of surface water as was retained from the fall rains gave off heat enough to sensibly modify the winter cold.

"The earth, covered with a heavy coat of autumn leaves and decaying weeds, scarcely froze during the winter, and as soon as the spring sunshine warmed the air the earth was in a condition to respond by an early growth of vegetation. So, in the fall, the earth, not having been heated by the summer sun, soon felt the influence of the autumn winds and frosts, and winter came early.

"Now the forests have disappeared to make room for cultivated fields and the earth receives the direct rays of the sun, and the air circulates freely, obstructions have been removed from the streams, and artificial drainage has in many places been added. The cultivated lands in many districts have been underdrained with tile, so that the melting snows and spring floods are carried away directly, and but little moisture remains to temper the summer heat by evaporation.

"The earth, relieved by drainage of its redundant moisture, and stripped of its protecting forests, is exposed to the direct rays of the summer sun. Before the fall months come it is heated to a great depth, and this heat, given off to the air, carries the summer temperature far into autumn and postpones the advent of winter several weeks. But when this store of summer heat is exhausted and winter comes, the winds from the plains of the west come unobstructed, and the earth, now deprived of its former protection, freezes to a great depth.

"These conditions operate to render the springs later, the summers warmer, the autumns later and the winters more severe."

GEOLOGY.

For the benefit of the thousands of pupils who receive instruction in the excellent schools of Hendricks County, and because the greater part of those who have come to mature years are unacquainted with the subject of general geology, it is advisable, before saying anything of the special features of Hendricks County to describe the formation of the world as a whole and give such an account of the great periods of the earth's history that we may be able to find our place in that history, and thus, as in locating a place upon a map first, we may be the better able afterward to study it more satisfactorily and understandingly. Indeed, without this method of procedure, all our ideas are vague and the entire work unsatisfactory and unscientific.

Omitting the nebular hypothesis, which assumes the earth, together with all our bodies of the solar system, to have been in primeval times in the form of an incandescent gas of incomprehensible dimensions, and the second step derived from the former, through long cycles of whirling motion, radiation, and condensation, the liquid or molten earth, with its wonderful processes of crust formation, we begin our brief description with the process of

ROCK-FORMATION.

The first or original rock is what was first formed as a crust, igneous rock, rock without form or strata—a mere slag. The earth, losing heat by radiation and becoming smaller, the crust, in accommodating itself to the smaller sphere, must necessarily rise in some places and sink in others, just as by the shrinking of an orange the rind becomes wrinkled. Then the water, having been previously formed as the result of the great world formation, the residue, the *ash-heap* of the great conflagration, obeying the law of gravity, is gathered together into the depressed areas and thus the *dry land*, or rather the dry rock, appears.

Now, by the action of winds, rains, waves and the various chemical and mechanical agencies, the exposed rock is decomposed, carried to the sea, and deposited in horizontal strata, which, in process of time, becomes stratified rock, just as is being done at the mouths of the rivers and the beach and bottom of the oceans of to-day.

BASEMENT ROCK.

From the preceding we may conclude that there is *everywhere* beneath the waters and soil of the earth's surface a basement of rock, sometimes called *bed-rock*. The outcropping of rock above the surface, the rocky bluffs forming the sides of many valleys, the ledges projecting from the sides of mountains, and the cliffs of the sea-shore are portions of this rock exposed to view. Now, the various strata which compose the stratified rocks of the globe, with their included fossils, are the leaves of that great book which unfolds to us the history of the earth through its incomprehensibly long periods of time. The lowest strata, of course, furnish us the first chapter in that history. In no part of the earth's surface is the record complete, but all have their long blanks—periods in which no strata occur. This is caused by the elevating of the crust above the waters of the ocean, and, when this is continental, *finis* is appended to the chapter, and the history of the rocks is finished forever.

In North America we have an excellent example of the unfolding and development of geological history, and as the continent gradually emerged from the ocean it left us the record almost complete. The following section is a representation of the successive geological ages, with the corresponding formations and periods of the globe, by the side of which is placed that of Hendricks County with its many and immensely long blanks between the Devonian and Quaternary or Psychozoic Ages.

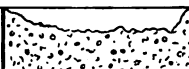














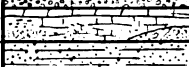














Thus a glance at the section will show us our place in the history of the formation of the globe, not the least interesting part of which is the long blank between the Devonian and Quaternary Ages, showing us conclusively that our soil rests upon the Devonian. At the close of the above-named period all Northern Indiana and a strip extending through the central part of the State to the Ohio River emerged from beneath the sea and the history of the rocks of Hendricks County was finished forever.

To enable the reader to grasp more readily the rock formation of the globe and of Hendricks County during the six geological periods of the earth's formation—the Quaternary, Tertiary, Reptilian, Carboniferous, Devonian and Silurian—we append the following carefully prepared diagram:

✧ VERTICAL SECTION OF THE ROCKS ✧

OF THE GLOBE.

OF HENDRICKS COUNTY.

AGES.		ROCKS.	PERIODS.		ROCKS.
QUATERNARY			25 Recent.		
			24 Champlain.		
			23 Glacial.		
TERTIARY			22. Pliocene.		
			21 Miocene.		
			20 Alabama.		
			19 Lignitic.		
REPTILIAN.			18 Cretaceous:		
			17 Jurassic.		
			16 Triassic.		
CARBONIFEROUS.			15 Permian.		
			14 Carboniferous.		
			13 Sub. Carboniferous		
DEVONIAN.			12 Catskill.	Old Red Sand Stone of Scotland and Wales.	
			11 Chemung.		
			10 Hamilton.		
			9 Corniferous.		
SILURIAN.	UPPER.		8 Oriskany.		
			7 Lower Helderberg.		
			6 Salina.		
	LOWER.		5 Niagara.		
			4 Trenton.		
			3 Canadian.		

THE DEVONIAN FORMATION,*

so named by Sedgwick and Murchison from Devonshire, England, where it occurs well developed and abounds in fossils, and its age, the Age of Fishes, so called because in it the first known fishes are found, is in no part of the county exposed to view, neither has it been reached in the sinking of wells; hence all our knowledge of it must be gained from exposed areas and sections in other localities. Omitting the rock formation, because completely hidden from view, we come to the study of that which is apparent to all, that in which the farmer plows, upon which our wagon roads and railroads are builded, and upon which we all depend for our daily bread—the immense superincumbent mass of soil known as

DRIFT.

The farmer boy, as he walks over the meadow with its carpet of green and wanders beside the babbling brook, or, as with sturdy hand he turns the grassy sward, uncultured though he be, asks himself the question, "From whence came all this that is spread out so beautifully around me? These huge stones which I see lying upon the surface or imbedded within the soil, how came they here? Do they grow? 'The hills, rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun,' how were they formed? and what is their history?" Ah! If they could speak and tell us what scenes they have witnessed, the story would be of far more interest than that of Belzoni's mummy, for it could tell us of the world not merely as it was "three thousand years ago," but, stretching far back into the illimitable past, they could tell much of the Creator's plans in fitting up the earth as the abode of man.

All soil, with the trifling exception of the thin stratum of vegetable mold that covers the ground in many localities, is formed from the disintegration of rocks. Now, there are two great classes of soil, to one of which every kind of soil may be referred, that is, soil formed *in situ*—in the place where found—and that which has been transported, when formed, to places more or less remote from the parent rock. It is to the latter of these that our soil belongs and hence that which we wish to treat.

* For a description of the rocks of this age, and also of its Life-System, both animal and vegetable, the reader is referred to the three excellent works of Prof. Dana, the "Geological Story," the "Text-Book," and the "Manual," the masterly work of Prof. Le Conte, and to the many and valuable Geological Reports of Ohio and Indiana.

Strewed all over the northern part of North America, over hill and dale, over field and plain, covering alike, in places, all the country rock to a depth of thirty to three hundred feet, thus largely concealing them from view, and extending in general from the Rocky Mountains eastward, and southward to the fortieth parallel of latitude, is found this peculiar surface soil or deposit. It consists of a heterogeneous mixture of clay, sand, gravel, pebbles, sub-angular stones of all sizes, unsorted, unsifted, unfossiliferous. The lowest part lying in immediate contact with the subjacent rock is often a stiff clay including sub-angular stones; hence this is often called the boulder clay or hard pan. "These included boulders," says Prof. Geikie, "are scattered higgledy-piggledy, pell-mell, through the clay so as to give the whole deposit a highly confused and tumultuous appearance." On examining many of these stones they will be found to be angular in shape, but the sharp corners and edges are invariably smoothed away, their faces will be smoothed and frequently grooved with parallel scratches. Indeed in concretionary stones and others having an egg shape often one whole end has been ground off, showing conclusively its history. On the other hand, lying all over this drift soil, in clusters, in isolated rocks, and in belts varying in width from a single line to two or three miles, are found many boulders of all sizes; in some localities they are of huge dimensions and weigh hundreds of tons. These unscratched, or erratic, blocks, as they are sometimes called, have attracted the attention and excited the wonder of those in the humblest walks of life, and since they are composed of materials foreign to the local geology were regarded by them as foreigners which had been brought from a distance and strewed over the surface or perched upon declivities in some incomprehensible way. It is now very appropriate to investigate the causes for all this phenomena spread out before us.

Whenever the underlying rock is of sufficient hardness to retain an impression, and for any cause is exposed to view, it is always found to be plowed and planed and grooved with long parallel striæ and ruts. Thus, these scratches, with the superincumbent drift, the boulder-clay, and the surface boulders, furnish for us phenomena, the exact counterpart of which is found on a smaller scale in all the glaciated regions of the world to-day—Alaska, Greenland, Switzerland, the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and the Antarctic continent. Given identical phenomena, we must conclude there was an identical cause. Given identical phenomena in the one

case on a much larger and grander scale, we must conclude there was a cause of far greater and grander proportions. There was, then, a time in the past when for hundreds of years the winters grew steadily both longer and colder; the equatorial current, being pressed southward at Cape St. Roque, was pouring more and more of its waters into the South Atlantic. The moisture was all precipitated as snow, and these all mutually reacting upon each other so that each effect strengthened the cause, brought about the period known as the great Ice Age, and formed an immense continental ice-sheet or Polar Ice Cap which extended in general to the fortieth degree of latitude, with local extensions of its icy fingers down river valleys far to the southward.

In the beginning of the Archæan Age, at the time of the first known continental emergence in the history of the world, there was formed a high mountain range north of the great lakes, extending from Labrador to the Lake of the Woods and thence northward to the Arctic Ocean, the degradation of which has furnished the material for the stratified rocks that surround it, and, being especially active in the glacial period, it also furnished the greater part of our drift material. Thus through the lapse of countless ages down to the present time, all the mountain peaks and chains of this Laurentian continent, as it is frequently called, have been removed and carried into the sea, and, as a result, there remain only the truncated bases of the various arches and folds to testify to their former existence and magnitude. Thus we see that these archæan mountains are the means, and the Ice Cap, together with what follows, the melting of the ice, are the agents in performing the final work in fitting up this part of our earth-home. For with its ponderous mass of ice a mile in thickness and constantly increasing as it approaches the pole, moving southward, it ground the softer rocks to powder, brought hither our soil, scooped out the great lakes and the multitude of smaller ones in their latitude, and by the retreating of the glacier, the immense floods and the consequent hosts of icebergs, the river valleys were hollowed out, the hills and the gravel beds formed, and the surface boulders were dropped by the river's side and over the fields and plains.

The glacier in forming the Erie basin, as is indicated by the furrows made at different points, moved from east to west along the line of its way or axis. It plowed up the Huron and Erie shales, in the east end, to a great depth, but moving westward it came upon the hard floor of corniferous limestone and but a shallow basin

was formed. Here the many beautiful and fertile islands particularly testify to the unyielding hardness of the rocks. Thence passing southwest to New Haven and Fort Wayne, and from New Haven on down the Wabash Valley, it determined the valleys of two rivers which would, in turn, one day, through long periods of time, drain the waters of Lake Erie to the gulf and convey to itself all of the waters of the great Maumee basin. Now, by a process the exact reverse of that which produced the glacial epoch, there was brought about a period of much warmer climate known as the

CHAMPLAIN.

This was characterized by melting of ice and snow, a far more extended and higher condition of the great lakes, by multitudes of icebergs floating southward over these inland seas and dropping their loads of earth, sand, gravel and boulders, by numerous floods which broadened and deepened the river valleys and the pell-mell dumping of gravel and stones over hills and valleys, with the stratification of whatever was deposited by the water.

As proof of the greater extent and elevation of the lakes we have, for example, about Lake Erie five successive margins up to the elevation of 250 feet above its present level. Of these, the first and highest passes from Adrian, Mich., through Fayette, Ohio, Hamar, West Unity, Pulaski, Bryan and Farmer Center. From the latter place it passes into Defiance County and is divided into two nearly parallel lines west of Farmer Center, and continues its course southwesterly through Hicksville into the southeast corner of De Kalb County, thence on to New Haven and Fort Wayne. Here it forms parallel lines on the opposite sides of that old river which never had a name and no man ever saw; thence it passes eastward through Van Wert, Delphos and Findley.

A higher and equally continuous ridge lies back of this, passing from Hudson, Mich., on the left bank of the St. Joseph River, through Pioneer, Montpelier and Edgerton to Fort Wayne, and on the right bank of the St. Mary's running southeasterly to Lima and Kenton.

This is not usually regarded as an old lake beach, but rather as a swell of the Erie clay determined by a buried moraine.*

* The formation of the lake beaches and ridges constitute the last scenes in the great geological drama; nor should we look upon them as taking place in rapid succession, but slowly through long periods of time, just as in the near future, geologically speaking, the present margins of Lake Erie will be left far inland by the wearing away of Niagara's rocky bed and the retreating of the Falls.

No official geological survey of Hendricks County has ever been made, owing to the simplicity of its formation, and the fact that it is apparent without it, to the geologist, that no valuable minerals or building stone can be found in the county.

The entire county is covered by the glacial drift formation from 10 to 200 feet in depth. This formation is composed of sand, calcareous and clayey substances, boulders, fragments of crystalline rocks, remains of ancient animal and vegetable life, and extensive moraines of gravel.

This drift in Hendricks County rests upon a stratum of Devonian sandstone, known to geologists as the Marshall or knob sandstone. It is soft, brittle and shaly, and unfit for economic uses. Specimens of this stone may be seen in the bed of White Lick, near Mr. Enos Hadley's, and at Plainfield, in the railroad cut west of Clay-ton, in the stream south of Danville and Rock Branch, in Eel River Township.

This sandstone ceases near the eastern line of the county, and it is probable that in the southeast corner of the county, the black state of the Hamilton group, which underlies the Marshall sandstone, may be found. And near the western border of the county, sub-carboniferous limestone overlaps the Marshall sandstone, and may extend in places into this county.

The drift formation is composed of a disintegration and decomposition of almost every variety of rocks, soils, the remains of ancient animal and vegetable life, and everything that assists in making a soil rich and a subsoil practically inexhaustible. The soil of Hendricks County, being composed of this variety of mineral elements, is well adapted to the successful cultivation of every production suited to the climate.

And this rich variety of mineral elements is not confined to the surface of the ground, but it is found that earth taken from considerable depth is, after exposure to the action of the atmosphere and rays of the sun, almost as productive as that of the surface.

From this short sketch it may be seen that Hendricks County has been, by the liberal hand of our most beneficent Creator, abundantly and especially blessed in the possession of all the conditions, geographical, geological and climatic, necessary to make it a happy, prosperous and healthful abode for him who was created in His own image, and that it is only necessary for man to raise his arm in his own behalf and strike the bosom of Mother Earth for it to

pour forth from its unwasting storehouse an abundant supply for all his temporal wants.

ZOOLOGY.

Although no large body of water exists within or near the borders of Hendricks County it formerly had a respectable number of both species and individuals of the animal kingdom. It afforded the Indian and the pioneer an abundance of wholesome wild meats, and in great variety, as well as a plentiful supply of useless or mischievous animals. According to the rule the world over, the larger animals disappeared first before the advancing tread of human occupation, and then the next in size, and so on, down to the raccoon, opossum, etc., which still exist, though in diminishing numbers. The buffalo and elk were the largest, and they disappeared on the very first approach of the white man, with his deadly rifle and indefatigable hound.

ANIMALS.

The common deer, which was abundant in pioneer times, is now very scarce in Indiana, being occasionally seen in some of the wildest portions of the State. The last one known to be in Hendricks County was killed as much as twenty years ago.

The panther (*Felix concolor*) and two species of wild cat (*Lynx Canadensis* and *rufus*) used to infest the woods, and render traveling somewhat dangerous to the early settler, but the last seen in the county were about a third of a century ago.

The black bear, porcupine and beaver have not been seen here for a still longer period.

Minks, weasels and skunks, once common, are diminishing. Twenty to thirty years ago there was a brisk trade here in their furs and other peltry which perceptibly thinned out the fur-bearing animals.

Fox and gray squirrels keep up their proportion with the diminishing forest. The gray species is the most numerous, among which a black specimen is occasionally met with. Flying squirrels are still here, but as they are entirely nocturnal in their habits they are seldom seen. There are also ground squirrels in abundance.

Moles, rabbits and bats are of course still common.

No otters have been seen for many years, though they were frequent in early days. There are still a good many muskrats.

Occasionally there is a gray fox met with, but no red foxes have been seen for a long time.

Wolves, of the large gray "timper" species, were plentiful in early times, and more annoying and mischievous than all other animals put together; but they are now, of course, extinct.

Ground hogs, or "woodehucks," were never plentiful, and are so scarce now that seldom can one be found.

"Wild hogs," or domestic hogs escaped and running wild, were abundant in pioneer times. In a few generations these animals became as furious and dangerous as wolves.

BIRDS.

Of the 250 species of birds found in Hendricks County, either constantly or occasionally in emigration, the group of singers exceeds in number all others, though the really excellent musicians among them number but fifteen or twenty. The most numerous represented division, the wood warblers (*Tanagridæ*) are not fine singers. The best songsters of the forest belong to the thrush and mocking-bird family.

Thrush Family.—The superior singing bird of Hendricks County is the superior singer of the world, namely, the wood-thrush. It is really more entertaining than the famous nightingale of Europe. Its melodious, flute-like tones are altogether "too sweet" for description. They are grouped into short tunes of eight, ten or twelve notes each, and there are six or eight tunes sung by this bird, with intervals of five to six or seven seconds between them. Next to this *prima donna* of the forest are the olive-backed (or Swainson's) thrush, Wilson's thrush, the northern mocking-bird (or cat-bird), the brown thrush and the robin. These are all migratory birds, spending the summer here but the winter in the South. The robin sometimes remains all winter. The hermit and the olive-backed thrushes are more common in the spring and fall. The robin and the cat-bird frequent the orchards and gardens, nesting about the door-yards, and prefer these places to the woods probably because of greater security from birds or other animals of prey. The brown thrush is found in the thickets of hazel-brush, briars, etc., which skirt old fences and the edge of woods, and generally nests in brush heaps. The remainder of this family is confined to the woodland. Their food consists of beetles, grasshoppers, snails, spiders, caterpillars, etc., together with small fruits and berries.

Bluebird Family.—The bluebird is the only representative of this family in the county. It is common from spring to fall, nest-

ing in bird-houses, fence-posts, decayed trees, and feeds on winged insects, worms, grasshoppers, spiders and a scant proportion of berries.

Kinglets.—The ruby crowned and the golden-crowned kinglets and the blue-gray gnat-catcher are all common during the spring and fall. The first-mentioned is frequently found in winter, and the gnat-catcher is abundant during the summer. These are confined to the woods. The kinglets nest in the lake region, but the gnat-catcher nests here, building a wonderful structure high up on the oaks. It is somewhat purse-shaped, and often at the extremity of a bough, so as to sway with the wind, secure from enemies. It is placed in a concealed situation, and artistically, as well as substantially, finished.

Chickadee.—The titmouse, or black-capped chickadee, the only member of this family here, feeds upon insects, seeds, berries, crumbs, meats, etc., and generally nests in the woods, where it makes its home most of the year, but during the winter it is seen near the house, feeding upon sweepings from the table.

Nuthatches.—The white-bellied and the red-bellied nuthatch are common, especially the former. These birds are found in woodlands and orchards. Their nests are built in holes in trees. Food—ants, eggs of insects and seeds.

Brown Creeper.—A common spring, fall and winter resident, and a woodland bird, is to be mentioned in this connection.

Wren Family.—The Carolina wren is a very rare straggler from the South. The house wren is common locally. The winter wren is a common spring and fall visitor, often remaining during the open winters. The long-billed marsh wren is a common summer resident of the marshes, building a large globular nest of coarse sand-grass, suspended to reeds or flag stems. The short-billed marsh wren is a common summer resident, generally found on low meadow lands. The wrens feed on insects only.

Lark Family.—The horned lark is a winter resident, but sometimes breeds here. It frequents barren and gravelly fields, feeding on seeds and insects. When the ground is covered with snow they may be seen feeding upon the droppings of stock about the farm.

The Titlark is an abundant migrant in late fall and early spring, frequenting the same localities and subsisting on the same food as the preceding. There are sometimes large flocks of this species of bird.

Warblers.—These are numerous. The black and white creeper is a common summer resident, nesting on the ground, generally beside a fallen log. The blue yellow backed warbler, a rare migratory bird, is sometimes found in the tree-tops of the wild forest. The blue-winged yellow warbler is rare. The blue golden-winged warbler is common in spring and fall. The Nashville and Tennessee warblers are very common. The orange-crowned warbler is rare. The yellow, the black-throated green, the black-throated blue, the blue, the yellow rumped, the blackburnian, the black-poll, the yellow red-poll, and the chestnut-sided warblers are all common—some of them abundant; all migrants. The bay-breasted, the Cape May, the prairie, the yellow-throated and Kirtland's warblers are rare. The golden-crowned thrush (*Sciurus auricapillus*) is a common summer resident, frequenting low, open woods. The water thrush (*S. naevius*) is rare, but breeds here. The large-billed water thrush is common in swampy timber lands. The Connecticut warbler is rare, but may become common. It is a fine songster. The Maryland yellow-throat is found occasionally. The black-capped fly-catching warbler is common during the spring and autumn. Canada fly-catching warbler, common. Red start, very common.

Tanagers.—The scarlet tanager is common, and the summer red-bird (sometimes kept in cages) rare, accidentally straying from the South.

Swallow Family.—The barn, cliff or eave, white-bellied, and the bank or sand swallows are common. The purple martin, formerly common, is being driven out by the English sparrow. The swallows feed exclusively upon winged insects.

Wax-wings.—The Carolina wax-wing or cherry bird is a common resident, breeding in August and September, and feeding on the cultivated fruits.

Vireos.—There are a half-dozen species of these in this section of the country, inhabiting woodlands, some of them common, some of them rare.

Shrikes, or Butcher Birds.—The great Northern shrike is rare; the logger-head shrike, two varieties, is common. These form a small but interesting family of bold and spirited birds, quarrelsome among themselves. They form a kind of connecting link between insect-eating birds and birds of prey. Their food consists of large insects, mice and small birds and snakes. They are noted for impaling their prey on thorns or sharp twigs and leaving them there—for what purpose is not yet known.

Finch and Sparrow Family.—Numerous; pine grosbeak, an occasional winter visitor; purple finch, a common migrant; white-winged and red cross-bills, rare winter visitors; red-poll linnet, an irregular winter visitor; pine linnet, a rare winter visitor from the north; goldfinch, or yellow bird, common and well known; has the appearance of a canary; snow-bunting, a common but irregular winter visitor; Lapland long-spur, a common winter visitor; Savannah sparrow, a common migrant; bay-winged bunting, very common from spring to fall; yellow-winged Henslow's and Lincoln's sparrows are summer residents; swamp and song sparrows, common, the latter abundant all the warm season; snow-bird, common in winter; mountain sparrow, common in winter; chipping and field sparrows, common in summer; white-throated and white-crowned sparrows, common migrants; English sparrow, abundant in the towns, driving out our native song-birds; fox sparrow, a very common spring and fall visitor; black-throated bunting, growing common; rose-breasted grosbeak, a common summer resident; breeds along the water-courses in low trees and shrubs; indigo bird, abundant in summer, frequenting low woodlands overrun with briars; towhee bunting or chewink, abundant.

Birds of this family feed entirely upon seeds except during the breeding season. Those which are residents all the year and those which are summer residents only subsist during the breeding season and feed their young almost exclusively upon insects. At other times their food consists of the seeds of grass and weeds. The rose-breasted grosbeak is the only bird known to feed on the potato bug, and the white-crowned sparrow feeds on the grape-vine flea-beetle. The common yellow bird, or goldfinch, prefers the seeds of the thistle and lettuce. The fox sparrow and chewink scratch the ground for hibernating insects and snails. The cross-bills feed on the seeds in pine cones, and the English sparrow feeds on the seeds contained in the droppings of animals.

Blackbird Family.—Bobolink, common and well-known; a fine and cheerful songster; cow-bird, or cow blackbird, a summer visitor, frequenting old pasture land and the edge of woods; like the European cuckoo, it builds no nest, but lays its eggs in the nests of smaller birds, such as warblers, vireos and sparrows. Red-winged blackbird, abundant in summer; meadow lark, well known; orchard and Baltimore orioles are very common; rusty blackbird, or grackle, is common for a week or two in spring; crow blackbird, common and well known.

With the exception of one or two species this family is decidedly gregarious. Insects and grains constitute their food. The cow-bird destroys the eggs and young of other birds. The orioles feed largely on hairy caterpillars and also on some of the small fruits, green peas, etc.

Crow Family.—The raven was common, but is now rare. The common crow, well known, emigrates southward during the coldest weather. Blue jay is the gayest plumaged and harshest-voiced bird of the American forests. Birds of this family are omnivorous.

Fly-catcher Family.—The king-bird is abundant in summer, frequenting orchards and the edge of the woods; great crested fly-catcher, abundant in the forest; uses snake skins as a part of its nest material; pewee, or Phoebe bird, common; wood pewee, a common bird of the orchard and woodland; least fly-catcher, common in summer; yellow-bellied fly-catcher, a common migrant, but rare summer resident. The king-bird and pewee frequent open places; the others of this family dwell in the forest. They all subsist upon winged insects.

Goatsucker Family.—Whippoorwill and night-hawk, well-known and common. These birds are nocturnal in their habits and feed upon insects.

The Chimney Swallow is the only member of the family *Cypselidae* that is found in this latitude. It is sometimes seen in large flocks, roosting in unused chimneys, barns and hollow trees.

Humming-bird Family.—The ruby-throated is the only species found here. It feeds upon insects, which it captures within flowers.

King-fisher Family.—The belted king-fisher is a common summer resident in suitable localities. It feeds upon small fish.

Cuckoo Family.—The black-billed species is common; has been called "rain crow." The yellow-billed cuckoo is not common. Omnivorous.

Woodpecker Family.—There are half a dozen species of woodpecker found in this locality, all common, viz.: The hairy, downy, yellow-bellied, red-bellied, red-headed and golden-winged. Omnivorous.

Owl Family.—The great horned, the mottled, the screech, the long-eared and the short-eared are abundant. The barn owl is a rare straggler from the South. Possibly one or two other species may occasionally be found here.

Hawk Family.—The marsh hawk, the sharp shinned, Cooper's, the sparrow, the red-tailed, the red-shouldered, the broad-winged,

the rough-legged or black, and the fish hawks are all common. The white-tailed kite, the goshawk, the pigeon hawk, Swainson's hawk and the bald eagle are more rare.

The Turkey Buzzard, belonging to a distinct family, is rare.

Pigeon Family.—The wild pigeon, an abundant migrant, sometimes breeds here. The Carolina dove, a common resident here most of the year, is common.

The Wild Turkey, once abundant, but now rare, is the only member of its family native to this region.

Grouse Family.—Prairie chicken, once occasional, none now; ruffed grouse, or partridge, occasional; quail, common.

Plover Family.—The golden plover, the killdeer and the semi-palmated are common about unfrequented ponds. The black-bellied plover is rare, if ever seen at all.

Sandpiper Family.—The most common species of this family are the semi-palmated, least, pectoral, red-breasted, Willst, solitary, spotted and upland sandpipers, the snipe and the woodcock. Less common are the buff-breasted and red-backed sandpipers, long-billed curlew and perhaps occasionally two or three other unimportant species.

Heron Family.—The green and night herons, the bittern and the least bittern are common residents. The great blue heron is a common migrant and the great white heron a rare summer visitor.

Cranes.—The whooping and sand-hill cranes are sometimes seen in migration.

Rail Family.—The Virginia and Carolina rails and the coot are often seen in the vicinity of the streams and in the margin of ponds; the clapper, king, yellow and black rails, very rarely; the Florida gallinule, occasional.

Duck Family.—The common species are the mallard, black, big black-head, little black-head, ring-necked, red-head (or pochard), golden-eye, butter ball, ruddy and fish (gosander) ducks, the brant and Canada geese, widgeon, golden-winged and blue-winged teal and the hooded merganser. Rarely are seen the pintail, gadwall shoveler, wood duck, canvas-back duck, long-tailed duck and red breasted merganser. All the duck family are migratory.

Gull Family.—About ten species; may rarely be seen in passing.

Loon.—One species sometimes strays into this locality from the North.

Grebes.—The horned and the pied-bill grebes are occasional. One or two other species very rare.

FISHES.

As there are no large lakes or streams in Hendricks County, the number and variety of fishes are limited, especially in these days of mill-dams and city sewage.

Stickleback Family.—This furnishes the chief game fish, as bass and sun fish. The local names of these fish are so various that we scarcely know how to refer to them; but we may venture to name the black bass, the green or Osage bass, the big black sun-fish or rock bass, goggle-eye and the two common sun-fish, all of which have materially diminished within the last five years.

Perch Family.—There are no perch, or "jack salmon," in the county. They were once common throughout the State, but now are only to be found occasionally in some of the most favored places. They are among the finest fishes, and ought to be cultivated. The salmon sometimes attains a weight of forty pounds.

Pike Family.—The larger pike, sometimes called "grass pike," used to be met with, especially in draining off the marshes. The pickerel was also native here, but none are to be found at the present day. Nor have gar pike ("gars") existed here since the advent of mill-dams.

Sucker Family.—To this family belong the buffalo (rare) red-horse (occasional) and the white sucker (also occasional). Black suckers and mullets still thrive in some parts of Indiana, but not here.

Catfish Family.—Fish of this family are still common, but are small, weighing only a pound or two. We can scarcely name the species in English. Perhaps we may say the channel, or mud catfish, the blue and the yellow, the bull-head and one or two other small species are found here. The yellow are the most common.

Minor Sorts.—Besides the above, there are several varieties of chubs, silver sides, and large numbers of other species denominated minnows, which are found in the smallest spring branches as well as the larger streams.

Fish planting has not yet been introduced into this county.

REPTILES.

Of the twenty-three species of *Snakes* that have existed in this State, and probably in this county, several of the largest have been about exterminated. Only two of them are venomous, namely,

the copperhead and the massassauga. Very few of these are to be found at the present day. The smaller species are useful animals like toads, in destroying mice, moles and other vermin, and are preserved by intelligent farmers on this account.

Of *Lizards* there are very few in this section. Those creatures which resemble them are innocent salamanders, and are really as useful as toads in the destruction of flies and other insects. There are eighteen species of these animals in Indiana. The largest attains a length of eight inches, and is black, with large, irregular yellow spots. Another large species is entirely yellow; another of a brilliant vermilion haunts cold springs. The second in size is the "mud alligator," or "water dog," a frequent annoyance to fishermen. Still another species has external gills, for respiration in water, thus resembling pollywogs.

Of *Frogs* there are five species, and of toads five. Four are tree toads. One species of frog is subterranean, excavating its burrows backward with its hind feet, which are shovel formed. It comes to the surface early to breed, after thunder showers in April, in the evening, when it is easily recognized by its loud, discordant notes.

POPULATION.

The population of Hendricks County, at the ratio of increase made during the last census decade, is in the spring of 1885, 24,500, or about fifty-eight persons on each square mile.

The increase of population may be seen from the following table:

	White.	Colored.	Total.	Incr'ee in 10 years.
Census of 1880.....	3,975	3,975
" 1840.....	11,264	11,264	7,284
" 1850.....	14,042	41	14,083	3,819
" 1860.....	16,896	57	16,953	2,870
" 1870.....	20,086	191	20,277	3,324
" 1880.....	22,577	404	22,981	2,704



CHAPTER III.

EARLY HISTORY.

LAND PURCHASED FROM THE ABORIGINES.—GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.—REMOVAL OF THE RED MEN.—FIRST SETTLEMENT BY WHITE MEN.—PARTS OF COUNTY FIRST SETTLED.—HARD TIMES IN 1837.—“FIRST THINGS.”—ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY.—ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT.—FIRST COMMISSIONERS.—SITE FOR COURT-HOUSE.—SELLING TOWN LOTS.—FIRST CIRCUIT COURTS.—EXTRACTS FROM EARLY PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—EARLY MARRIAGES.—FIRST LAND DEED.—FIRST WILL.—NEGROES REGISTRY.

By the terms of a treaty negotiated at St. Mary's, Ohio, in 1818, by Governor Jennings, General Cass and Judge Benjamin Park, Commissioners on the part of the United States Government, the Indians relinquished all title to their unceded land south of the Wabash River, except reservations, which included the territory in Central Indiana, out of which about thirty counties have been carved, among them Hendricks. This was the largest of the forty-three purchases which were required to obtain from the Indians all the land in this State.

In the conditions of this treaty, it was stipulated that the Indians should have and hold possession of their improvements and live in the country for three years, after which some were to go upon reservations, but the most of them were to be removed beyond the Mississippi River. The Government surveys were to proceed at once, and the ceded lands to be open to settlers. Before this, the lands of Hendricks County were owned and occupied by the Delawares, and not being situated on any of the great war trails or Indian highways, it contained no villages or extensive Indian improvements, but seemed rather to have been used by them as a hunting ground and for a temporary abode.

The Government proceeded to survey the new purchase at once, and Hendricks County being on the meridian from which the beginning was made, it was surveyed first, in 1819. As soon as con-

summated there began a flood of immigration into every part of the purchase. From all parts of the United States they came and pushed their way into the unbroken wilderness, either upon the Indian trails or "bushing" out trails of their own, as they traveled. In general, the destination of these emigrants was not more definite than a good location in the new purchase, and as soon as satisfied in that particular they stopped and began the clearing. The Indians having sold their lands and made up their minds to become emigrants themselves, gave the pale-face a hearty welcome, and often-times valuable assistance, and were troublesome only as beggars, or occasionally by a petty theft.

Though the Indians were to be removed upon their reservations or beyond the Mississippi in 1821, it was 1826 before they were all gone from Hendricks County. Not one drop of blood was ever shed in Hendricks County in warfare between the whites and red men. When the first settlers came to the county, a great many Indians were found living on White Lick and Eel River. The former they called by a most beautiful name, Wa-pe-ke-way, meaning "white salt;" and it is much to be regretted that this graceful appellation was ever exchanged for its civilized pseudonym. Eel River they called Sho-a-mack, which means "slippery fish." They had no towns nor cleared fields in the county, and very few wooden huts. These rude children of the forest had been by nature unfitted for civilized life, and the habits of the pale-face were as incongruous to theirs as the life of a wolf is to that of a kid. In accordance with the fiat of the Great Spirit, they have passed away before the star of empire in its westward course; an arrow-head or a stone ax found here and there, is all that is left to remind us of the occupancy of our beautiful land by this stern, mysterious race.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in Hendricks County was made in the spring of 1820, on White Lick, by Bartholomew Ramsey, Samuel Herriman, Harris Bray, John W. Bryant, James Dunn, George Dunn and Ezekiel Moore. There were at this time extensive settlements on the Wabash, and a road was cut through the bushes and named the Terre Haute trail. It passed through this county from one to two miles south of what is now the national road, and in this same year, 1820, Nathan Kirk, an enterprising and intelligent settler, who was afterward chosen one of the first associate

judges of the county, settled on this road in the southwest corner of the county, and kept public house. He afterward moved to Clinton County and became the founder of Kirklin, and it was for him that Kirk's Prairie was named.

In the spring of 1821 Noah Kellum, Thomas Lockhart and Felix Belzer settled on East Fork. Belzer settled upon the land of Josiah Tomlinson, of Ohio, and was a "mighty hunter." In the winter of 1821-'2, he killed 125 deer. In 1822 Uriah Carson, who had come from Ohio to enter land, sickened and died at Belzer's house. This was the first death in the county. Thomas and William Hinton, James Thompson and Robert McCrackin settled on the west fork of White Lick in the fall of 1821, in what is now Liberty Township. The following year brought a number of settlers into the territory now occupied as Washington, Guilford and Liberty townships.

No better class of immigrants ever peopled a new country than those which began the settlement of Hendricks County. They were not adventurers, but all came to stay, and were equally interested in the future welfare of their neighborhood; and being bound together by the strong tie of mutual dependence, there grew up among them a fraternity of feeling for each other that has never abated.

When the county was organized in 1824, the population was about 1,000, principally confined to the portions of the county just named, with a few settlers near the present site of Danville, Nathan Kirk and Jere Stiles in the southwest corner, and Noah Bateman and a neighbor or two on Eel River. But not one settler had yet been so adventurous as to brave the swamps and mosquitoes of any portion of the county now occupied by Union, Middle, Brown and Lincoln townships, and in 1830 there were not more than fifty persons within the limits of these four townships. The earlier and more rapid settlement of other portions of the county was due to the better natural drainage, and until about 1840 the occupation of the northeastern part of the county proceeded very slowly, while by that date the settlement of all the rest of the county was about completed. The construction of the Cumberland road through the south part of the county in 1830, along which for years there passed one continuous procession of emigrants to all parts of the West, added much to the rapid settlement and development of that portion of Hendricks, for hundreds of these travelers found inducements to settle here, and did

so, when they had intended to go farther west; and every farmhouse became a hotel, and the immense travel was a great source of wealth to them.

Soon after the first settlements in the county, there came upon the whole country the most disastrous monetary crisis which ever afflicted the American people, adding to the hardships and privations necessarily incident to pioneer life, and making hard times in those days a reality. One man waited two months to get the 25 cents necessary to pay the postage on a letter from friends in North Carolina. A young man, since a prominent citizen of the county, went to Owen County with 75 cents to buy corn, which he failed to get; but he purchased a little flour, which his widowed mother compounded with something else to make it go further, and made bread. Upon this and milk, the family lived, during which time the young man walked four miles away each day, and "deadened" trees at 37½ cents per day, to enable him to pay 26 per cent. on the money that paid for their eighty acres of land. These and other features of pioneer life are narrated at length in the State history, forming the introductory part of this work.

Thus lived the pioneers of Hendricks County, the subjugators of the wilderness, the builders of fortune and renown; and as year after year, from the sweat of their toil, wealth grew out of the ground, and the little original corn patch widened and grew to broad fields, and to the single cow and calf, new members were added until the herds covered the hills and valleys, so the inconveniences of those early days passed slowly away, and the comforts of the civilized world found room in the enlarged and beautiful homes of the people. With higher aspirations came higher duties and greater cares; with the age of steam, came the necessity for high pressure in every business; and rightly may the old pioneer men and women of Hendricks County look back on the days of former years, with a pleasure modified by regret, that those days have gone forever.

James Tomlinson built the first horse-mill in the county, on East Fork. The first water-mill was built by John P. Benson, on Rock Branch, in Eel River Township, in 1826. Silas J. Bryant was the first white child born in the county. He was born in Guilford Township in 1820, the son of J. W. Bryant. The first merchandise was sold in Danville, by James L. Given. The first resident attorneys were Judge Marvin, still living at Danville, and Colonel Nave, who located in Danville in 1832, and was engaged in the

practice of law continuously for more than fifty years, until his death, in 1884. In the summer of 1823, two school-houses were built in the county, one in Liberty Township, below Cartersburg, and the other on Thomas Lockhart's land, in Guilford Township. These were the first school-houses in Hendricks County, and in them, the same fall, W. H. Hinton and Abijah Pierson taught the first schools of the county.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY.

The act organizing the county of Hendricks (named such in honor of William Hendricks, then Governor of the State) was approved Dec. 20, 1823. Following is the text:

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That from and after the first day of April next, all that part of the county of Wabash included in the following boundary, viz: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 20, in township 14, north, of range 2, east, thence west twenty miles to the east line of Putnam County, thence north with said line twenty miles, to the northwest corner of section 18, in township 17, in range 2, west, thence east twenty miles, to the northwest corner of Marion County, thence south twenty miles with said county line, to the place of beginning, shall form and constitute a new county, to be known and designated by the name and style of the county of Hendricks.

"SEC. 2. The said new county of Hendricks shall, from and after the first day of April next, enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdiction which to separate and independent counties do, or may properly belong and appertain.

"SEC. 3. That William Templeton of Lawrence County, William McCulloch of Monroe County, Calvin Fletcher of Marion County, Abel Cole, of Shelby County, and John Smiley of Johnson County, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, agreeably to an act entitled, 'An act for fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off.' The commissioners above named shall meet at the house of the late William Ballard, in said county of Hendricks, on the second Monday of July next, and shall immediately proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by laws. It is hereby made the duty of the sheriff of Morgan County to notify the said commissioners, either in person or by written notification, of their appointment, on or before the first day of June, next; and the said sheriff of Morgan County shall re-

ceive from the said county of Hendricks so much for his services, as the county commissioners, who are hereby authorized to allow the same, shall deem reasonable, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury of said county, in the same manner that all other moneys are paid.

"SEC. 4. The Circuit Courts and all other courts of the county of Hendricks, shall meet and be holden at the house of the late William Ballard in said county of Hendricks, until suitable accommodations can be had at the seat of justice in said county, when they shall adjourn the Circuit Courts thereto; after which time, all the courts of the county of Hendricks shall be holden at the county seat of Hendricks County, established by law. Provided, however, that the circuit court shall have authority to remove the court from the said house of the late William Ballard, to any other place in said county of Hendricks previous to the completion of the public buildings, should the said court deem it expedient.

"SEC. 5. The Board of Commissioners for the said county of Hendricks shall within twelve months after the seat of justice shall have been selected, proceed to erect the necessary public buildings thereon. They shall also hold a special session on the first Monday in May next, for the purpose of appointing an assessor and transacting such other business as may be necessary.

"SEC. 6. The said new county of Hendricks shall form a part of the counties of Montgomery and Putnam, for the purpose of electing senators and representatives to the General Assembly, until otherwise directed by law.

"SEC. 7. The same powers, privileges and authorities that are granted to the qualified voters of the county of Dubois and other counties named in the act entitled 'An act incorporating a county library in the counties therein named,' approved Jan. 28, 1818, to organize, conduct and support a county library, are hereby granted to the qualified voters of the county of Hendricks, and the same power and authority therein granted to, and the same duties therein required of the several officers, and the person or persons elected by the qualified voters of Dubois County, and other counties named in the said act, for carrying into effect the provisions of the act entitled 'An act incorporating a county library in the county of Dubois, and other counties therein named' according to the true intent and meaning thereof, are hereby extended to, and required of the officers and other persons elected by the qualified voters of the county of Hendricks.

"This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

The gentlemen named in this act of the Legislature investigated the claims for the honor of the county seat made by several localities, one of which was at George Mattock's tavern, two miles east of Belleville, where a town had been laid out, named Hillsboro, but the commission very properly sought an eligible location as near as possible to the geographical center of the county, and on the second Monday in July, 1824, located the capital of the new county on what is, perhaps, the most picturesque, beautiful and eligible situation for a town in the whole county.

The court-house was finished, and the first court held in Danville, in April, 1826. The building was constructed of peeled hickory logs, and cost \$147. The jail was of the same material, and was considered impregnable from without and within.

The first County Commissioners were Thomas Lockhart, Gideon Wilson and Littlebury Blakely. They divided the county into nine townships of very equal area, an arrangement many say would have been better to leave intact. There was sufficient population in but four of the townships at that time to give them a civil organization.

The first representative of the county in the General Assembly was Lewis Mastin.

After the location of the county seat, the commissioners proceeded to make a selection for the site of a court-house and public square for the new town, and a stake was driven by Mr. Lockhart in the center of the beautiful mound upon which the court-house now stands. The stake was driven very near the corner of a section, and but one of the lots of land which cornered there had been entered. It belonged to Daniel Beals. George Mattock, Robert Wilson and James Downard agreed to immediately enter the other three corners, which they did, and each of these four men donated to Hendricks County twenty acres upon which the town was laid out. Thomas Hinton was appointed Agent of the county, and on the 20th of October, 1824, he placed on file a plat of the town of Danville. The lots were immediately offered at public sale, which continued three days. An order was made by the commissioners for fifteen gallons of whisky to assist purchasers in making their selections and estimating their value. Samuel Herriman, the Coroner, was made cup-bearer on the occasion, and attended to the proper distribution of the refreshments. Lots sold as low as

\$3 and as high as \$115. This latter price was paid by Mr. Hulse for the lot on the northeast corner of Main and Washington streets, where Crabb & Parker's store now stands. The lot on the southwest corner brought the next highest price.

FIRST CIRCUIT COURT.

The first term of Circuit Court held in this county commenced Oct. 25, 1824, and was held "at the house of the late William Ballard." The county was then in the Fifth Judicial Circuit, where it remained for a long term of years. It is now in the Nineteenth. The Presiding Judge was William W. Wick, whose commission was dated Jan. 2, 1822, and signed by Jonathan Jennings, Governor of Indiana. The Associate Judges were Nathan Kirk and James Downard, whose commissions were issued July 26, 1824, by Governor William Hendricks. These officials took "an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the State of Indiana, an oath against dueling, and an oath of office."

Levi Jessup produced his commission as Clerk, and entered into a bond for \$2,500, which was signed by himself as principal, and Harmon Hiatt, John Jessup and Samuel Jessup as sureties. Thomas J. Matlock also presented his commission as Sheriff.

Court being organized, Sheriff Matlock "returned into court the following panel of grand jurors: Thomas R. Ballard (who was by the court appointed foreman), Daniel B. Tryer, Jesse Kellum, Pollard Baldwin, John Hawkins, David Demoss, Noah Bateman, John Fowler, John Ballard, James Thompson, Abijah Bray, Adin Ballard, Moses Alderson, Thomas Gilbert, David Ross and Samuel Jones."

Jonathan Jessup was appointed to attend the grand jury. Hervey Gregg presented his commission as Prosecuting Attorney. Calvin Fletcher, Gabriel Jones, — Johnson and Daniel B. Wick were appointed to practice as attorneys and counselors at law. These were all the proceedings of the first day.

On the following day Craven P. Heister was admitted to practice as an attorney. Then came before the court the first case, that of Joshua W. Redman *vs.* Benjamin Benson, for debt. A plea of *non est factum* was entered, and the case was continued. The other cases brought up were James Brown *vs.* William H. Henton, Joshua Redman *vs.* Benjamin Benson, James Brown *vs.* William H. Henton. This closed the October term, the next being in April following.

On the 25th of that month the first case was tried by a jury consisting of James McClure, Abijah Pinson, Ezekiel Hornaday, John Leaman, John W. Bryant, James Dunn, Samuel Woodward, Stephen Cook, Thomas Lockhart, David Demoss, David Ballard and Robert Cooper. The title of the case was James Brown *vs.* W. H. Hinton, and it was an action for debt. The records show that nineteen witnesses claimed attendance for one day each. The result was a judgment for plaintiff of \$30.

A large proportion of the cases before the court for several years were petit criminal ones. The first important criminal case in the county was the trial of Samuel K. Barlow for the murder of George Matlock. Barlow was indicted for manslaughter in February, 1827, tried in August of the same year, found guilty, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. He was respited from sentence until the first day of the next term, and Thomas Lockhart, Samuel Jessup, John Ballard and Abel Stanley were bondsmen for his appearance, in the sum of \$300.

Nathan Kirk and James Downard, Associate Judges, held the first Probate Court in April, 1825, at which time the wills of Uriah Hults and William Ballard were admitted to probate.

ACTS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

It is a matter of permanent regret that Book No. 1 of the commissioners' record, comprising the proceedings from 1824 to the summer of 1831, has been lost beyond hope of recovery, as it contained much that was valuable and interesting, and its historical value will grow as the years roll on. Book No. 2 records the proceedings of the board from September, 1831, and we give below the record of the first meeting, containing as it does many quaint expressions and interesting allusions:

"At this first term held under the revised laws of the State of Indiana of 1831 of the Board of County Commissioners for the County of Hendricks, Alexander McCalmant appeared and produced a certificate of his election to the office of County Commissioner from the First Commissioner's District for the term of three years; Reuben Claypool also appeared and produced a certificate of election to the same office from the Third Commissioner's District for the term of one year. Thereupon a board was holden at the court-house in Danville, on Monday, the 5th of September, 1831, by Alexander McCalmant and Reuben Claypool. Unani-

monly agreed and ordered that Alexander McCalmant be appointed President of this board.

"James Green, Esq., now produced the following list of fines, to-wit:

State of Indiana	} For an assault and battery.	
<i>vs.</i>		
John Downs.	} Fine.....	\$1.00
State of Indiana	} For an assault and battery.	
<i>vs.</i>		
John Percy.	} Fine.....	1.00
State of Indiana	} For an assault and battery.	
<i>vs.</i>		
Silas Rushton.	} Fine.....	1.00
State of Indiana	} For an assault and battery.	
<i>vs.</i>		
Jesse Rushton.	} Fine.....	1.00
		<hr/>
		\$4.00

"I do hereby certify the above to be a true return from my docket, this 8th day of August, 1831. Given under my hand and seal.

JAMES GREEN, J. P. [SEAL.]

"August the 8th, 1831. Received of James Green, Esq., four dollars of fines by him assessed on sundry persons.

"GEORGE FAUGHT, *Treasurer of County Seminary.*

"John C. Julien now presents to the board the following list of fines, to-wit:

State of Indiana	} The defendant fined \$1.00 the 7th day of May, 1831; set-	
<i>vs.</i>	ttled.	
Floyd Todd.		J. C. JULIEN.
State of Indiana	} The defendant fined \$1.00 the 7th day of May, 1831, and	
<i>vs.</i>	settled.	
Thomas Chadd.		J. C. JULIEN.
State of Indiana	} Defendant fined \$5.00 on the 10th of May, 1831, and paid.	
<i>vs.</i>		
John Caylor		J. C. JULIEN, J. P.

"A petition is now presented by John W. Briant and others for a county road to commence at Stilesville, thence in a northerly direction by way of John M. Smith's horse-mill, on the nearest and best ground to intersect the road leading from Danville to Crawfordsville, which is received, and James T. Hadley, Erasmus Nichols and Dickerson Thompson are appointed to view a route for said road and report to the next board according to law.

"A petition is now presented by Robert Tomlinson for leave to turn so much of the county road as angles his land, which is received, and Levi Cook, Charles Reynolds and James Ritter are appointed to view said road and proposed route, and report to the session of County Commissioners as the law directs.

"Whereas at the last session of the General Assembly of the

State of Indiana George Miller was appointed Road Commissioner on two several State roads in this county, and he, the said Miller, has wholly neglected and refused to qualify and act as such Commissioner,

"It is therefore hereby ordered by this board that James T. Hadley be appointed to fill the vacancy of said Miller, and that he be clothed with all the powers as fully and clearly relative to said appointment as the said Miller was in his appointment of said Road Commissioner above referred to.

"Job Osborn, Esq., now presents to the board the following list of fines, to-wit:

State of Indiana	} Profane swearing, one oath, complaint by William Faight, fined \$1.00, May 3, 1831, collected.
vs. Curtis King.	

"I do hereby certify this to be a true list of fines assessed by me since the last term. Given under my hand and seal, this the 5th day of September, 1831.

JOB OSBORN, [SEAL.]

"Justice of the Peace.

"A petition is now presented by William Mitchell and others for disannulling the county road that lies north of the State road leading from Danville to Indianapolis, or so much thereof as lies within Hendricks County; was read and referred until to-morrow.

"Edward Strange, School Commissioner, produced to this board a report which is ordered by said board to be filed.

"Ordered, that James Green be allowed 50 cents for making the returns of election from Liberty Township at the last annual election

"Ordered, that William^r McCalmant be appointed Constable in Washington Township, and that he file his bond in the clerk's office, in the sum of \$500, with sufficient security, before entering on the duties of his office.

"Ordered, that David Stutesman be appointed Supervisor in place of Jasper Vidito, who requested to be released, and that Stutesman work the same district of road and the same hands that the said Vidito was to have done.

"Ordered, that an election be held in Franklin Township for the purpose of electing a justice of the peace for said township, on the second Monday in October next.

"Ordered, that court adjourn until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

Signed, Sept. 6, 1831.

"ALEXANDER McCALMANT, President.

"Tuesday morning, September the 6th, the board met pursuant to adjournment.

"Ordered, that lot No. 1, in block No. 23, be donated to the Danville School Company for the purpose of erecting a school-house thereon.

"The petition presented yesterday by William Mitchell and others was publicly read again and referred to the next meeting of the Board of Commissioners.

"Charles Vertrees now made application for leave to turn so much of the county road leading from Danville to Moorsville as angles his land, and thereupon Samuel Gwin, Jacob Waggoner and Philip Koom were appointed to examine into the expediency thereof and report to the next board.

"A petition presented by J. C. Julien and others at the last Board of County Commissioners for disannulling so much of the county road leading from Danville to Indianapolis as lies within this county and south of the State road was again read, and no objection thereto being made, it is therefore ordered by this board that said road be disannulled.

"John C. Julien and Thomas Nichols having each this day produced to the board a certificate of good moral character, ordered, therefore, that the said Julien and Nichols be authorized and licensed to open houses of entertainment and retail spirituous liquors at their establishments in Danville, on their further and full compliance with the statute [statute] of Indiana in such cases made and provided.

"Ordered, that Isaac Williams be appointed Constable in Center Township, and that before entering on the duties thereof he file his bond in the clerk's office in the sum of \$500.

"Ordered, that J. C. Julien be allowed \$10.87½ for holding an inquest over the dead body of an infant found in the town of Danville, and for furnishing burial, etc., for said infant, and also for paying off all costs that accrued about said inquest.

"Ordered, that Samuel McPheeters rebuild the estray pen in Danville so as to be sufficient to hold estrays, also to supply the gate of said pen with a good lock and attend to said pen or pound, as the law requires a pound-keeper to do, the said repairs to be done by the first Monday in October next.

"Ordered, that Duncan Mauzey furnish the court-house in Danville with good, sufficient and neat conductors and figureheads, and

that he be allowed the sum of \$59 for the same, due and payable on the first of January, 1832.

"Ordered, that the sheriff of Hendricks County notify James L. Givan and Thomas Hinton, former agents of said county, to attend at the next Board of County Commissioners for the purpose of making settlement with the county, as there appears to us of record to be a balance in their hands.

"Ordered, that Thomas Nichols be allowed \$9 for house rent, making election returns to Martinsville, repairing the jail-house steps, and 50 cents he paid out in sending for an associate judge at the April term of the Circuit Court.

Ordered, that the sheriff forthwith sell the property left in his hands by Tyrol Winters, who was confined in the county jail and who has made his escape therefrom, and that the proceeds arising from the sale thereof be made use of to defray the expense of said Winters whilst in jail.

"Ordered, that the board adjourn until court in course.

"Signed, Sept. 6, 1831.

"ALEXANDER MCCALMANT, *President.*"

The next session of the board was held Nov. 7, following when there was present Reuben Claypool and Jacob Keneday, the latter having been elected from the Second District for a term of two years. Reuben Claypool was appointed President *pro tem*. John S. Hardesty and Isaac Ash were licensed for one year to sell "spirituous liquors and foreign and domestic groceries." Charles Vertrees and Robert Tomlinson were granted permission to turn the county road opposite their farms. Absalom Snoddy, Jeremiah Stiles and James Walls were appointed Trustees of the school section in township 14 north, range 2 west. James Anderson was allowed \$2.62 on account of illegal assessments filed by him for 1830. Christian Hartman reported fines collected as follows: From Hiram Stewart, "committing an affray," \$2; Felix Decern, "swearing profane oath," \$1; Francis Decern, same offense, \$1.

N. G. Conduitt and S. T. Hadley were appointed "to relook the agent papers and resettle with Thomas Hinton and J. L. Givan, said settlement to be attended to on the first day of December next, and report to next Board of County Commissioners the result of their settlement." Duncan Mauzy was allowed \$6 for house rent. Edward Railsback, Justice of the Peace, presented a certificate reading as follows: "This is to certify that I fined Aaron Gamble

\$1, for an affray with Bartis Boots, of Marion County, Ind., which affray took place on the 21st of May, 1831."

On the second day of the session there was present a full board: Alexander McCalmant, Reuben Claypool and Jacob Keneday. Polly Faught was allowed \$5.51 for keeping B. F. Stewart (a pauper) two months. This was cheap boarding, amounting to but 65 cents per week. William S. Crawford, County Treasurer, made a report to the board, which, being the oldest treasurer's report on file, is here given, briefly:

Receipts and expenditures since the 1st of May, 1831, to Nov. 7, 1831:

RECEIPTS.

May 14.	Keller & Vandike, for license.....	\$5.00
June 4.	Alexander Little, ".....	10.00
July 4.	T. M. B. & Co.....	2.00
Aug. 8.	Spencer, Gregory & Co.....	5.00
" 23.	Isaac, for a permit.....	.25
Sept. 8.	John Hardesty, for a permit.....	.81½
" 8.	Isaac Ash, for a permit.....	1.62½
Oct. 8.	P. S. Dicken, for license.....	5.00
" 8.	James L. Givan & Co.....	10.00
" 15.	Charles Smith, for license.....	2.50
" 21.	James Anderson, collector.....	50.00
Nov. 3.	T. & S. Wood, for license.....	5.00
" 7.	Isaac Ash, for license.....	10.00
" 7.	John S. Hardesty, for license.....	5.00

\$112.18½

CREDITS.

Paid out for various county orders which are herewith presented.....	\$96.44½
Cash on hand.....	15.00

\$111.44½

These accounts do not exactly balance, but the difference is not large enough to suggest a defalcation. Following are the orders referred to in the credit statement:

Thomas Nichols.....	\$7.06½	William Thomas.....	\$3.50
James Matlock.....	27.77	T. & S. Wood.....	.50
George Rushion.....	1.00	James Trotter.....	2.50
John Spicklemire.....	2.50	James Trotter.....	2.50
James Gibson.....	.50	John Matlock.....	2.50
James Green.....	.50	John Matlock.....	2.50
John Fowler.....	1.00	Charles Johnson.....	1.00
Preston Pennington.....	4.50	Jesse Davis.....	.50
James Wood.....	.50	Jesse Davis.....	.50
Daniel Austin.....	.50	Naylor & Mauzey.....	9.86½
John Fowler.....	4.50	John Spicklemire.....	3.00
Thomas Lockhart.....	1.00	Jesse Davis.....	2.00
Erasmus Nichols.....	1.00		
John C. Jullen.....	10.87½		
James Trotter.....	\$2.50		

\$96.57½

Henry Ramel was appointed Constable in Center Township.

Henry G. Todd was allowed \$2 for attendance upon Judith Stewart while confined in the county prison. Charles C. Bell, James Logan and James Hayden were appointed viewers to report upon the advantages of continuing or "disannulling" the part of the county road from Danville to Indianapolis above referred to. William Hooser was appointed Supervisor in place of Wakefield Trotter, removed. The "talismen" on the trial of Judith Stewart were allowed \$1. Richard Cruse was allowed 50 cents for house rent. The clerk was allowed \$35 for extra services during the year previous, and the sheriff was allowed \$40 on the same account. Thomas Nichols was allowed \$40 for "dieting and attending to" Judith Stewart and George Henry, while confined in jail, and for house rent. S. T. Hadley was allowed \$1 for paper furnished during the sittings of the Circuit Court. Thomas Nichols was directed to "have the jail repaired so as to confine the prisoners when arrested." "Ordered, that P. S. Dicken pay over to the County Treasurer \$1.60 for plank made use of by said Dicken which belonged to the county. Ordered, that the contractors of the court-house be allowed the privilege of putting a wooden floor in the clerk's office room, in lieu of a brick one, by making a large brick hearth." Thomas Nichols was appointed Supervisor in place of George Miller, removed.

At the ensuing term, beginning Jan. 2, 1832, George Faught reported that the seminary fund amounted to \$221.69½, at six per cent. interest. He was reappointed Treasurer of the fund. From the report of John C. Julien, Justice of the Peace, we see that Andrew Marshall was fined \$1 for assault and battery, and \$2 for "swearing two unlawful oaths;" William H. Lyon, 50 cents for "an unlawful assemblage;" William Britain, 50 cents for the same offense; and Nathaniel Britain \$2 for assault and battery, and \$3 for "swearing two unlawful oaths." Robert Ragan was appointed County Surveyor. Thomas Samuel made a proposition to assess the county for a compensation of \$30, and his offer was accepted. Naylor & Mauzey were allowed \$1,000 for a payment on the court-house, and \$8.82 for interest.

"Ordered, that the sheriff of Hendricks County procure the following weights and measures for the standard of the county as soon as funds can be obtained from the treasury, to-wit: One measure of one foot or twelve inches, English measure, so called; one measure of three feet, or thirty-six inches; one-half bushel, for dry measure, which shall contain 1,075 1-5 solid inches; one gallon

measure, which shall contain 231 solid inches (the above measures shall be of wood, except the gallon, which shall be of tin); also one set of weights, commonly called avoirdupois weight, and sealed with the initial letters of the county inscribed thereon.

"Ordered, that the rate of tax for the present year be as follows: On each poll, 50 cents; horse, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; yoke of oxen, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; silver or pinch-back watch, 25 cents; gold watch, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; pleasure carriage, 25 cents; brass clock, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 100 acres of first-rate land, 40 cents; 100 acres second-rate land, 30 cents; 100 acres third-rate land, 20 cents.

"Ordered, that every vendor of wooden clocks in the county shall procure a license at \$5."

James T. Hadley, County Agent, reported money collected and paid to the county treasurer amounting to \$505.16 $\frac{1}{2}$; and paid to the treasurer of Hendricks County Library, \$23. Mr. Hadley was allowed a commission of ten per cent. on all collections, and was ordered to "give indulgence on all moneys due the county until the first day of February next." Edward Cooper was appointed Overseer of the Poor in Liberty Township, in place of Simon Moon. William S. Crawford, Treasurer, reported the receipts for the preceding three months to be \$545.56 $\frac{1}{2}$; expenditures, \$378.26 $\frac{1}{2}$.

At the March term, the most interesting business transacted is condensed in the following:

David Demoss, Braselton Brown and Jonathan Moffitt were appointed Trustees of the school section in congressional township 14 north, range 1 east. Christian Hartman, Justice, made a report of fines which is worth copying, punctuation and orthography intact:

"State *vs.* John Fowler, Jr. Fine one dollar on the 6th day of November last past salt an batery \$1.00.

"State *vs.* Thomas Fowler. Salt & battery on the 6th day of November 1831 fine \$1.00.

"State *vs.* George Hase, Isaac & William Hase at a Ront on the 11th day of December fine the sum of one Dollar each \$3 00.

"State *vs.* James Slavens Salt and batery comt. on the 28th of January 1832 fine replevied \$1.00.

"State *vs.* Thomas Heather Jun. committing a rout on the 25th of February 1832 fine \$1.00.

"State *vs.* Thomas Heather Sen. Commit salt an batry on the 25th Feb. 1832 fine \$1."

An additional justice was ordered elected in Franklin Township

the first Monday in April following. James T. Hadley, County Agent, reported collected and paid to the county treasurer the additional sum of \$262.41 $\frac{1}{2}$, and to the treasurer of the County Library fund (David Matlock), \$28. "Christian C. Nave presented to this court a license licensing him to practice in the Circuit Court and all inferior courts in this State as a counsellor and attorney-at-law, and was sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Indiana, and faithfully discharge his duty and honestly demean himself as a counsellor and attorney-at-law to the best of his knowledge."

At the May session, 1832, supervisors, fence-viewers and inspectors of elections were appointed for each township in the county, the last-named officers to serve at the general election in the following August. From the record of the September session we find that the judges of that election received as compensation 50 cents each. Thomas Samuel was allowed \$30 for assessing the county.

At the November session the School Commissioner, Edward Strange, reported that he had sold all but eighty acres of section 16, in township 14 north, 2 west, for \$1,133—\$334.23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash, and the balance to be paid in ten years. Loans had been made as follows: James Walls, \$250; Absalom Snoddy, \$86.81; David Curtis, \$55; Thomas J. Walker, \$22.45. January following he reported the sale of school section in township 14 north, 1 east, for \$1,403.50, of which \$489.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ was paid down, with ten years' credit on the remainder. Loans were made: To John Stewart, \$16.09; John Wilson, \$87.50; Isaac Trotter, \$300; William Townsend, \$204.25; Ira Scott, \$76.75.

The rate of taxation for county purposes for 1833 was fixed as follows: Poll tax, 50 cents; each horse, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; yoke of oxen, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; "pinch back" or silver watch, 25 cents; gold watch, \$1; metal clock, \$1; each hundred acres first-rate land, 40 cents; second-rate land, 30 cents; third-rate land, 20 cents; pleasure carriage, 25 cents; vender of wooden clocks, \$10. The county treasurer reported receipts of \$960.84 $\frac{1}{2}$, and disbursements of \$1,382.07 $\frac{1}{2}$.

At the March term, 1833, the road districts throughout the county were defined, giving thirteen to Center, five to Eel River, three to Middle, four to Brown, five to Washington, five to Guilford, seven to Liberty, four to Franklin and six to Marion.

The above include all the important and interesting proceedings of the first few sessions recorded.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Following is a list of the first marriage licenses issued in Hendricks County, all previous to Jan. 1, 1828:

James Reynolds and Rachel Demoss, Nov. 17, 1824; Charles Merritt and Jemima Leamon, Dec. 7, 1824; David Stutsman and Jane Nichols, Feb. 16, 1825; Charles Wilcox and Alice Harrold, May 5, 1825; James Fowler and Margaret Walker, June 9, 1825; David Jones and Elizabeth Ramsey, July 6, 1825; John R. Hinton and Mary McCurry, Aug. 11, 1825; Amos Emery and Nancy Bray, Aug. 17, 1825; John Fowler and Elizabeth Benson, Aug. 17, 1825; Erasmus Nichols and Elizabeth Stanley, Sept. 7, 1825; William T. Matlock and Betsey Ballard, Sept. 8, 1825; Thomas L. Walker and Eppy Guynn, Nov. 9, 1825; Jonathan Jessup and Sarah Leamon, Oct. 17, 1825; George W. Nees and Cynthia Thompson, Dec. 25, 1825; William Jarrel and Peggy Horn, March 7, 1826; William Crum and Polly Horn, March 7, 1826; James Pope and Betsey Osborn, March 7, 1826; Mincher L. Cox and Sarah Nichols, March 10, 1826; Alvin Dunn and Sarah Dunn, May 10, 1826; John Hiatt and Jane Griffith, Sept. 20, 1826; Samuel M. Dunn and Mary Walker, Oct. 17, 1826; Reuben Pearson and Elizabeth Wood, Nov. 3, 1826; William Moore and Betsey Moore, Nov. 12, 1826; William Harron and Catharine Cooper, Nov. 23, 1826; William Jones and Nelly Claypool, Feb. 12, 1827; Reuben Claypool and Isabel Adair; Abraham Cook and Mary Carson, March 22, 1827; Daniel Troxwell and Elizabeth Dicken, March 31, 1827; David Evans and Sarah Walter, April 7, 1827; Henry Young and Betsey Neas, Dec. 19, 1829; George Peck and Lucinda Samuel, June 16, 1827; George Hartman and Polly Shrowder, June 16, 1827; Charles Williams and Elizabeth Staley, June 30, 1827; George Walker and Sarah Lane, July 28, 1827; Joshua Allen and Jane Turner, Aug. 9, 1827; Hiram Harrison and Jane Dunn, Aug. 15, 1827; James Demoss and Hannah Fox, Aug. 23, 1827; William Rushton and Polly Newman, Sept. 5, 1827; George W. Pope and Jane Cooper, Sept. 12, 1827; Joshua Marshall and Mary Cook, Sept. 24, 1827; Buriiah Dunn and Hannah Dunn, Nov. 2, 1827; Isaac Taylor and Mary McCracken, Dec. 20, 1827.

FIRST LAND DEED.

This indenture, made on the third day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred twenty-five, between Sam-

uel Woodward and wife Abigail, of the county of Hendricks and State of Indiana, of the first part, and Abraham Woodward, of the same county and State aforesaid, witnesseth, that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred dollars to them in hand paid by the party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby fully acknowledged, have bargained, granted and sold, and by these presents do bargain, grant and sell, alien and enfeoff unto the party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever, all that certain tract of land situate, lying and being in the township of Green, and in the county and State aforesaid, containing eighty acres, being the west half of the southeast quarter of section 21, township 14 north, range 1 east, together with all and singular the appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title and demand whatsoever of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity of and in the above bargained premises, to have and to hold the above described lands and premises to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever, and the said Samuel Woodward doth for himself, his heirs, executors and assigns that they, the said party of the first part, are lawfully seized of the aforesaid granted premises, and that they have good right to sell and convey the same to the said party of the second part, as aforesaid, and that he will, and that his heirs, executors and administrators shall defend the same to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever against the lawful demands of all persons. In witness whereof the said Samuel Woodward and Abigail his wife have hereunto set their hands and seals this day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us.

JOHN H. BRAY,
CHARITY HOCKETT,

SAMUEL WOODWARD,
ABIGAIL WOODWARD.

FIRST WILL.

One of the oldest writings in the county offices is the copy of the first will recorded in the county, the maker being Uriah Hults:

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Uriah Hults, near the county of Marion and State of Indiana, yeoman, do make and publish this, my last will and testament, in the form and manner following:

"Item first. I do give to my son Daniel C. one hundred acres of land, on the west part of section 29, and to run so far east, on

the section line, as to contain one hundred acres, without interfering with the land that might be drowned or flooded by water with running a dam twelve feet high at the place called the millseat.

"Item second. I do give to my two daughters, Charity and Abigail, one hundred acres on the east part section 28, adjoining the lands of James L. Givans, to them, their heirs and assigns forever. And if either of them should die before they should come of age, the surviving one shall have the other's half.

"Item third. I do give to my son Nathaniel W. one hundred acres of land adjoining the lands of Charity and Abigail, and the lands to run parallel with the north and south lines of the sections, to him, his heirs and assigns forever.

"Item fourth. I do give to my two daughters, Anna and Jerusha, one dollar each, to be paid to them when called for.

"Item fifth. I give to my son Uriah S. the moneys left in the hands of Nathan Hults to collect for me, and he to be at the trouble of going after it, also the surveying instruments and the book that belongs to the same, and a book for the learning of book-keeping, and a rifle gun that is called his; the money before mentioned is about two hundred dollars, be the same more or less.

"Item sixth. I do give to Sally Mariah fifty acres of land adjoining the lands of Nathaniel W., on the west side, to her and her heirs and assigns forever after her mother's decease.

"Item seventh. I do give to my kind and loving wife Abigail the use of all the remainder of my land whereon I now live, and Sally Mariah's land, to enable her to bring up the infant children and my grandson Silas, the son of Nathaniel W., which is to live with her in a praiseworthy manner, and to give him a decent education fit for doing business, as far as her situation will admit, also my personal property of every description, for the above use and her support, excepting what is given to my son Uriah S., and at her decease my grandson Silas, Nathaniel W.'s son, shall have the remainder of my land which I do give to him and his heirs and assigns forever, reserving a home and support for Sally Mariah, so long as she shall live unmarried, and in case my wife should die before the above infant children should come of age or marry, they shall be brought up as above directed, and the personal property shall be at her disposal at her decease, what shall remain over and above bringing up the said children, and if Charity or Abigail or Sally Mariah should die before they should come of age or have a lawful heir, their land shall be divided between the surviving two,

and if my grandson Silas should die without a lawful heir, his land shall beequally divided between his father, Nathaniel W., Charity, Sally Mariah and Abigail, or the surviving ones of them, and in case one of the girls should marry, my executors or their mother may give them \$25 in furniture if she thinks best so to do.

"Item eighth. I do ordain and appoint and constitute my wife Abigail, my son Nathaniel W., and Jeremiah Corbally, executors to this my last will and testament, and I do hereby revoke all other wills, and do acknowledge this only to stand in force and virtue. Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of this 28th day of August, in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand eight hundred twenty-two. URIAH HULTS."

NEGROES' REGISTRY.

Some thirty years ago there was required to be kept at the county seat in each county a register of free negroes and mulattoes, with personal description of each, the registry to be witnessed by one or more responsible citizens. The object of this seems to have been as much for the negroes' protection as anything else; as the means was thus afforded for them to prove their antecedents, when the same were questioned. At the same time it enabled slave owners to trace such of their property as had sought a refuge in the free States. As but a few were registered in Hendricks County, the record is here given, in a condensed form:

Allen Spinks, about fifty-five, three-fourths black, five feet eleven inches high, and weighing about 156 pounds, born in Randolph County, N. C., and residing in Guilford Township; witnessed by Abner Blair and Joel Newlin, July 30, 1853.

Isham Smith, forty, black, five feet eight inches high, weighing 176 pounds, born in Randolph County, N. C., residing in Guilford Township; witnessed by Abner Blair and Joel Newlin, July 30, 1853.

Lydia Free, or Moss, forty, black, common size, born in Orange County, N. C., residing in Guilford Township; and her family of six children—John Watson, seventeen, full black, full size for his age, five feet seven or eight inches high and tolerably fleshy; Nathan, fifteen, full black, large of his age, five feet five inches high and tolerably fleshy; Elizabeth Jane, thirteen, full black, large of her age, five feet two or three inches high and somewhat fleshy; Thurzey C., ten, full black and large of her age; Willam Henry, seven, full black and moderate size for a boy of his age; Lydia Ellen Lavina, eight months old, a mulatto, and half white. All these

children were born in Randolph County, N. C., except the last, which first greeted the light in Hendricks County. The family were registered Aug. 17, 1853, with William E. Carter as witness.

Daniel Pierson, fifty, a dark mulatto, five feet nine inches high, spare in his make, and quick of speech and movement, born in Shelby County, Ky., residing in Danville; witnessed by James Christie, Nov. 30, 1854.

Ann Pierson (wife of Daniel), fifty, a negress, very spare made, and tall for a woman, born in Lincoln County, Ky., registered with her husband, and also with her three children—Charles, twenty-eight, a very dark mulatto, five feet nine inches high, heavy set, with a heavy, husky voice; Lewis, twenty-one, a dark mulatto, five feet eight inches high, very stout and fat, with a round face; Jane, a very dark mulatto, crippled in her right leg and walks on the toe of that foot. All of this family are yet living but the mother. The father's home is in Canada, and he occasionally visits Danville. The two sons run a barber shop in Indianapolis.



CHAPTER IV.

POLITICAL.

ONCE A DEMOCRATIC COUNTY.—THE DAYS OF JACKSON.—WHIG TENDENCIES OF THE EARLY VOTERS OF THE COUNTY.—LOCAL POLITICS.—CURSORY VIEW OF THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTES CAST IN THE COUNTY, 1828-'84.—ABSTRACT OF GENERAL ELECTION RETURNS.

Few people are now living to tell of the days when Hendricks was a Democratic county. It is, in fact, generally supposed that the party now in power has always been in a minority here. The county was organized in 1824, the year that saw John Quincy Adams, the "last of the Federalists," elected President, but it cannot be learned now whether this county participated in that election. The founder of the Democratic party, at least under its present name, was Andrew Jackson, who was first elected President in 1828, and was re-elected in 1832. In the former year he was elected as an anti-administration candidate, and the vote in this county was 204 for Jackson and 164 for Adams. Four years later he was elected as a Democrat, the opposition presenting as their candidate Henry Clay, the first nominee of the Whig party. The name Whig was chosen in imitation of the English political party which had strongly opposed the arbitrary authority of the throne, the followers of Clay in this country fancying that they were placed in a similar position by opposing the celebrated vetoes of President Jackson. In 1832 the vote was 483 for Jackson and 274 for Clay, a plurality of 209, as against forty the previous campaign.

It is likely that these votes in 1828 and 1832 indicated more the personal popularity which General Jackson enjoyed here, as throughout the West, than they did the adoption of any particular political faith. The reader's attention is called to the great increase in the total vote (368 in 1828 and 757 in 1832), as indicating the rapid growth in population in those years of Hendricks County.

The first general election in the county, of which any record is preserved, was that of 1826. From the returns of that and succeeding years, however, no idea can be gathered of the state of

politics here. The majorities in the first election were all the way from two to 134. At that time we had no rigid party affiliations, no machine conventions under the iron rule of "bosses," and no disciplinary caucuses, whose decrees must be followed, under penalty of political death. Candidates were run almost entirely on personal popularity, for local and county offices, and so free was the expression of opinion that a man who received the almost unanimous vote of one township would not have a single follower in any other township. It was sometimes the case that no candidate for a given office carried more than one township, each of the different townships giving its vote to a different favorite. This independence continued until about 1850, since when it has not been so general, although it prevails to a certain extent even now.

Election returns are on file from but three townships (although four voted) for the 1828 election. From these it appears that the vote was in Center Township, for Jackson 166 and for Adams eighty-eight; in Eel River, for Jackson thirty-five and for Adams seven; and in Guilford, for Jackson three and for Adams sixty-nine. Thus early in their history did Eel River and Guilford townships indicate the political faith to which they have been attached for sixty years past, with increasing steadfastness. For 1832 we have returns from five townships, of which Jackson carried four, with the following majorities: Center, 186; Eel River, sixty-five; Liberty, twenty-three; and Washington, fifteen; Guilford gave a majority of eighty for Clay.

In the campaign of 1836, the rival candidates for the presidency were Martin Van Buren, Democrat, and William Henry Harrison, Whig, the former being successful. The vote in this county was quite a full one, the total being 1,120. Of this number the Whigs polled 731 and the Democrats 389, a majority of 342. Ever after that, the county has given substantial majorities for the Whig and its legitimate successor, the Republican party. The Whig majorities were usually from 300 to 500. Center and Liberty townships, which had been strongly for Jackson, now became as pronounced for the Whig party, to which they remained true as long as the party lasted; while Franklin and Marion, new townships, also reported very strong Whig majorities, Brown and Eel River became known as the Democratic townships. Their majorities were this year forty-four and fifteen, respectively. The Whig majorities were: Center, sixty-one; Franklin, sixty-three; Guilford, 113; Liberty, 130; Marion, thirty-four.

The returns for 1840 are not on file. In that year, however, the county gave a substantial majority for Harrison, over Van Buren, who failed of a re-election. This was one of the most exciting political years the nation has ever seen, and is still spoken of as the "log cabin and hard cider" campaign.

In the next presidential year, 1844, the already twice-defeated Whig, Henry Clay, was a third time put forward as a candidate, against James K. Polk, nominated by the Democrats. For the first time there was a third political element, in the shape of the Free-Soil party, which nominated James G. Birney. The slavery question was now rapidly overshadowing all others. There were few Abolitionists as yet, the most advanced Free-Soil politicians only asking that slavery be excluded from the Territories. The admission of Texas as a State, involving war with Mexico, was championed by the followers of Polk, and entered largely into the campaign. The result showed that Clay would have been elected had it not been for a certain unfortunate expression let fall by him in a letter during the heat of the canvass, to the effect that he was not personally averse to the admission of Texas. This did not lose him any considerable number of votes, but enough were transferred to Birney, the Free-Soil candidate, to defeat the great Whig leader. Had he been able to retain one-third of the Birney votes in New York State alone, Clay would have been President instead of Polk, and the whole course of history changed. Out of 2,132 votes in Hendricks County, Clay received 1,262, Polk 844, and Birney twenty-six. The townships giving Polk pluralities were Brown, sixty-nine; Middle, twenty-five, and Eel River, forty-one. Those voting for Clay gave the following pluralities: Center, twenty-seven (in a total vote of 725); Franklin, eighty-five; Guilford, 208; Liberty, 169; Marion, fifty-eight; Washington, six.

In 1848 the veteran of the Mexican war, General Zachary Taylor, was nominated by the Whigs, and elected over General Lewis Cass, Democrat, and ex-President Martin Van Buren, now a Free-Soiler. In Hendricks County not much interest was displayed, and a light vote was polled, the result being: Taylor, 1,158; Cass, 775; and Van Buren, 173. Taylor's plurality, 383. The Whigs carried seven townships by the following figures: Center, twenty-four; Clay, twenty-one; Franklin, sixty; Guilford, ninety-three; Liberty, 106; Marion, thirty-nine; Washington, two. The Democrats carried Brown by nineteen, Eel River by thirty,

and Middle by thirty-five. In Clay and Guilford townships the Free-Soil vote exceeded the Democratic.

Southern and Democratic principles triumphed in 1852, by the election of General Franklin Pierce over General Winfield Scott. Never was a party which had hoped for success so overwhelmingly defeated as that of the Whigs this year, when Pierce received a large majority of both the electoral and popular votes. Not a very heavy vote was cast in Hendricks County, where the canvass showed the following: Total vote, 2,388; Scott, 1,252; Pierce, 980; John P. Hale (Free-Soil), 156. Scott's plurality, 270. The Whigs carried eight townships, by the following pluralities: Center, twenty-eight; Clay, forty-five; Franklin, seventy-seven; Guilford, forty; Liberty, 101; Marion, three; Middle, three; Washington, fifteen. The three Democratic townships and pluralities were as follows: Brown, fifty-three; Eel River, twenty-nine; Union, thirty-three. As in 1848, the Free-Soil vote was heaviest in Guilford and Clay townships, exceeding the Democratic vote.

The causes of the defeat of the Whigs in 1852 are well known. The anti-slavery people were suspicious of the party leaders, and finally were completely alienated; and the party of Clay and Webster, falling into weaker hands after the death of those statesmen, was not only defeated, but killed for all time. During its six campaigns it had carried Hendricks County uniformly, except in the first, 1832. In 1854 a new party arose on its ruins, and absorbed the strength of the Whigs, the Free-Soilers, and after a few years many Northern Democrats. Since the birth of the Republican party this county has given from 1,000 to 1,500 majority for that organization, except in the first campaign, 1856, when the plurality was only 302. In that year the Republican party put forward as its first standard bearer General John C. Fremont, the popular Western hero, who was, however, defeated by the veteran statesman and politician, James Buchanan, nominated by the Democratic convention. A very large vote was polled in this county, that of Fremont being 1,680, and Buchanan, 1,378. The American, or "Know-Nothing" party had placed before the people Millard Fillmore, for whom seventy-two votes were given in Hendricks. The five townships giving Fremont majorities were: Clay, 100; Franklin, sixty-eight; Guilford, 269; Liberty, 147; Washington, fifty-seven. The six townships on the Buchanan side of the election were: Brown, 103; Center, one; Eel River, seven; Marion, forty; Middle, fifty-one; Union, 127.

In the memorable campaign of 1860, just before our civil war, the voters of the United States were called upon to choose between Abraham Lincoln (Republican), Stephen A. Douglas (Northern Democrat), John C. Breckinridge (Southern Democrat) and John Bell (Union). Through the disagreement of the Northern and Southern wings of the Democracy, Lincoln was elected, though he received but two-fifths of the popular vote. The campaign in Hendricks County was unusually exciting, and a heavy vote was polled, with this result: Lincoln, 2,050; Douglas, 1,083; Breckinridge, 244; Bell, forty-one. Lincoln's plurality, 987. The townships voting for Lincoln were eight in number, as follows: Brown, twelve; Center, 178; Clay, 136; Franklin, seventy-seven; Guilford, 320; Liberty, 187; Marion, thirty-four; Washington, ninety-six. Three townships gave their pluralities to Douglas, as follows: Eel River, eight; Middle, ten; Union, eighty-six. The sentiment for Lincoln was very strong, and the enthusiasm of the people was at a high pitch.

The next presidential election was held in the last year of the war. The Democracy placed in the field George B. McClellan, in opposition to Lincoln, who was renominated. The sentiment of the North being emphatically with the administration, Lincoln was re-elected. In this county he received 2,622 votes, to 832 for McClellan; and the resulting majority, 1,790, is the largest ever given in Hendricks County. Excitement ran very high, and in many places the zeal of the Union people was such that they took extreme measures, and threats and force were employed to induce Democrats to vote the Republican ticket. This was notably true in Danville, where the polls were guarded by returned soldiers. Many Democrats were marched to the polling place between two files of patriotic soldiers and citizens, and made to deposit ballots that did not represent their honest convictions. Only the extreme peril in which our country was then placed, and the ardent patriotism of the Unionists and the general circumstances of the times can be brought up in defense of acts which would to-day be denounced as unlawful by all.

Center Township returned but three votes for McClellan, against 457 for Lincoln; and Guilford reported one for McClellan and 575 for Lincoln. The good people of Guilford boast that that one Democrat has been dead for a long time! Every township in the county but two helped to swell the Republican majority, with the following figures: Center, 454; Clay, 220; Eel River, 125; Frank-

lin, sixty-seven; Guilford, 574; Liberty, 270; Lincoln, fifty-four; Marion, thirty-nine; Middle, seventeen; Washington, ninety-nine. Brown gave a majority of eighty-four, and Union, forty-five, for McClellan.

The next campaign occurred during the reconstruction era. The Republicans nominated their war hero, General Ulysses S. Grant, while the Democrats selected as their standard bearer the eminent Governor of New York, Horatio Seymour. The result was a Republican victory. Hendricks County gave 2,973 votes for the winning man, and 1,462 for the opposition. Nine of the twelve townships gave the following Grant majorities: Center, 210; Clay, 266; Eel River, fifty-eight; Franklin, eighty-seven; Guilford, 670; Liberty, 269; Lincoln, twenty-four; Middle, thirty; Washington, ninety-eight. Seymour's majorities were, in Brown, ninety-six; Marion, thirty-nine; Union, sixty-six.

Dissatisfied with Grant's administration, a number of Republicans calling themselves Liberals met in convention in 1872, and nominated the distinguished editor and philanthropist, Horace Greeley, Grant having been renominated by the Republican convention. Disheartened, or rather hoping to achieve success by fostering a division in their rival party, the Democratic leaders, in convention assembled, endorsed Greeley. This was very unsatisfactory to a large percentage of the Democratic voters, who accordingly refused to vote on election day. A few cast their ballots for Charles O'Connor, the "straight out" Democratic candidate, but they were not sufficiently numerous to influence the result. Grant received an overwhelming majority, not so much by his own popularity, as from the half-heartedness of the Democrats in supporting Greeley. In this county Grant received 2,834 votes; Greeley, 1,626; O'Connor, 4; Grant's plurality, 1,208. The nine Republican townships and pluralities were: Center, 159; Clay, 231; Eel River, ten; Franklin, 124; Guilford, 507; Liberty, 205; Lincoln, three; Middle, thirty; Washington, 101. The three Democratic townships this year were: Brown, ninety six; Marion twenty-eight, Union, thirty-eight.

The centennial year brought with it a political race, unequaled in history for closeness, and doubtful results. The choice was between Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican), Samuel J. Tilden (Democrat) and Peter Cooper, the candidate for a new political element styling itself the Greenback, or National party. This was never very strong in Hendricks County, its heaviest vote being this year,

when 231 votes were recorded for Cooper. Hayes's vote here was 3,014, and Tilden's 1,912; Hayes's plurality, 1,102. The Republicans this year lost permanently Lincoln and Middle townships, which had hitherto been theirs uniformly, and carried but seven townships to the Democrats' five—a proportion which has since been unchanged. Hayes's pluralities were: Center, 164; Clay, 246; Eel River, thirty-three; Franklin, 123; Guilford, 616; Liberty, 167; Washington, eighty-three. On the other side, were Brown, 109; Lincoln, forty-two; Marion, fifty-six; Middle, forty-five; Union, seventy-eight.

Generals James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, represented the two great parties in the presidential campaign of 1880. The National party put forward General James B. Weaver, of Iowa, and the Prohibitionists nominated Neal Dow, of Maine. Once more, but for the last time in a continuous line, the Republicans triumphed, and Garfield was inaugurated, to enjoy for a few months the highest office in the land, before his vigorous life was cut short by the assassin's bullet. He received in Hendricks County a plurality of 1,202. The vote was, Garfield, 3,196; Hancock, 1,994; Weaver, 218; Dow, four. The townships voting for Garfield, were: Center, 272; Clay, 266; Eel River, thirteen; Franklin, ninety-one; Guilford, 474; Liberty, 243; Washington, 117. The townships giving Hancock pluralities were: Brown, 113; Lincoln, twelve; Marion, forty-nine; Middle, sixty; Union, forty.

The warmly contested campaign of 1884, with its disagreeable episodes and its many candidates, is fresh in the minds of all. First nominated was General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, by the National party, and afterward by the Anti-Monopoly and Labor conventions. The Republican convention at Chicago, in the month of June, nominated James G. Blaine, of Maine, for President, and John A. Logan, of Illinois, for Vice-President. In the same city, a month later the Democratic Convention selected as its nominee for President, Grover Cleveland, of New York, and for Vice-President, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. The Prohibitionists nominated John P. St. John, of Kansas, and played a very important part in the campaign, to the delight of the Democrats, and the chagrin of the Republicans. In the State of New York they drew to St. John twenty times the number of votes by which Blaine was defeated, in that, the pivotal State.

The campaign was conducted with unusual vigor in Hendricks

County, with the following result: Blaine, 3,003; Cleveland, 2,069; Butler, 162; St. John, eighty-eight. The townships were divided equally in their preferences, six being claimed by each party. The Republican townships and pluralities were: Center, 261; Clay, 206; Franklin, eighty-four; Guilford, 406; Liberty, 198; Washington, 109. The Democratic townships, with their pluralities, were: Brown, 142; Eel River, seven; Lincoln, twenty-five; Marion, fifty-nine; Middle, forty-seven; Union, fifty.

The following pages contain an abstract of every general election held in the county from 1826 to 1884, as prepared from the original returns on file in the office of the County Clerk. For the first few years the figures are not in every case reliable, owing to there being a few missing papers.

ELECTION OF AUG. 7, 1826.

<i>Congressman.</i>		
Thomas H. Blake.....	155	184
Ratliff Boon.....	21	

<i>Senator.</i>		
Josiah F. Polk.....	76	12
Calvin Fletcher.....	64	
John W. Redding.....	20	

<i>Representatives.</i>		
Thomas J. Matlock.....	185	111
John Sims.....	24	
Isalah Drury.....	18	

<i>Sheriff.</i>		
John Dunn.....	88	4
Robert Cooper.....	84	

<i>Coroner.</i>		
William Faught.....	41	19
Preston Pennington.....	23	
P. S. Dickens.....	15	
William S. Merrill.....	3	

ELECTION OF AUG. 6, 1827.

<i>Representatives.</i>		
Thomas J. Matlock.....	210	181
John Sims.....	29	

<i>Judge.</i>		
Samuel Jessup.....	124	48
Elijah Anderson.....	76	
Aaron Homan.....	29	

<i>Sheriff.</i>		
Robert Cooper.....	84	2
Thomas Nichols.....	83	
William Faught.....	52	
William H. Hinton.....	12	
Thomas Samuel.....	9	
Samuel Harriman.....	9	

ELECTION OF AUG. 4, 1828.

<i>Governor.</i>		
James B. Ray.....	101	1
Harbin H. Moore.....	100	
Israel T. Canby.....	81	

<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>		
Milton Stapp.....	120	27
Abel C. Pepper.....	93	

<i>Congressman.</i>		
Thomas H. Blake.....	127	22
Ratliff Boon.....	105	

<i>Senator.</i>		
Calvin Fletcher.....	197	197

<i>Representatives.</i>		
Thomas J. Matlock.....	165	98
John W. Cox.....	73	

<i>Coroner.</i>		
Robert Williams.....	79	44
John R. Erwin.....	35	
Lewis Mastin.....	2	
David Claypool.....	1	

<i>Convention.</i>		
Against.....	154	72
For.....	82	

ELECTION OF NOV. 3, 1828.

<i>President.</i>		
Andrew Jackson.....	204	40
John Quincy Adams.....	164	

ELECTION OF AUG. 3, 1829.

<i>Representatives.</i>		
Samuel Wick.....	164	27
Curtis Husey.....	137	
William Matlock.....	55	
John Sims.....	42	

Commissioners.

John Matlock.....	198	122
John Ballard.....	76	
John Hannah.....	193	64
Little Hughes.....	129	
Alexander McCalmant....	159	24
James Hadley.....	135	
William Townsend.....	57	
Powell Faught.....	51	
Andrew Clark.....	5	

Sheriff.

Thomas Nichols.....	192	18
Robert Cooper.....	174	
George Faught.....	17	

Probate Judge.

William H. Hinton.....	195	30
Aaron Homan.....	165	

School Commissioner.

Simon T. Hadley.....	282	282
----------------------	-----	-----

ELECTION OF AUG. 2, 1830.

Representative.

Lewis Mastin.....	304	81
Alexander Worth.....	223	
Gideon Johnson.....	20	
Solomon Dunnegan.....	19	
John W. Cox.....	3	

Associate Judges.

Samuel Jessup.....	410	410
Elijah Anderson.....	408	210
James Downard.....	198	

Commissioner.

James Trotter.....	253	18
Alexander McCalmant....	235	

Clerk.

Simon T. Hadley.....	368	167
Samuel Wick.....	201	

Recorder.

Simon T. Hadley.....	368	201
George Hufford.....	167	

Coroner.

Read Case.....	223	195
William Gregory.....	28	
Isaac Williams.....	8	

School Commissioner.

Edward Strong.....	205	10
Harmon Hiatt.....	195	
Stephen Arnold.....	89	

ELECTION OF AUG. 1, 1831.

Governor.

James G. Reid.....	301	36
Noah Noble.....	265	
Milton Stapp.....	55	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Ross Smiley.....	282	123
James Gregory.....	159	
David Wallace.....	139	

Congressman.

Ratliff Boon.....	332	51
John Law.....	281	

Senator.

Willis G. Condit.....	295	19
Levi Jessup.....	276	

Representative.

Lewis Mastin.....	369	133
John Hannah.....	236	

Sheriff.

Thomas Nichols.....	376	376
---------------------	-----	-----

Commissioners.

Alexander McCalmant....	435	313
Samuel Shannon.....	122	
David Matlock.....	349	232
John S. Woodward.....	127	
Jacob Kennedy.....	251	45
Reuben Claypool.....	206	
Powell Faught.....	38	

Coroner.

William Gregory.....	112	13
James Dugan.....	99	
James Logan.....	28	

ELECTION OF FEB. 4, 1832.

Associate Judge.

Thomas Lockhart.....	134	53
Daniel McAuley.....	81	

ELECTION OF AUG. 6, 1832.

Representative.

Lewis Mastin.....	362	167
John C. Jullen.....	171	
Alexander Little.....	195	
Gideon Wilson.....	64	

Probate Judge.

Levi Jessup.....	563	563
------------------	-----	-----

Commissioner.

James Trotter.....	351	22
Reuben Claypool.....	329	

ELECTION OF NOV. 5, 1832.

President.

Andrew Jackson.....	433	209
Henry Clay.....	274	

ELECTION OF AUG. 5, 1833.

Congressman.

W. W. Wick.....	492	30
G. S. Kinnard.....	462	

Senator.

Lewis Mastin.....	608	314
C. G. Hussey.....	294	

Representative.

Thomas Nichols.....	327	51
C. C. Nave.....	276	
James Anderson.....	205	
Gideon Wilson.....	96	

Commissioner.

Jacob Kennedy.....	337	193
David Matlock.....	144	
Reuben Claypool.....	7	

School Commissioner.

Edward Strange.....	220	220
---------------------	-----	-----

Sheriff.

James Siggerson.....	239	19
William T. Matlock.....	20	
W. McKinley.....	164	
T. J. Walker.....	114	
William W. Matlock.....	118	
H. M. Vorus.....	28	
James Dugan.....	20	
William Matlock.....	4	

Coroner.

C. B. Naylor.....	128	35
William Gregory.....	93	
I. Williams.....	16	
C. C. Bell.....	6	
L. Carter.....	6	

ELECTION OF AUG. 4, 1884.

Governor.

Noah Noble.....	552	141
James G. Read.....	411	

Lieutenant-Governor.

David Wallace.....	563	286
David V. Cully.....	277	

Associate Judge.

Gideon Wilson.....	368	162
Josiah Bryant.....	206	
Sol. Blounts.....	176	
Daniel McAuley.....	13	

Representative.

Christian C. Nave.....	270	2
Thomas Nichols.....	268	
William Naylor.....	176	
James Anderson.....	171	
John Dunn.....	50	
Henry H. Marvin.....	21	

ELECTION OF AUG. 3, 1885.

Congressman.

George L. Kinnard.....	685	281
Jacob B. Lowe.....	404	

Representatives.

Christian C. Nave.....	541	161
James Anderson.....	380	
Job Osborn.....	154	

Sheriff.

James Siggerson.....	569	116
Edmund Clark.....	453	
Thomas I. Walker.....	83	

Probate Judge.

Henry H. Marvin.....	584	400
James McClure.....	184	
Solomon Blount.....	76	

Coroner.

Wesley McKinley.....	207	85
William Gregory.....	122	
James Newton.....	3	

ELECTION OF AUG. 1, 1886.

Senator.

Alexander Little.....	673	206
Lewis Mastin.....	467	

Representative.

Thomas Nichols.....	507	25
William T. Matlock.....	482	
Edward Railsback.....	104	

School Commissioner.

James F. Becket.....	22	4
Edward Strange.....	18	

ELECTION OF NOV. 7, 1886.

President.

William Henry Harrison.....	731	342
Martin Van Buren.....	889	

ELECTION OF JAN. 2, 1837.

Congressman.

William Herod.....	453	208
William W. Wick.....	245	

ELECTION OF AUG. 7, 1837.

Governor.

David Wallace.....	805	208
John Dumont.....	603	

Lieutenant-Governor.

David Hillis.....	1,190	1,141
A. S. Burnett.....	49	

Congressman.

William Herod.....	1,053	636
James B. Ray.....	372	

Representative.

William T. Matlock.....	784	227
Christian C. Nave.....	557	

Associate Judges.

James McCown.....	437	217
William Naylor.....	220	
Gideon Wilson.....	463	240
Josiah Bryant.....	223	
Elijah Anderson.....	209	
Henry Rammell.....	123	
John W. Templin.....	71	

Sheriff.

Edmund Clark.....	685	166
James McClure.....	519	
James Dugan.....	187	

Clerk.

James M. Gregg.....	1,882	1,882
---------------------	-------	-------

Recorder.

Simon T. Hadley.....	732	573
B. S. B. Parker.....	159	
James Ward.....	104	

School Commissioner.

W. H. Darnall.....	491	180
Edward Strange.....	311	
John Nichols.....	231	
Zimri Vestal.....	69	

ELECTION OF AUG. 6, 1838.

Representative.

Samuel Brenton.....	621	241
Samuel A. Verbrake.....	330	
Archibald Alexander.....	362	

ELECTION OF AUG. 1, 1842.

Senator.

Archibald Alexander.....	771	14
William Townsend.....	757	

Representatives.

Henry H. Marvin.....	786	7
Benjamin S. Logan.....	779	

Commissioners.

Tandy Scott.....	603	72
John Little.....	531	
George Darnell.....	149	
Ebenezer S. Watson.....	601	79
William McDaniel.....	522	
William Wormal.....	123	
Samuel Barker.....	18	

School Commissioner.

Clarence M. Calk.....	941	567
Amos S. Wills.....	874	
Job Turner.....	847	

ELECTION OF AUG. 7, 1843.

Governor.

Samuel Bigger.....	1,062	185
James Whitcomb.....	877	
Elizur Deming.....	8	

Lieutenant-Governor.

John H. Bradley.....	1,033	188
Jesse D. Bright.....	845	
Stephen S. Harding.....	8	

Congressman.

Edward W. McGaughey..	995	129
Joseph A. Wright.....	866	

Representative.

Benjamin M. Logan.....	1,027	106
S. A. Verbrake.....	921	

Commissioner.

Goodlow Walker.....	990	192
Archibald L. Whitt.....	798	

Sheriff.

J. D. Parker.....	1,591	1,591
-------------------	-------	-------

Probate Judge.

George P. Ellis.....	841	29
Abraham Bland.....	812	
Job Turner.....	29	

School Commissioner.

O. M. Calk.....	1,312	598
W. C. Darnell.....	714	

Assessor.

James Parks.....	921	33
Lewis Hunter.....	888	

ELECTION OF AUG. 5, 1844.

Representative.

William T. Matlock.....	1,110	265
Samuel C. Mitchell.....	845	

Associate Judges.

James McCown.....	1,105	110
Ennis Dodd.....	995	
James Green.....	1,200	298
Henry Rammel.....	907	

Commissioner.

Simon Hornaday.....	995	114
Tandy Scott.....	881	
Pemberton S. Dickens....	45	

Sheriff.

Thomas Nichols.....	1,130	813
George Moore.....	317	
Samuel Penry.....	175	

Clerk.

Joshua D. Parker.....	1,099	185
James M. Gregg.....	914	

Recorder.

Simon T. Hadley.....	1,392	845
John C. Cutchall.....	547	

Treasurer.

James S. Odell.....	1,091	674
William W. Matlock.....	417	
John Hambleton.....	375	

School Commissioner.

Jacob K. Moore.....	1,087	247
William S. Crawford.....	790	

Coroner.

Christian C. Nave.....	483	194
Morple.....	286	
H. H. Marvin.....	2	
R. Cooper.....	5	
S. C. Mitchell.....	106	

Prosecuting Attorney.

Abraham A. Hammond..	1,129	392
Edward Lander.....	737	

ELECTION OF NOV. 5, 1844.

President.

Henry Clay.....	1,263	418
James K. Polk.....	844	
James G. Birney.....	26	

ELECTION OF AUG. 3, 1845.

Congressman.

Edward W. McGaughey.	1,072	177
Joseph A. Wright.....	895	

Senator.

Samuel A. Verbrake.....	820	140
Jeremiah Depew.....	680	
William Townsend.....	153	
Christian C. Nave.....	89	
Henry Morgan.....	41	

Representative.

Jonathan S. Harvey.....	945	195
Henry H. Marvin.....	750	
Calvin A. Jessup.....	55	

Commissioner.

Ebenezer S. Watson.....	929	683
A. Hoadley.....	246	

Auditor.

Allen Hess.....	976	46
John Baker.....	930	

Coroner.

Pemberton S. Dickens....	291	57
John Ludlow.....	234	
Jonathan S. Harvey.....	128	
E. Straughan.....	14	

Assessor.

Harmon Brittain.....	606	31
Edmund Straughan.....	575	
William Crawford.....	154	
Nelson Oaywood.....	139	

(Assessors continued.)

Burks.....	108
James Todd.....	67
Thomas F. Burgess.....	56
Enos Blair.....	30
Benjamin Hyatt.....	27
Boaz Williams.....	24
Samuel Starbaugh.....	24
John Donan.....	20
Amos McCormack.....	17
A. M. Hamrich.....	7
Thomas Wickly.....	6
A. G. Miner.....	3
James Wright.....	1
L. Hunter.....	1

ELECTION OF AUG. 2, 1846.

Governor.

Joseph G. Marshall.....	1,082	384
James Whitcomb.....	698	
S. C. Shepherd.....	53	

Lieutenant-Governor.

A. C. Stevenson.....	1,063	396
P. C. Dunning.....	636	
S. S. Harding.....	53	

Representative.

J. S. Harvey.....	1,042	374
S. C. Mitchell.....	668	
Joseph Williams.....	58	

Prosecutor.

William Herod.....	757	86
E. Lander.....	671	
F. M. Finch.....	288	

Commissioner.

A. H. Proctor.....	953	244
William Pearton.....	709	
Stephen Flood.....	36	

Sheriff.

Thomas Nichols.....	1,029	403
Benj. M. Logan.....	626	
John S. Keith.....	67	

Convention.

Against.....	684	361
For.....	323	

ELECTION OF AUG. 2, 1847.

Congressman.

Richard W. Thompson....	1,209	325
Joseph A. Wright.....	884	

Representative.

Jonathan S. Harvey.....	1,028	255
Jeremiah Depew.....	773	

Prosecutor.

Wyatt A. George.....	939	929
J. M. Gregg.....	10	

Commissioner.

Simon Hornaday.....	1,231	1,019
Samuel J. Ensminger....	212	
William Duzan.....	53	

Treasurer and Collector.

Edmund Clark.....	1,084	270
James W. Matlock.....	814	

School Commissioner.

Jacob K. Moore.....	1,085	459
Hezekiah McCormack ..	626	

Assessor.

Harmon Brittain.....	1,240	615
Edward Strange.....	625	
M. Falkner.....	12	

Surveyor.

Job Hadley.....	1,253	1,253
-----------------	-------	-------

Coroner.

J. S. Harvey.....	92	37
James Wright.....	55	
C. C. Nave.....	40	
Moses Keeny.....	19	
John C. Hugin.....	13	
S. A. Verbriek.....	13	
J. Ludlow.....	2	
J. G. Lasley.....	2	

ELECTION OF AUG. 7, 1848.

Senator.

Jonathan S. Harvey.....	1,075	183
James M. Gregg.....	892	
Thomas Nichols.....	10	

Representative.

David Wade.....	1,079	165
James Parks.....	914	

Commissioner.

Ebenezer S. Watson.....	1,137	297
A. S. White.....	840	

Sheriff.

James Stutsman.....	974	143
Harmon Brittain.....	831	
Robert Cooper.....	279	

Prosecutor.

Wyatt A. George.....	986	67
George P. Ellis.....	919	

Assessor.

William Crawford.....	1,062	89
T. A. Brooks.....	973	

Coroner.

Jonathan Irwin.....	1,067	245
Simon Rammel.....	822	

Free Schools.

Against.....	1,539	1,016
In favor of.....	523	

ELECTION OF NOV. 7, 1848.

President.

Zachary Taylor.....	1,158	383
Lewis Cass.....	775	
Martin Van Buren.....	173	

ELECTION OF AUG. 6, 1849.

Governor.

John A. Matson.....	1,006	232
Joseph A. Wright.....	774	
James H. Cravens.....	58	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Thomas S. Stanfield.....	1,005	243
James H. Lane.....	762	
John W. Wright.....	51	

Congressman.

C. W. McGaughey.....	1,084	387
Grafton F. Cookerly.....	697	

Representative.

Samuel A. Russell.....	644	85
Jacob C. Faught.....	559	
John Reynearson.....	327	
James Kersey.....	205	
Richard R. Hall.....	83	

Commissioner.

George H. Walker.....	663	132
Jesse Thompson.....	531	
William Plaster.....	297	
Nathan Harvey.....	95	

Prosecutor.

Henry H. Marvin.....	346	298
C. C. Nave.....	48	
J. S. Harvey.....	7	

Constitutional Convention.

Against.....	982	200
For.....	782	

Common School Act.

Against.....	1,243	699
For.....	544	

ELECTION OF AUG. 5, 1850.

Delegates from Senatorial District.

Henry G. Todd.....	1,021	75
A. Alexander.....	946	

Delegates from Representative District.

Christian C. Nave.....	1,085	163
John Reynearson.....	922	

Representative.

George Fleece.....	1,154	318
Samuel A. Russell.....	836	

Commissioner.

William Crawford.....	1,019	180
Samuel B. Barker.....	889	

Sheriff.

Samuel Melogue.....	1,086	275
Joseph S. Miller.....	761	
William P. F. Moore.....	200	

Auditor.

Allen Hess.....	1,588	1,090
R. C. S. Maccoun.....	498	

Treasurer.

Harmon Brittain.....	984	857
Thomas A. Burks.....	577	
Joseph Herron.....	588	

School Commissioner.

William H. H. Lewis....	970	970
-------------------------	-----	-----

Probate Judge.

Abraham Bland.....	1,081	1,081
--------------------	-------	-------

Assessor.

Ennis Dodd.....	1,158	870
Lewis Hunter.....	788	

Coroner.

Elijah Huff.....	823	731
David G. Wilson.....	92	
John King.....	44	
Zenas Foster.....	12	
James Madden.....	6	

Common School Act.

Against.....	1,400	799
For ..	601	

ELECTION OF NOV. 25, 1850.

Associate Judge.

William Tomlinson.....	58	11
Abner Ragan.....	47	
Hardin H. Wilcox.....	44	
Dugley Ragland.....	40	
John Hadley.....	23	
Harlan Carter.....	14	
Granville Barker.....	8	

ELECTION OF AUG. 4, 1851.

Congressman.

E. W. McGaughey.....	998	45
John G. Davis.....	948	

Senator.

John Witherow.....	919	26
Christian C. Nave.....	893	

Representative.

Ebenezer S. Watson.....	870	390
Henry H. Marvin.....	480	
Harvey R. Barlow.....	446	

Prosecutor.

David Wallace.....	864	23
David S. Gooding.....	832	

Associate Judge (vacancy).

Jonathan Cope.....	508	364
Peter Curtis.....	189	

Associate Judge (full term).

Peter Curtis.....	189	89
George S. Rich.....	100	
Daniel Higer.....	24	
William Christie.....	7	

Commissioners.

Watson Harvey.....	915	434
John Emerson.....	481	
William Pearson.....	27	
Harlow Carter.....	865	828
Edward T. Doyle.....	542	
Samuel Barker.....	86	

Clerk.

John Irons.....	1,166	410
Stephen C. Crawford.....	756	

Recorder.

Simon T. Hadley.....	1,233	560
Davy Carson.....	673	
Aaron Howard.....	26	

Coroner.

Edward S. Meek.....	749	727
Lawrence Shuler.....	22	
Christian C. Nave.....	16	

New Constitution.

For adoption.....	1,462	1,110
Against adoption.....	852	

Exclusion of Negroes.

For.....	1,410	1,082
Against	828	

ELECTION OF OCT. 12, 1852.

Governor.

Michael McCarty.....	1,223	298
Joseph A. Wright.....	925	

Lieutenant-Governor.

William Williams.....	1,226	330
Albert P. Willard.....	896	

Secretary of State.

John Osborn.....	1,239	452
Nehemiah Hayden.....	837	

Congressman.

John H. Bradley.....	1,257	874
Thomas A. Hendricks....	883	

Judge 5th Circuit.

Fabius M. Finch.....	1,166	283
William W. Wick.....	883	

Common Pleas Judge.

James M. Gregg.....	1,160	302
John Cowgill.....	858	
Robert Glidewell.....	20	

Circuit Prosecutor.

Hiram Brown.....	1,222	416
Reuben A. Riley.....	806	

Common Pleas Prosecutor.

Joseph S. Miller.....	996	606
R. Samuel Ragan.....	890	
Addison Daggy.....	219	

Senator.

John Witherow.....	1,083	90
Christian C. Nave.....	948	

Representative.

Joseph H. Ballard.....	1,281	859
Henry H. Marvin.....	422	

Commissioners.

Nathan Harvey.....	1,094	359
Jayhew Emmons.....	785	
William Crawford.....	1,326	1,008
John Miles.....	318	

Sheriff.

Samuel Melogue.....	864	40
Henderson Cook.....	824	
Daniel D. Hambleton.....	328	

Treasurer.

Harmon Brittain.....	1,049	212
Jacob K. Boore.....	887	
Richard Mendenhall.....	165	

Surveyor.

Eldred Huff.....	668	259
Job Hadley.....	404	

Coroner.

Henry W. Hackley.....	138	57
Edwin S. Meek.....	76	
William P. Goolman.....	50	
John W. L. Matlock.....	28	
O. Dick.....	25	

ELECTION OF NOV. 2, 1852.*President.*

Winfield Scott.....	1,252	272
Franklin Pierce.....	980	
John P. Hale.....	156	

ELECTION OF OCT. 11, 1853.*Judge 5th Circuit.*

Stephen Major.....	546	818
Thomas D. Walpole.....	228	
William Henderson.....	48	

Commissioner.

Harlan Carter.....	398	349
Robert T. S. Cloud.....	44	
Isaac H. Pearson.....	11	

ELECTION OF OCT. 10, 1854.*Secretary of State.*

Erasmus B. Collins.....	1,514	846
Nehemiah Hayden.....	1,168	

Congressman.

Lucian Barlow.....	1,495	299
Thomas A. Hendricks.....	1,196	

States Attorney.

Dewitt C. Chipman.....	1,469	298
Milton B. Hopkins.....	1,171	

District Attorney.

L. M. Campbell.....	1,474	298
Justice S. Bachelder.....	1,176	

Representative.

Henry G. Todd.....	1,500	328
Benjamin M. Logan.....	1,177	

Commissioners.

Charles R. Rose.....	1,355	195
James M. Proctor.....	1,160	
Martin Gregg.....	1,367	197
William H. Darnell.....	1,170	

Sheriff.

Cornelius Ohaver.....	1,468	289
Isaac O'Riley.....	1,179	

Treasurer.

Nicholas T. Hadley.....	1,460	248
Harmon Brittain.....	1,312	

Surveyor.

F. M. Johnson.....	1,351	239
Job Hadley.....	1,112	

Coroner.

John J. McMullen.....	1,340	188
Orin B. Fenton.....	1,157	

ELECTION OF OCT. 9, 1855.*Commissioner.*

Martin Gregg.....	958	958
-------------------	-----	-----

Auditor.

Allen Hess.....	988	177
George M. Brown.....	806	

Recorder.

Simon T. Hadley.....	906	87
Edmund Clark.....	869	

Clerk.

John Irons.....	927	68
George Kreigh.....	859	

ELECTION OF OCT. 14, 1856.*Governor.*

Oliver P. Morton.....	1,606	196
A. P. Willard.....	1,410	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Conrad Baker.....	1,602	189
A. A. Hammond.....	1,413	

Secretary of State.

John W. Dawson.....	1,596	182
Daniel McClure.....	1,414	

Congressman.

John Coburn.....	1,598	182
James M. Gregg.....	1,416	

Common Pleas Judge.

Joseph F. Farley.....	1,594	176
John Cowgill.....	1,416	

Circuit Prosecutor.

P. S. Kennedy.....	1,595	185
Jephtha D. New.....	1,410	

Common Pleas Prosecutor.

James A. Crawley.....	1,593	297
Henry H. Marvin.....	1,296	

Commissioner.

Harlan Carter.....	1,580	148
Alva Hoadley.....	1,432	

Senator.

Solomon Blair.....	1,585	161
George Kreigh.....	1,424	

Representative.

John Davis.....	1,585	165
Jeremiah Landers.....	1,420	

Sheriff.

Cornelius Ohaver.....	1,585	164
Joseph Cox.....	1,421	

Treasurer.

Daniel B. South.....	1,566	139
Harmon Brittain.....	1,427	

Surveyor.

Joseph H. Dennis.....	1,589	177
J. L. Mitchell.....	1,412	

Coroner.

Thomas N. Jones.....	1,591	183
Henry Rammel.....	1,408	

ELECTION OF NOV. 4, 1856.

President.

John C. Fremont.....	1,680	302
James Buchanan.....	1,378	
Millard Fillmore.....	72	

ELECTION OF OCT. 13, 1857.

Commissioner.

Charles R. Rose.....	405	875
James Campbell.....	80	
A. L. Whitt.....	28	
J. C. Faught.....	25	

20

Treasurer.

Daniel B. South.....	70	70
----------------------	----	----

ELECTION OF OCT. 12, 1858.

Secretary of State.

William A. Peele.....	1,648	458
Daniel McClure.....	1,190	

Congressman.

Albert G. Porter.....	1,662	488
Martin M. Ray.....	1,174	

Circuit Prosecutor.

William P. Fishback.....	1,651	1,363
David Vanlaningham.....	288	

Common Pleas Prosecutor.

Richard H. Litson.....	1,651	482
William Gregg.....	1,169	

Joint Representative.

Orville S. Hamilton.....	1,651	474
Henry M. Marvin.....	1,177	

Representative.

Levi Ritter.....	1,650	474
Jacob C. Faught.....	1,176	

Commissioner.

Martin Gregg.....	1,671	1,671
-------------------	-------	-------

Sheriff

Reuben S. Ward.....	1,510	331
Edmund H. Straughan.....	1,179	

Treasurer.

Daniel B. South.....	1,760	855
Robert C. S. Maccoun.....	905	

Surveyor.

Cyrus Rogers.....	1,545	554
Joseph H. Dennis.....	991	

Coroner.

Thomas N. Jones.....	1,638	1,544
Henry Rammel.....	94	

ELECTION OF OCT. 11, 1859.

Judge 5th Circuit.

Fabius Mc Finch.....	1,783	538
William W. Wick.....	1,195	

Commissioners.

John Robins.....	1,706	1,706
Harlan Carter.....	1,616	379
Isaac H. Pierson.....	1,237	

Auditor.

Francis R. Crawford.....	1,781	637
William C. Mitchell.....	1,144	

Clerk.

Levi Ritter..... 1,649 434
John Witherow..... 1,215

Recorder.

Jacob H. Fleece..... 1,661 450
James Stutsman..... 1,211

Convention.

Against..... 1,824 1,027
For..... 797

ELECTION OF OCT. 9, 1860.

Governor.

Henry S. Lane..... 2,022 652
Thomas A. Hendricks.... 1,370

Lieutenant-Governor.

Oliver P. Morton..... 2,019 647
David Turpie..... 1,372

Secretary of State.

William A. Peelle..... 2,010 695
William H. Schlater..... 1,375

Congressman.

Albert G. Porter..... 2,018 661
Robert L. Walpole..... 1,357

Common Pleas Judge.

John Coburn..... 2,011 2,011

Circuit Prosecutor.

William P. Fishback..... 2,013 644
Francis A. Shoupe..... 1,369

Common Pleas Prosecutor.

John C. Bufkin..... 2,010 1,774
William P. Gregg..... 236

Senator.

Solomon Blair..... 1,994 640
James M. Gregg..... 1,854

Representatives.

James Burgess..... 1,984 624
William Worrell..... 1,360
Thomas J. Cason..... 2,009 720
Edmond Herrod..... 1,289

Commissioner.

John Robins..... 2,025 1,554
Joseph Waters..... 471

Sheriff.

Thomas Nichols..... 2,032 701
Matthias C. A. Hall..... 1,331

Treasurer.

Stephen W. Hardin..... 1,906 451
William H. McPhetridge. 1,455

Surveyor.

Cyrus Rogers..... 2,013 2,013

Coroner.

Samuel L. Hawkins..... 2,014 1,649
John Emmons..... 372

ELECTION OF NOV. 6, 1860.

President.

Abraham Lincoln..... 2,050 967
Stephen A. Douglas..... 1,083
John C. Breckinridge.... 244
John Bell..... 41

ELECTION OF OCT. 10, 1861.

Common Pleas Judge.

John A. Beale..... 442 146
Charles A. A. Ray..... 296

Commissioner.

Martin Gregg..... 736 716
Anderson Leach..... 20

Recorder.

Daniel B. South..... 574 498
James S. Odell..... 76

ELECTION OF OCT. 14, 1862.

Secretary of State.

William A. Peelle..... 1,948 726
James S. Athon..... 1,222

Congressman.

Ebenezer Dumont..... 1,972 773
Alexander B. Conduitt.... 1,200

Common Pleas Judge.

Charles A. Ray..... 1,960 757
William W. Wick..... 1,203

Circuit Prosecutor.

William W. Leathers..... 1,945 726
David S. Mc Kernan..... 1,219

Joint Representative.

Thomas J. Cason..... 1,950 757
Asa S. White..... 1,193

Representative.

James M. Gregg..... 1,859 617
Tilberry Reid..... 1,242

Commissioner.

Harlan Carter..... 1,916 692
Isaac H. Pierson..... 1,224

Sheriff.

Thomas Nichols..... 1,941 724
Joseph H. Sellars..... 1,217

Treasurer.

Oliver W. Hill.....	1,961	759
John W. Parker.....	1,202	

Recorder.

Jesse Ogden.....	1,828	649
Henry H. Marvin.....	1,179	
James S. Odell ...	153	

Surveyor.

Cyrus Rogers.....	1,981	1,931
-------------------	-------	-------

Coroner.

Samuel L. Hawkins.....	1,941	720
Lindsey W. Jeffers.....	1,221	

ELECTION OF OCT. 13, 1863.

Commissioner.

John Robins.....	1,705	799
George M. Brown.....	906	

Auditor.

Lawrence S. Shuler.....	1,651	727
John S. McClain.....	924	

Clerk.

Levi Ritter.....	1,649	958
William C. Nelson.....	696	
Jesse M. Jones.....	340	

Land Appraiser.

Milton Hendricks.....	1,931	1,225
Daniel D. Hambleton....	706	

Assessor.

Gaten G. Menefee.....	130	56
J. M. Parker.....	74	

ELECTION OF OCT. 11, 1864.

Governor.

Oliver P. Morton.....	2,614	1,579
Joseph E. McDonald.....	1,035	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Conrad Baker.....	2,611	1,578
Mahlon D. Manson.....	1,038	

Secretary of State.

Nelson Trusler.....	2,610	1,574
James S. Athon.....	1,036	

Congressman.

Ebenezer Dumont....	2,611	1,576
John Love.....	1,035	

Circuit Prosecutor.

William W. Leathers.....	2,610	2,610
--------------------------	-------	-------

Common Pleas Prosecutor.

William W. Waller.....	2,605	2,605
------------------------	-------	-------

Senator.

Thomas J. Cason.	2,604	1,579
James W. McWorkman...	1,025	

Representatives.

Charles F. Hogate.....	2,858	1,832
Edward T. Doyle.....	1,026	
John T. Burns.....	2,600	1,575
Oliver P. Peters.....	1,025	

Commissioner.

Martin Gregg.....	2,585	2,585
-------------------	-------	-------

Sheriff.

Edmund H. Straughan...	2,559	1,584
Daniel Higgins.....	1,025	

Treasurer.

Erastus F. Hunt.....	2,596	1,573
William Hopkins...	1,023	

Surveyor.

Cyrus Rogers.....	2,592	2,592
-------------------	-------	-------

Coroner.

John R. Armstrong.....	2,592	2,592
------------------------	-------	-------

ELECTION OF NOV. 8, 1864.

President.

Abraham Lincoln.....	2,622	1,790
George B. McClellan.....	832	

ELECTION OF OCT. 10, 1865.

Judge 5th Circuit.

John Coburn.....	876	865
William McDaniel.....	11	

Common Pleas Judge.

Solomon Blair.....	848	828
Joseph S. Miller.....	20	
William Hopkins.....	11	
A. C. D. E. Pope.....	1	

Commissioner.

Harlan Carter.....	833	822
John Fitch.....	11	
Thomas Dugan.....	1	
Eli Huron.....	6	
John Shirley.....	6	
Samuel Hays.....	1	

Coroner.

John Harrison.....	872	872
--------------------	-----	-----

ELECTION OF OCT. 9, 1866.

Secretary of State.

Nelson Trusler.....	2,907	1,657
Mahlon D. Manson.....	1,250	

Congressman.

John Coburn..... 2,909 1,656
John M. Lord..... 1,253

Judge 5th Circuit.

Cyrus C. Hines..... 2,904 1,652
Thomas W. Woollen..... 1,252

Circuit Prosecutor.

Joseph S. Miller..... 3,066 3,066

Common Pleas Prosecutor.

William W. Woollen..... 2,900 2,900

Representatives.

Leander M. Campbell.... 2,828 1,576
William P. Cornett..... 1,252
Benj. F. Thomas..... 2,904 1,650
Allen Heavenridge..... 1,254

Commissioner.

Robert N. Harvey..... 2,838 1,581
William P. Robards..... 1,252

Sheriff.

Edmund H. Straughan... 2,852 1,599
David W. Hooten..... 1,258

Treasurer.

Erastus F. Hunt..... 2,897 1,648
Newton Hopwood..... 1,249

Recorder.

John L. Brown..... 2,908 1,654
John McClain..... 1,254

Surveyor.

Homer C. Carpenter.... 2,907 2,907

Coroner.

John Harrison..... 2,905 1,654
Aaron Homan..... 1,251

ELECTION OF OCT. 8, 1867.

Senator.

D. H. Hamilton..... 1,504 1,477
B. F. Hedges..... 27
Robert Bond..... 12
Augustus Snyder..... 7

Commissioner.

O. W. Hill..... 2,324 2,324

Auditor.

W. M. Hess..... 2,027 2,027

Clerk.

A. M. Luke..... 1,352 49
Nicholas T. Hadley..... 1,303

Surveyor.

Job Hadley..... 1,300 527
J. H. Dennis..... 773

Coroner.

S. L. Hawkins..... 2,332 2,332

ELECTION OF OCT. 18, 1868.

Governor.

Conrad Baker..... 2,853 1,853
Thomas A. Hendricks.... 1,500

Lieutenant-Governor.

Will Cumbach..... 2,872 1,377
A. P. Edgerton..... 1,495

Secretary of State.

Max F. A. Hoffman..... 2,871 1,878
Reuben C. Kise..... 1,493

Congressman.

John Coburn..... 2,874 1,376
John W. Keightley..... 1,493

Circuit Prosecutor.

Daniel W. Howe..... 2,873 2,873

Common Pleas Prosecutor.

William Irin..... 2,866 1,508
Hiram N. Short..... 1,363

Representatives.

Allen Furnas..... 2,828 2,588
Job Davis..... 140
Milton A. Osborn..... 2,863 2,863

Commissioner.

Stephen N. Hardin..... 2,865 2,805
Dillon Haworth..... 60

Sheriff.

William H. Calvert..... 2,813 1,957
William Banta..... 856

Treasurer.

John H. Lewis..... 2,857 2,857

Senator.

John V. Hadley 2,849 2,766
James Mc Murray 83

Real Estate Appraiser.

Lewis S. Hunter.... 2,854 2,854

Coroner.

George W. Wayland.... 2,867 2,867

ELECTION OF NOV. 3, 1868.

President.

Ulysses S. Grant..... 2,973 1,511
Horatio Seymour..... 1,462

ELECTION OF OCT. 10, 1870.

Secretary of State.

Max F. A. Hoffman..... 2,402 972
Norman Eddy..... 1,490

<i>Congressman.</i>			<i>Secretary of State.</i>		
John Coburn.....	2,398	957	William W. Curry.....	2,859	1,114
Thomas Cottrell.....	1,436		Owen M. Eddy.....	1,745	
<i>Common Pleas Judge.</i>			<i>Congressman.</i>		
Solomon Blair.....	2,860	928	John Coburn.....	2,861	1,111
Lewis Jordan.....	1,487		Cyrus F. McNutt....	1,750	
<i>Circuit Prosecutor.</i>			<i>Judge 5th Circuit.</i>		
Jesse S. Ogden	2,386	2,386	Livingston Howland. . .	2,856	2,856
<i>Common Pleas Prosecutor.</i>			<i>Common Pleas Judge.</i>		
David V. Burns.....	2,398	968	William Irvin.....	2,904	2,904
Henry C. Ray.....	1,430		<i>Circuit Prosecutor.</i>		
<i>Representatives.</i>			Thomas J. Cofer.....	2,850	1,102
Allen Furnas.....	2,366	2,366	Harvey C. Ray.....	1,748	
Milton A. Osborn.....	2,098	418	<i>Common Pleas Prosecutor.</i>		
Henry B. Martin.....	1,685		Robert E. Smith.....	2,866	2,866
<i>Commissioners.</i>			<i>Senator.</i>		
Henry H. Bunton.....	2,010	876	Addison Daggy.....	2,849	1,094
John Robbins.....	1,634		Francis M. Darnall....	1,755	
John O. Wishard.....	2,093	444	<i>Representatives.</i>		
John Miles.....	1,649		Jesse S. Ogden.....	2,798	1,017
Enos Hadley.....	2,119	481	Jacob Vandigrift.....	1,781	
William C. Mills.....	1,688		Allen Furnas.....	2,888	1,117
<i>Auditor.</i>			Lot T. Bray.....	1,721	
William M. Hess.....	2,092	451	<i>Commissioners.</i>		
William W. Irons.....	1,641		Cyrus L. Stanley.....	2,832	1,080
<i>Clerk.</i>			James H. Clay.....	1,752	
Lotan W. Jenkins.....	2,140	642	John O. Wishard.....	2,820	1,075
Nathaniel W. Gossett....	1,498		Isaac H. Pierson.....	1,745	
<i>Sheriff.</i>			<i>Sheriff.</i>		
William H. Calvert.....	2,099	450	Samuel L. Hawkins.....	2,721	910
Edwin H. Hornaday.....	1,649		Frederick Hout.....	1,811	
<i>Treasurer.</i>			<i>Treasurer.</i>		
John H. Lewis.....	2,201	666	Hiram T. Storm.....	2,877	1,160
Alexander Chambers.....	1,535		Samuel A. Verbrike....	1,717	
<i>Recorder.</i>			<i>Real Estate Appraiser.</i>		
William Patterson.....	2,145	621	Jesse N. Townsend.....	2,805	2,805
A. C. Weaver.....	1,524		<i>Surveyor.</i>		
<i>Surveyor.</i>			Joseph A. Clark.....	2,861	2,861
Job Hadley.....	2,147	2,147	<i>Coroner.</i>		
<i>Coroner.</i>			Warren Ohaver.....	2,837	1,102
C. Ohaver... ..	2,149	2,149	Rufus K. Tharp.....	1,785	
ELECTION OF OCT. 8, 1872.			ELECTION OF NOV. 5, 1872.		
<i>Governor.</i>			<i>President.</i>		
Thomas M. Browne	2,849	1,094	Ulysses S. Grant.....	2,834	1,208
Thomas A. Hendricks....	1,755		Horace Greeley.....	1,626	
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>			Charles O'Connor.....	4	
Leonidas Sexton.....	2,856	1,118	ELECTION OF OCT. 13, 1874.		
John R. Cravens.....	1,788		<i>Secretary of State.</i>		
			William W. Curry.....	2,639	1,044
			John E. Neff.....	1,595	

Congressman.

John Coburn..... 2,706 984
 Frank Landers..... 1,722

Circuit Prosecutor.

Thomas J. Cofer..... 2,521 646
 John Denton..... 1,875

Representatives.

William H. Ragan..... 2,586 762
 George Kreigh..... 1,824
 James W. Morgan..... 2,141 151
 Job Hadley..... 1,990

Commissioner.

Samuel Starbuck..... 2,198 69
 Enos Hadley..... 2,129

Sheriff.

Samuel L. Hawkins... .. 2,289 168
 John F. Darnall..... 2,071

Auditor.

Elisha H. Hall..... 2,116 219
 George T. Estes..... 1,897

Clerk.

William Irvin..... 2,484 645
 Levi A. Barnett..... 1,889

Treasurer.

Lewis S. Watts..... 2,188 106
 Jacob Kennedy..... 2,082

Recorder.

George Rawlings..... 2,870 400
 John S. McClain..... 1,970

Assessor.

Amos Hoak..... 2,284 280
 William C. Mitchell..... 2,054

Surveyor.

Joseph A. Clark..... 2,510 2,510

Coroner.

Elias D. Johnson..... 2,432 548
 Ed Weibel..... 1,884

ELECTION OF OCT. 10, 1876.

Governor.

Benjamin Harrison..... 2,896 1,024
 James D. Williams..... 1,872
 Henry W. Herrington.... 351

Lieutenant-Governor.

Robert S. Robertson..... 2,859 997
 Isaac P. Gray..... 1,862
 Richard Gregg..... 386

Secretary of State.

Isaiah P. Watts..... 2,855 991
 John E. Neff..... 1,864
 Allen W. Monroe..... 386

Congressman.

John Hanna..... 2,975 869
 Franklin Landers..... 1,926
 James Buchanan..... 870
 John V. Hadley..... 2

Circuit Prosecutor.

Joshua G. Adams..... 2,791 1,020
 John Denton..... 1,771
 Charles Foley..... 492

Senator.

William H. Ragan..... 2,809 1,005
 Allen Heavenridge..... 1,797
 Richard M. Hazlett..... 468

Representatives.

Edwin T. Lane..... 2,810 1,150
 Josiah H. Robinson..... 1,660
 Jacob Kennedy..... 548
 James W. Morgan..... 2,735 537
 William M. Brown..... 2,198

Commissioners.

Aaron T. Dooley..... 2,805 1,078
 Michael Higgins..... 1,732
 James M. Ergenbright.... 497
 John W. Tinder..... 2,734 459
 John U. Carter..... 2,275
 William Hylton..... 2,801 1,021
 Nicholas Swaler..... 1,780
 Gilbert McClain..... 490

Sheriff.

Asbury Bryant..... 2,670 814
 Benjamin F. Worth..... 2,356

Treasurer.

Alfred Welshaus..... 2,612 259
 John P. Dibble..... 2,353

Surveyor.

Joseph A. Clark..... 2,888 768
 John R. Corey..... 2,120

Coroner.

William P. Ayers..... 2,803 1,067
 John E. Weible..... 1,736

ELECTION OF NOV. 7, 1876.

President.

Rutherford B. Hayes..... 3,014 1,102
 Samuel J. Tilden..... 1,912
 Peter Cooper..... 231

ELECTION OF OCT. 8, 1878.

Secretary of State.

Isaac S. Moore 2,670 800
 John G. Shanklin..... 1,870
 Henley James..... 416

Congressman.

John Hanna..... 2,629 322
 Gilbert De La Matyr..... 2,307

Circuit Judge.

Jacob B. Julian..... 2,347 29
 Joshua G. Adams..... 2,318

Circuit Prosecutor.

Richard B. Blake..... 2,638 777
 Jonathan H. Johnson.... 1,356
 Millard F. Jones..... 397

Joint Representative.

Jonathan Burch..... 2,668 382
 William P. Wimmer..... 2,286

Representatives.

George W. Snoddy..... 2,630 480
 John Rynerson 2,170
 Nathaniel W. Gossett. ... 126

Commissioners.

Aaron T. Dooley..... 2,574 396
 Abel Benbow..... 2,178
 John W. Tinder..... 2,550 348
 John A. Hufford..... 2,207
 William Blackwell..... 141

Sheriff.

James M. Emmons..... 2,608 384
 William H. Pierson..... 2,219
 James Dooley..... 130

Auditor.

William H. Nichols..... 2,711 660
 William M. Shockley.... 2,051
 Leander Gildewell..... 133

Clerk.

William F. Haynes..... 2,529 284
 Benjamin F. Worth..... 2,245
 William Y. Turner..... 136

Treasurer.

Wyatt Osborn..... 2,402 77
 Hubbard B. Lingenfelter. 2,325

Recorder.

John A. Osborn..... 2,696 605
 Alonzo D. Kelley..... 2,091

Surveyor.

Joseph A. Clark..... 2,675 658
 John R. Covey..... 2,017

Coroner.

Benjamin Hayden..... 2,653 519
 Cornelius Ohaver..... 2,134

ELECTION OF OCT. 12, 1880.

Governor.

Albert G. Porter..... 3,185 1,140
 Franklin Landers..... 2,045
 Richard Gregg..... 200

Lieutenant-Governor.

Thomas Hanna..... 3,171 1,189
 John T. Scott..... 2,082
 Thomas F. De Bruler 223

Secretary of State.

Emanuel R. Hawn..... 3,170 1,188
 John G. Shanklin..... 2,082
 Francis T. Waring..... 217

Congressman.

William B. F. Treat..... 3,168 1,130
 Courtland C. Matson..... 2,038
 Josiah H. Robinson..... 219

Circuit Prosecutor.

Newton M. Taylor..... 3,170 1,159
 Jonathan H. Johnson..... 2,011
 Mark A. Smith..... 226

Senator.

Simpson F. Lockridge.... 3,164 1,140
 John C. Rynerson..... 2,024

Joint Representative.

William M. Rldpath..... 3,163 1,183
 Benjamin F. Ivy..... 2,030
 Jacob Etter..... 209

Representative.

James G. Miles..... 3,182 2,691
 John A. Jordan..... 491

Commissioner.

Clark Blair..... 3,166 2,904
 John R. Smith..... 262

Sheriff.

James M. Emmons..... 2,924 733
 William H. Pearson..... 2,191
 William M. Shockley.... 197

Treasurer.

Enos C. Hornaday..... 2,913 918
 Ebenezer Tomlinson..... 2,000
 Ellis Lawrence..... 218

Surveyor.

Joseph A. Clark..... 3,189 3,189

Coroner.

Eldridge C. Wills..... 3,163 3,163

ELECTION OF NOV. 2, 1880.

President.

James A. Garfield..... 3,196 1,202
 Winfield S. Hancock.... 1,994
 James B. Weaver..... 218
 Neal Dow..... 4

ELECTION OF NOV. 7, 1882.

Secretary of State.

Emanuel R. Hawn..... 2,816 890
 William R. Myers..... 1,926
 Hiram Z. Leonard..... 155

<i>Congressman.</i>					
Courtland C. Watson.....	2,063	998			
Samuel Wallingford.....	1,065				
<i>Joint Representatives.</i>					
Enoch G. Hogate.....					
Frederick J. S. Robinson.					
<i>Representatives.</i>					
Jacob H. Fleece.....	2,822	918			
Elbridge G. Wilson.....	1,909				
William G. Elder.....	146				
<i>Circuit Judge.</i>					
Joshua G. Adams.....	2,499	311			
Alexander C. Ayres.....	2,188				
<i>Circuit Prosecutor.</i>					
William F. Brown.....	2,882	932			
Francis M. Wright.....	1,950				
<i>Commissioners.</i>					
Joseph M. Woods.....	2,765	796			
Elisha H. Marker.....	1,969	692			
John W. Tinder.....	2,710				
James E. Daugherty.....	2,018				
Clark Blair.....	2,767	798			
William T. Raggan.....	1,975				
<i>Sheriff.</i>					
Abraham Douglass.....	2,631	561			
William H. Baughman...	2,070				
John M. Jackson.....	121				
<i>Auditor.</i>					
John Kendall.....	2,420	166			
Joseph A. Clark.....	2,254				
Albert McCormack.....	102				
<i>Clerk.</i>					
William R. McClelland...	2,545	354			
John Mesler.....	2,191				
Stephen Fowler.....	95				
<i>Treasurer.</i>					
Rodney Jeger.....	2,827	909			
William F. Lambert.....	1,918				
Morris R. Ellis.....	141				
<i>Recorder.</i>					
Adrian A. Parsons.....	2,819	937			
Patrick Welsh.....	1,882				
Clay Kennedy.....	151				
<i>Surveyor.</i>					
Charles M. Griggs.....	2,805	868			
Thomas A. Yowell.....	1,937				
<i>Coroner.</i>					
William M. Hutchings...	2,731	783			
John W. Fox.....	1,948				
ELECTION OF NOV. 4, 1884.					
<i>President.</i>					
James G. Blaine.....	3,003	934			
Grover Cleveland.....	2,069				
Benjamin F. Butler.....	162				
John P. St. John.....	88				
<i>Governor.</i>					
William H. Calkins.....	2,960	884			
Isaac P. Gray.....	2,076				
Hiram Z. Leonard.....	151				
Robert S. Dwigins.....	133				
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>					
Eugene H. Bundy....	2,965	892			
Mahlon D. Manson.....	2,073				
John B. Milroy.....	153				
Elwood C. Siler.....	127				
<i>Secretary of State.</i>					
Robert Mitchell.....	2,968	896			
William R. Myers.....	2,072				
Thompson Smith.....	154				
Benjamin F. Carter.....	124				
<i>Congressman.</i>					
George W. Grubbs.....	3,011	849			
Courtland C. Watson....	2,162				
James E. Burtoa.....	85				
<i>Circuit Prosecutor.</i>					
William N. Harding....	2,928	551			
Robert W. Medkirk.....	2,377				
<i>Senator.</i>					
John V. Hadley.....	2,680	824			
Leander M. Campbell....	2,356				
<i>Joint Representative.</i>					
Silas A. Hays.....	2,977	717			
Frederick J. S. Robinson.	2,260				
<i>Representative.</i>					
Jacob H. Fleece.....	3,106	932			
Jacob Kennedy.....	2,174				
<i>Commissioners.</i>					
Milton B. Vannice.....	3,013	3,013			
John W. Tinder.....	2,705	196			
Benjamin G. Edmondson.	2,509				
<i>Sheriff.</i>					
William P. Ayers.....	3,045	2,887			
William H. Ayers.....	158				
<i>Treasurer.</i>					
Henry Hadley.....	3,018	2,879			
Amos Alderson.....	139				
Ellis Jessup.....	137				
<i>Surveyor.</i>					
Charles M. Griggs.....	3,022	2,769			
John R. Sheehan.....	253				
<i>Coroner.</i>					
Mit Phillips.....	2,639	2,639			

CHAPTER V.

THE CIVIL WAR.

THE FIRST GUN.—SPRINGING TO ARMS.—PATRIOTISM IN THIS COUNTY.
—FIRST COMPANY FROM HENDRICKS.—SKETCHES OF REGIMENTS TO
WHICH THE COUNTY CONTRIBUTED.—HENDRICKS COUNTY REGI-
MENT, INDIANA LEGION.—BOUNTIES.—DRAFT.

About day-break on the 12th of April, 1861, the stillness of Charleston Bay was disturbed by the firing of a large mortar and the shriek of a shell as it rushed through the air. The shell burst over Fort Sumter, and the war of the great Rebellion was begun. In the North, the hope had been tenaciously clung to that the peace of the country was not to be disturbed. This dream was rudely broken by the siege of Fort Sumter. The North awakened suddenly to the awful certainty that civil war was begun. There was a deep feeling of indignation at the traitors who were willing to ruin their country that slavery might be secure. There was a full appreciation of the danger, and an instant universal determination that, at whatever cost, the national life must be preserved. Personal sacrifice was unconsidered; individual interests were merged in the general good. Political differences ordinarily so bitter, were for the time almost effaced. Nothing was of interest but the question how this audacious rebellion was to be suppressed and the American Nation upheld in the great place which it claimed among men.

Two days after the fall of Fort Sumter Mr. Lincoln intimated by proclamation the dishonor done to the laws of the United States, and called out the militia to the extent of 75,000 men. The free States responded enthusiastically to the call. So prompt was their action that on the very next day several companies arrived in Washington. Flushed by the easily won victory, the Southerners talked boastfully of seizing the capital. In a very short time there were 50,000 loyal men ready to prevent that, and the safety of Washington was secured.

The North pushed forward with boundless energy her warlike

preparations. Rich men offered money with so much liberality that in a few days nearly \$25,000,000 had been contributed. The school-teachers of Boston dedicated fixed proportions of their incomes to the support of the Government, while the war should last. All over the country the excited people gathered themselves into crowded meetings and breathed forth in fervid resolutions their determination to spend fortune and life in defense of the Union. Volunteer companies were rapidly formed. In the cities ladies began to organize themselves for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. It had been fabled that the North would not fight. With a fiery promptitude unknown before in modern history, the people sprang to arms.

Hendricks County had at this time less than 17,000 inhabitants. With a population mainly devoted to agriculture, who knew nothing of war except by history or tradition, it could hardly be expected that a warlike spirit would soon disturb the peaceful population. But we know little of the fire that slumbers in quiet breasts until occasion calls it forth. Under the call for 75,000 volunteers, the quota of Indiana was fixed at six regiments. The response was prompt from all parts of the State, and from none more hearty than from Hendricks County. Being but an hour's travel by rail from Indianapolis, the first company raised in this county was one of the first to be accepted by the United States. From that time on the patriotic county poured forth for its country's services a continuous procession of volunteers, and in all nearly 2,000 enlistments were credited to Hendricks, or twelve per cent of the population, and sixty-five per cent of the voting strength.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The first three-months regiment sent to the field from Indiana was named the Sixth, as five regiments were contributed toward the Mexican war. It was mustered into service at Indianapolis on the 25th of April, 1861; and on the same day the Seventh was also mustered in, Company A of which was made up entirely of Hendricks County volunteers. James Burgess (afterward Colonel) was Captain, Peter S. Kennedy, First Lieutenant, and Joseph S. Miller, Second Lieutenant, all the commissions being dated April 20, 1861, only eight days after the first gun of the war was fired. The company first contained 100 men, about three-fourths of them being received and mustered in. Photographs of all these 100 volunteers are arranged in a frame in the county auditor's office, and form a

relic of the war which will be of increasing interest as the years come and go. All ages and conditions were represented, from the mature citizen with the "stove-pipe" hat to the fifteen-year-old youth from the store or farm.

The Colonel of the regiment was Ebenezer Dumont, who had served with distinction in the Mexican war. The Seventh was ordered to Western Virginia on the 29th of May, and proceeded at once by rail to Grafton, by way of Richmond, Ind., and Dayton, Columbus and Zanesville, Ohio. On the 2d of June it proceeded by rail to Webster, where it was joined by other regiments. The entire force was then divided into two columns, under the immediate command of Colonel Kelly, and was marched to Philippi, the Seventh being in advance. When within a mile of that town, Lieutenant Ricketts, of Company B, engaged the enemy's pickets and drove them back. The Seventh, followed by the rest of the column, crossed a bridge and entered the town at double-quick, driving the rebels before them out of the town and two miles beyond. The regiment remained in camp at this place for six weeks, and then marched to Bealington, as part of General Morris's command. Here some skirmishing was had with the enemy's pickets, and a reconnaissance to the right and rear of their line made by a force of 500 men of the Seventh and Ninth Indiana, under Colonel Dumont. On the night of the 11th of July the rebels retreated from the front of our troops, and in the morning the pursuit commenced, the Seventh being in the rear, and was continued until two o'clock in the afternoon, our forces halting at Leedsville. While here Captain Blair and Lieutenant Tucker captured three rebel prisoners. The next morning the march was resumed to St. George, Cheat River being forded on the way. At Carrick's Ford the crossing was resisted by General Garnett, which opposition was promptly met by the fire of the Fourteenth Ohio, stationed on the bank of the river opposite the enemy. The Seventh Indiana then advanced and charged down the banks of the river, crossed over, captured the enemy's baggage, and hastened on in pursuit of the retreating rebels. At the next ford, three-quarters of a mile from Carrick's, the enemy made another stand, under the personal command of General Garnett. The resistance was brief, the rebels flying and leaving their commander dead on the field. Colonel Dumont continued the pursuit for two miles and then halted for the night. The next day the Seventh took up the line of march to St. George, and thence to

Bealington. After a few-days rest it was ordered to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out of service.

The Seventh was reorganized at Indianapolis and was mustered in for three-years service, Sept. 13, 1861, with Ebenezer Dumont still Colonel. All of Companies B and H were volunteers from Hendricks County, a large number of those who had been in the three-months service entering Company H. The regiment moved at once into Western Virginia, and joined General Reynolds's command at Cheat Mountain. On the 3d of October it participated in the battle of Greenbrier, and soon after moved up the Shenandoah Valley, camping near Green Spring Run. It was engaged in the battle of Winchester Heights, March 23, 1862, in the engagements at Port Republic on the 9th of June, and at Front Royal on the 12th of the same month. It then marched to Fredericksburg and back again to the Shenandoah, under General Shields, after which it was assigned to General McDowell's command. The regiment was with General Pope's forces in the campaign of the Army of Virginia, participating in the fight at Slaughter Mountain on the 9th of August, 1862, and the second battle of Bull Run on the 30th of August.

The regiment was engaged in the pursuit of Lee, during his invasion of Maryland, and took part in the battle of Antietam on the 17th of September, losing two killed and eight wounded. It was next engaged at Ashby's Gap, or Union, on the 2d of November, suffering a loss of four killed and six wounded. It participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, under General Burnside, on the 13th of December. During the next year's campaign the Seventh was engaged in the great battles at Chancellorsville, on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of May, and at Gettysburg on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th of July, losing heavily in both engagements. At the close of the campaign of 1863, it participated in the battle of Mine Run on the 30th of November. The spring of 1864 found the Seventh in camp at Culpeper, whence it moved with the Army of the Potomac in Grant's last campaign, participating in the following battles: Wilderness, May 5 and 6; Laurel Hill, May 8; Spottsylvania, May 10 and 12; Po River, at North Anna River, May 25; Bethesda Church, May 30 and 31 and June 1; and Cold Harbor, June 3.

In these engagements the regiment was under fire for eighteen days and suffered severely. On the 16th of June it crossed the James River to join the assault on Petersburg, and it was engaged

the day following in the desperate but unsuccessful attempt to carry the rebel works at that place. Here the regiment remained, participating in the siege of Petersburg until the 18th of August, when it moved with that portion of the army selected for the purpose, on the Weldon Railroad, with the view of cutting the same, and was engaged in the battle near Yellow House, Aug. 19. Sept. 23, in pursuance of orders from the General commanding the corps to which it was attached, the Seventh Regiment was consolidated with the Nineteenth, and Oct. 18 this new organization was in turn consolidated with the Twentieth. All were mustered out of the service at Indianapolis, July 12, 1865.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The Fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, containing two nearly full companies (C and H) from Hendricks County was organized at Indianapolis on the 11th of October, 1861, and mustered in on the 14th of December, with Abel D. Streight as Colonel. Proceeding to Kentucky, it went into a camp of instruction at Bardstown. In February, 1862, it marched with Buell's army toward Nashville; thence after a time to the Tennessee River, where it arrived too late to participate in the battle of Shiloh. It took an active part in the siege of Corinth, and in the movement to Stevenson. It served with Buell through the Kentucky campaign, and in December marched toward Murfreesboro with Rosecrans's army.

The regiment was engaged in the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1863, losing five killed, thirty-six wounded and eight missing, or forty-nine in all. After this it remained in the vicinity of Murfreesboro until the month of April, when it left on the Streight expedition. As part of a brigade which included 1,700 men and 800 animals, it proceeded to Palmyra, on the Cumberland River, by transports, and then marched through the country to Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, picking up on the route all the serviceable horses and mules that could be found. Thence it proceeded on transports to Eastport, Miss., which place it left on the 21st of April, and marched in the direction of Rome, Ga., for the purpose of making a raid in the rear of Bragg's army, then at Tullahoma.

The expedition reached the base of the Sand Mountains on the evening of the 29th, and on the 30th was overtaken by the rebel cavalry under Forrest, when a battle ensued, resulting in the defeat

of the enemy. This was the battle of Day's Gap, in which the Fifty-first lost thirty-one killed and wounded. May 1 another fight took place on Crooked Creek, in which the enemy were again repulsed. May 2, another engagement, on Blunt's Farm, near Gadsend, Ala., resulted similarly. The command pushed forward in hopes of capturing Rome, Ga., but May 3 it was overtaken near Gaylesville, Ala., by command of General Forrest, and compelled to surrender. The whole force was consigned to rebel prisons, and treated with great severity. After a time the enlisted men were paroled for exchange, and went into camp at Indianapolis. Feb. 9, 1864, Colonel Streight escaped from Libby Prison, by means of a tunnel, after ten-months imprisonment. By that now famous tunnel, fifty-two other officers also regained their freedom.

In November, 1863, the regiment was exchanged, and at once returned to the field, joining the army at Nashville, and serving on various guard duties in Tennessee. In January and February, 1864, a portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. During the campaign of 1864, the regiment did duty at Chattanooga; and after the occupation of Atlanta moved to that place, where it remained until the Fourth Corps marched northward, when it moved to Pulaski, Tenn., and upon the advance of Hood's army on Nashville, it fell back toward that place. On the 14th of December the non-veterans were mustered out of service and proceeded home. December 15 the regiment participated in the battle of Nashville, and afterward joined in the pursuit of the routed rebels, going as far as Huntsville, Ala. At this place it remained until March, 1865, when it moved with the Fourth Corps into East Tennessee. About the 1st of May it returned to Nashville, and in June it moved on transports to New Orleans, whence it was transported to Texas. In that State it performed garrison duty until its final muster out.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The Fifty-third Regiment was mustered in Feb. 26, 1862, at New Albany, most of Company A being from this county. The first Colonel was the gallant Walter Q. Gresham, who was afterward made a Brigadier-General, and who since the war has been so distinguished in public life. The regiment was sent to St. Louis in March, and next to Savannah, Tenn., and April 15 it joined the army moving toward Corinth. After the evacuation of this city it moved to La Grange, Holly Springs and other points, and then to

Memphis. In September it marched to Bolivar and thence in the direction of Corinth, and Oct. 5 participated in the battle of Hatchie, where it crossed the bridge while on fire, and charged the rebel lines.

After some minor movements in Tennessee and Mississippi, the regiment bore an honorable part in the siege of Vicksburg, and also in the successful expedition against Jackson. After three months of inactivity during the hot season, at Natchez, it participated in an expedition into Louisiana, capturing an important fort, and otherwise injuring the enemy. In February, 1864, it marched with Sherman's army to Meridian and return. At Hebron, Miss., 383 of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. Transferred to Tennessee, the regiment, on the 6th of June, joined Sherman's army at Acworth, Ga., participating in all the subsequent battles and skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign. It bore a conspicuous part in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Peach Tree Creek, and in the engagements before Atlanta on the 22d of July, where it suffered a severe loss. After the fall of Atlanta it moved in pursuit of Hood, and in November it joined the famous march to Savannah, and thence through the Carolinas, halting at Goldsboro, N. C. After the surrender of Johnston's army, it moved to Washington, and thence to Louisville, where it was mustered out with the Army of the Tennessee, July 21, 1865.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Fifty-fourth Regiment, containing one company (H) from Plainfield and vicinity, was organized under special orders for an emergency, and was mustered in for three-months service June 10, 1862, at Indianapolis. It was placed on duty at Camp Morton until August, and then moved to Kentucky with other troops, to resist the invasion of that State by General Kirby Smith. At the expiration of its term of service it was mustered out at Indianapolis.

A one-year regiment, also called the Fifty-fourth, was organized in October, 1862, from drafted men or their substitutes. Company F was made up of men from North Salem and vicinity. In December the regiment left for Memphis, and on the 20th it embarked with Sherman's expedition to Vicksburg. For three days it was exposed continually, and in the two charges on the rebel's works at Chickasaw Bluffs, it lost 264 in killed, wounded and missing. It moved against Arkansas Post in January, 1863, and after the reduction of that place returned to Young's Point. After

a sickly season here and at Milliken's Bend, it became a part of the advance in the Vicksburg campaign. It fought at Thompson's Hill, or Port Gibson. Afterward it garrisoned Raymond, and then acted as escort of prisoners to the Yazoo River. Returning from this duty, it entered the trenches at Vicksburg, and after the surrender of that stronghold it was in the advance on Jackson. July 23 it returned to Vicksburg, whence it was transported to New Orleans. Joining the army of the Gulf, it moved, on the 6th of September, with the expedition up the Teche, going as far as Opelousas and Vermillionville, returning to New Orleans, Nov. 1. The regiment was mustered out Dec. 8, 1863.

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT.

In the Seventieth Regiment, most of Company C and all of Company K were raised in Hendricks County. This regiment was mustered in Aug. 12, 1862, under the colonelcy of Benjamin Harrison, since Brigadier-General and United States Senator from Indiana. The regiment left Indianapolis the 13th for Bowling Green, Ky., where it went into camp and remained there three months, drilling and doing camp duty, and on the 30th of September the regiment was sent to Russellville, Ky., where they surprised a camp of rebel troops and killed and wounded several besides capturing a large number of valuable horses. Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Merrill got a black pony there that he rode through the war and brought home with him, that is still living at Indianapolis. Nov. 10, 1862, the regiment broke camp and took up the march with Rosecrans's army for the front, and got as far south as Galatin, Tenn., where it remained until June, 1863, doing guard duty on the line of the Nashville & Louisville Railroad. From there it was sent to Murfreesboro, Tenn., and remained until August, 1863. Aug. 30 was sent back to Nashville, Tenn., and remained there until Feb. 24, 1864, and while stationed there was on guard duty on trains, both passenger and freight, between Nashville and Chattanooga, and while in that line of duty had many skirmishes with Morgan's men and bushwhackers. Feb. 24, 1864, the regiment left Nashville and arrived at the foot of Lookout Mountain, March 10, and built one of the finest camps on the side of Lookout Mountain ever seen by any army, and remained there until May 2, 1864, drilling and doing camp duty. When the army was reorganized the Eleventh and Twelfth corps were consolidated and named the Twentieth. The Seventieth Regiment was assigned

to the First Brigade, Third Division of said corps, with General Ward, of Kentucky, as Brigade-Commander, and Joseph Hooker, Corps Commander. May 2, 1864, General Sherman's army moved out from Chattanooga, Tenn., on what proved to be the Atlanta campaign, and the regiment took an active part in the following battles: May 14 and 15, Resaca, where the regiment led a charge against the rebel fortification and took a battery of four brass guns that was well supported by infantry. These were the only artillery captured during the campaign. In the charge of May 15 the regiment lost in killed and wounded out of 450 strong, 131 men. They buried thirty-nine in one trench on the 16th, the rebels having fallen back the night of the 15th, and as many more died from wounds in the hospitals. May 19 the regiment took part in the fight at Cassville, May 25 at Burnt Hickory, June 14 and 15 at Lost Mountain. On the 15th they charged the rebel lines strongly fortified, but on account of the barriers could not get up to their lines and lay within 100 yards of the enemy's works and were shelled at short range for four or five hours until dark, when the regiment withdrew and took up a position on the skirmish line to the left. In the charge and shelling the regiment lost in killed and wounded several brave and valiant men. On the 16th, engaged in a hand to hand fight on the skirmish line and with sharpshooters with heavy loss, and on the 21st day of June met the enemy at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain. On this day General Sherman's army took up its lines at the base of the the mountain on the north, east and west, and kept a continual skirmish and canonade with Johnson's army. The night of July 3 the Confederates evacuated their stronghold simply because Sherman flanked them out, and July 4 Sherman's army advanced on Johnston's army and went into camp on the north side of the Chattahoochee River, with the enemy on the south bank. The army remained in this position until the 17th of July, and it was a very common thing for the boys in blue and boys in gray to mart and trade. The boys in gray seemed to have plenty of tobacco if nothing else, and as a general thing the Yankee soldiers would trade almost anything for tobacco. While in this camp the boys in blue would climb the tall pine-trees and look over into the city of Atlanta, a distance of eight miles, but there was many a brave man that never lived to see the 2d day of September, when General Sherman's army went into the coveted city. On the 17th they crossed the river, and on the 20th the Twentieth Corps took up its position on the line at the

right of the Fourth Corps and on the left of the Fourteenth. It was a very warm day, and about 2 p. m., before they had hardly got into position, General Hood charged the Twentieth Corps with the whole of the Confederate army, five lines deep, coming unexpected, and the Brigade Commander of the Third Division being fond of strong drink and not being at his post and not in fit condition to handle an army, Generals Benjamin Harrison and John Coburn took the responsibilities of the division and moved up with their brigades and met Hood's combined forces and fought almost a hand to hand fight, and repulsed General Hood's army, with heavy loss on both sides. The Seventieth was on the line all the remainder of the Atlantic campaign. After the capture of the city the army went into camp in and about the city and rested and recruited, and while here the veterans of the Twenty-seventh Regiment were transferred to the Seventieth, and on the 15th day of November, 1864, General Sherman's army, consisting of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Army corps, took up the line of march through Georgia to what point was conjecture only with the boys. When we left Atlanta we destroyed every thing that would be of any benefit to the Confederate army, and a great many things that would hardly be termed contraband. The army moved south on parallel roads, and on the 21st the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps camped in and around the city of Milledgeville, at that time the capital city of the State, and remained there two days; and while here some one with high authority issued his proclamation calling for a special sitting of the Georgia Legislature, and no member would be admitted unless he was a member of Sherman's raiders or boomers, and during the two-days session there were some very wholesome laws passed without any opposition, all relating to Georgia loyalty to the stars and stripes, and they have never been repealed. From Milledgeville the army went to Sandersville, a distance of twenty-six miles, through swamps, taking three days to make the trip. Here the regiment had a skirmish with Johnston's army, and on the 1st day of December lay in camp all day resting near Louisville, near the farm of Her shall V. Johnson, candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket with S. A. Douglas, in the memorable campaign of 1860, and on the 6th day of December went into camp at Effingham, Ga., and remained two days, and moved out and came up to the out-post of rebel forces at Savannah, Dec. 9; skirmished and built lines of fortifications until Dec. 26. Hardee evacuated the city and

Sherman went in and took possession. The enemy left behind 264 pieces of artillery that fell into the hands of the Yankees, besides many other things of value. On the night of Dec. 31, while the Seventieth Regiment was lying at the wharf expecting to cross over the Savannah River into South Carolina on the morning of Jan. 1, 1865, a schooner ran the Yankee blockade with a load of contraband guns for the rebel army. It is not necessary to say that the commander of the vessel was somewhat surprised. Jan. 1, 1865, the Seventieth was put across the river on a small boat captured during the siege, and went out to the Hardee plantation, near Hardeeville; went into camp and remained until Feb. 3. The Seventieth was the first regiment that went on South Carolina soil not as prisoners. Feb. 3 they started north through the State for Branchville, on the Charleston & Augusta Railroad, and moved the rebel forces out of its stronghold in and about the city of Charleston; struck the railroad at Branchville and tore the same up for several miles. On the 12th left Williston for the north. Heavy frost was on the ground and the army had to wade the Edisto River, which was out of its bank one-quarter of a mile wide, and on the 16th came up to the south bank of the Saluda River. The Seventieth did not cross the river and go into the city. The 17th the regiment moved up the river and crossed it at Winsboro. The next place of any importance was Cheraw, where the enemy made some resistance and burnt the bridge, and the next engagement was March 13, 1865, at Averysboro, and on Sunday, March 19, a hard-fought battle with Johnston's army at Bentonville. The 24th arrived at Goldsboro, ragged and almost barefooted, and not as clean and free from greybacks as might have been. Remained in camp at Goldsboro until April 10, when they moved with the army for Raleigh, N. C., and arrived there the 13th. The 11th, while at Smithfield, came the welcome news of the surrender of Lee to General Grant, and it would have done any body good to have heard the cheering of the boys. Remained in camp at Raleigh until April 26, when they moved to the front in search of J. E. Johnston, and marched one day and went into camp and remained two days, and then came the glad news of the surrender of Johnston to Sherman. They then moved back to Raleigh and remained until Sunday, April 30, when they took up the line of march for Washington City, where it arrived May 19, passing through Richmond, Chancellorsville, Wilderness and all the noted places where the army of the Potomac operated for four long years,

and on May 26 passed in grand review with Sherman's army before President Johnson and his Cabinet and all the Foreign Ministers, said to be the grandest thing of the kind that ever took place in this or any other country. From the time the army left Atlanta, Nov. 15, 1864, until the surrender of Johnston's army, April 28, 1865, they lived almost entirely off the country passed through, by foraging, except the time in camp at Savannah, Goldsboro and Raleigh. The regiment was discharged at Fort Washington, near Washington City, June 8, 1865, and arrived at home June 13, 1865, thirty-four months to a day from the time it left. The regiment lost during its time of service forty-six men killed in battle, thirty-five died of wounds, 110 died of disease in camp and hospitals, and during the first year sixty-one were discharged on account of disability, and a large per cent. of that number died from disease contracted during their service. They hardly ever discharged a man for disability unless it was to save trouble and expense of burying him at the front. During the thirty-four-months service the regiment never turned its back to the enemy. Dr. L. H. Kenney, Assistant Surgeon of the regiment, said that there were 200 men in the regiment that were competent to command it. Eleven years ago the ex-members of the regiment organized a society and meet once a year in regimental reñnion and have a good time. It would not be right not to say something about A. C. Allen, the Chaplain of the regiment. He was not as entertaining a speaker as some, but in times of danger and when the wounded and dying needed assistance A. C. Allen would be found at his post ever ready to give spiritual advice to the dying and help to the needy.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT (FOURTH CAVALRY).

In the Seventy-seventh Regiment (Fourth Cavalry) nearly all the members of Company A were from Hendricks County. The regiment was organized at Indianapolis, Aug. 22, 1862, with Isaac P. Gray as Colonel. Four companies were sent under Major Platter to Henderson, Ky., and the remaining companies to Louisville, and thence into the interior of the State. The battalion under Major Platter fought the enemy at Madisonville and Mount Washington, and in the spring of 1863 joined the other companies, which, under Colonel Gray, had been serving in Indiana and Kentucky, had fought John Morgan successfully near Munfordsville, and which had been serving actively near Murfreesboro, Tenn., during the first three months of 1863.

The united regiment now moved with Rosecrans in the campaign toward Tullahoma and Chattanooga, participating in the battle of Chickamauga. Crossing the Tennessee, it fought the rebels near Fayetteville, Tenn., Nov. 1. Early in December it marched into East Tennessee, where it remained during the ensuing winter, holding the advanced position in all the cavalry movements. It was conspicuously engaged at Mossy Creek, Talbott's and Dandridge, and was complimented highly for its part at Fair Garden. In March the regiment arrived at Cleveland, Tenn., and in May moved with the cavalry of Sherman's army in the campaign against Atlanta. May 9 it fought at Varnell's Station, Ga., and June 2 at Burnt Church. It next moved on the McCook raid, participating in all the movements of that expedition.

After the capture of Atlanta it marched into Tennessee and engaged the enemy at Columbia, Tenn., in October. In November it was stationed near Louisville; in January, 1865, it was in the vicinity of Nashville, and in the following month at Waterloo, Ala. Moving into Alabama with General Wilson's forces, it participated in the active campaign in that State and Georgia, engaging in the battles of Plantersville and Selma. Leaving Macon, Ga., in May, it reached Nashville, and went into the Provisional Cavalry Camp at Edgefield, where it remained until mustered out of service, June 29, 1865.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

A few in Company F and most of those in Company K, Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, were from Hendricks County. The regiment was mustered in at Indianapolis, Sept. 2, 1862, and was at once hurried to the field, arriving at Louisville the next day. Oct. 1 it left that city with Buell's army, joined in the pursuit of Bragg, and at Crab Orchard had its first skirmish with the rebels. It took part at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1863, losing seven killed and forty-four wounded. It was then in camp at Murfreesboro until June 24, when it marched to Tullahoma, Manchester, McMinnville and Pikeville. Sept. 1 it moved toward Chattanooga, and on the 19th and 20th fought in the battle of Chickamauga, losing one killed, forty wounded and thirteen missing. In this battle the Seventy-ninth charged and captured the First Virginia Battery of Longstreet's corps. It fell back with the army to Chattanooga, and was upon duty during its siege by the enemy.

On the 23d of November the army moved to attack the besieging force under General Bragg. Then occurred the celebrated battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. The Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth Indiana led the column which stormed and captured Mission Ridge, planted the Union colors first on the rebel works and captured eleven pieces of artillery and several hundred prisoners. The loss of the regiment was small, the rapidity of its advance and the conformation of the country protecting it from the fire of the enemy. The Seventy-ninth then moved to East Tennessee, where it was constantly marching and skirmishing for four weary months. It fought successfully with Vaughn's rebel command at Strawberry Plains, New Market, Mossy Creek and Clinch Valley. It also accompanied a cavalry expedition to Thornhill, *en route* for Cumberland Gap. In April, 1864, it rejoined its corps at Chattanooga and, for the first time in ten months, rested for ten days.

Then came the Georgia campaign, which actively occupied our regiment in numerous battles and skirmishes. It effected the first crossing of Peach Tree Creek, capturing the rebel works and many prisoners. It participated for several weeks in the siege of Atlanta and was then detached to the support of General Thomas, who was opposed by Hood. It fell back to Columbia, Springfield and Franklin, and then to Nashville. After the battle at this place it joined in the pursuit, arriving at Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 6, 1865, where it camped. March 17 it started for Richmond, and had only reached Jonesboro when Lee's army surrendered. Returning to Nashville, it remained there until June 5, when it was ordered home. It was finally discharged June 11, having had an exceptionally active service, all campaigning and no garrison duty. It captured eighteen pieces of artillery and over 1,000 prisoners.

NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The next regiment in which Hendricks had a respectable representation was the Ninety-ninth, in which the county contributed all of Company G and part of Company H. The regiment was mustered in Oct. 21, 1862, and the following month proceeded to Memphis. Taking part in the Tallahatchie campaign, it was then placed in charge of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, at La Grange and Moscow, Tenn. May 6, 1863, it joined the besieging forces of General Grant, in the rear of Vicksburg, and July 4 it marched with Sherman to Jackson. Here for three days the reg-

iment was under fire. After the capitulation of Jackson, the regiment was in camp for several weeks. After several long marches, Nov. 24 found the regiment at Chattanooga. It at once took possession of Indian Hill, the eastern extremity of Mission Ridge, and spent the following night in throwing up works. By daylight it had improvised a fine line of defense, though sticks, tin plates and cups were used as intrenching tools, no shovels or picks being convenient.

After the ensuing battle of Mission Ridge, the regiment marched with Sherman's army in pursuit of Bragg's, in the direction of Graysville, having a sharp fight with the enemy's rear guard. From Graysville the column moved east to raise the siege of Knoxville, and performed the dreary march without regular rations, and almost destitute of clothes. After this it returned to Scottsboro, Ala., Dec. 26, having marched 400 miles. Except a short excursion into East Tennessee, the regiment remained at Scottsboro until May 1. It then entered upon the Atlanta campaign, and was engaged in every skirmish, assault and battle in which the Army of the Tennessee took part, under gallant McPherson. Oct. 3 it joined in the pursuit of Hood, returning to Atlanta after a 200-mile march; and Nov. 15 it started on the march to the sea, thence through the Carolinas, participating in numerous fights. It reached Washington in due season and was mustered out of the service June 5, 1865. It left for the field with 900 men, and returned with 425, having marched over 4,000 miles.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT.

Late in the evening of July 8, 1863, intelligence was received at Indianapolis that a rebel force, estimated to be 6,000 cavalry, with four pieces of artillery, under command of General John H. Morgan had crossed the Ohio River near Mauckport and was moving on Corydon, Ind. Governor Morton at once issued a patriotic call upon the citizens of the State to leave their various occupations and organize for defense. Under this call, within forty-eight hours, 65,000 men had tendered their services. Only a portion could be accepted, but thirteen regiments and one battalion were organized for the emergency. In the second of these, known as the One Hundred and Third Regiment, were seven companies from Hendricks County. The commissioned officers from this county (being in the service but a few days, the names of the enlisted men

are not given in the list of volunteers which appears farther on) were as follows:

Colonel, Lawrence S. Shuler; Lieutenant-Colonel, Virgil H. Lyon; Major, Samuel J. Banta; Adjutant, Frank Coons. Company A (Plainfield Guards)—Captain, Virgil H. Lyon; First Lieutenant, William H. Calvert; Second Lieutenant, Richard Duddy. Company B (Lincoln Guards, of Brownsburg)—Captain, Tyra Montgomery; First Lieutenant, John Franklin; Second Lieutenant, William M. Brown. Company C (Cartersburg Union Guards)—Captain, William Little; First Lieutenant, Aquilla S. McCormick; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Wood. Company D (Shuler Guards, of Danville,)—Captain, Jesse S. Ogden; First Lieutenant, Joseph Ohaver; Second Lieutenant, Robert Curry. Company E (Marion Guards, of New Winchester)—Captain, William F. Parker; First Lieutenant, Joseph Allison; Second Lieutenant, James L. Smith. Company F (Washington Guards, of Plainfield)—Captain, Erastus F. Hunt; First Lieutenant, Scott Miller; Second Lieutenant, David T. Cox. Company G (Noble Guards, of North Salem)—Captain, John N. Clement; First Lieutenant, Van L. Parsons; Second Lieutenant, G. E. Hackley.

The regiment left Indianapolis by rail, on the evening of July 11, and reached Vernon the next morning at three o'clock. Here Colonel Shuler impressed a number of horses, and mounting 146 men from his own command and that of Colonel Gregory's, moved at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th, in pursuit of Morgan. In a short time General Hobson's pursuing column was overtaken, and Colonel Shuler's detachment placed in the advance. These troops came in sight of Morgan's rear guard on the afternoon of the 13th, captured several stragglers, skirmished with detachments of the enemy near Harrison, Ohio, and entered that town shortly after Morgan's rear guard had departed. Next morning the pursuit was resumed, and continued as far as Batavia, Ohio, when the command returned to Indianapolis, and was mustered out July 16.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment (six months), companies A and B of which were raised in Hendricks County, was mustered in Sept. 17, 1863, and at once left for Kentucky. Oct. 3 it reached Cumberland Gap, and during the following severe winter the regiment performed many toilsome marches, crossing streams and enduring the severest exposure, without shoes, and at

times living upon quarter rations. Returning to Indianapolis at the expiration of its term of service, it was mustered out in February, 1864.

NINTH CAVALRY.

Hendricks County furnished nearly all the men for Company I in the Ninth Cavalry, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, which was organized March 1, 1864. Without completing the mount (partially accomplished), the regiment, armed with Enfield rifles, left the State on the 3d of May, and proceeded to Nashville, by rail, and thence to Pulaski, Tenn., where it was kept on post duty until the 23d of November, participating in the skirmishes of the Forrest and Wheeler campaigns. Sept. 25, 1864, a portion of the regiment, under command of Major Lilly, was in an engagement at Sulphur Branch Trestle, Ala., with Forrest, losing 120 in killed, wounded and prisoners. After the defeat of Hood's army the regiment camped at Gravelly Springs, Ala., until Feb. 6, 1865; when under orders, it embarked on transports and proceeded to New Orleans, arriving there March 10. Turning over its horses, the Ninth left on steamer and was placed on post duty at Vicksburg for six weeks. May 3, it was again mounted, and sent by detachments into the interior of the State of Mississippi, to garrison posts, on which duty it continued until the order for muster out of service was received. May 22, the regiment moved to Vicksburg for the purpose of being mustered out of service, but this was not done until the 28th of August, 1865. On leaving Indiana the regiment was 1,150 strong; it returned with 386 men and officers.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Most of Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, was raised in this county. The regiment was mustered in March 10, 1864, with James Burgess as Colonel, and proceeded to Louisville and Nashville, thence marching to Athens, Tenn. Early in May it moved toward Georgia to co-operate with Sherman, and was busily engaged throughout the Atlanta campaign, fighting at Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain and other places. It also aided in the pursuit of Hood. In November it was transported to Tennessee, where it fought at Columbia, Franklin, Nashville and other places. In January, 1865, the regiment was sent to Washington, and thence to North Carolina, in which State it served until its muster out Aug. 31, 1865. It returned to Indianapolis with 532 men and thirty-three officers.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

One company of 100-days men was raised in the spring of 1864 at Danville, and assigned to the One Hundred and Thirty-second regiment, which was mustered in May 18, 1864, and departed at once for Tennessee, where it served more than 100 days, in guarding Southern railroads, and in garrison duty.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment (one year) was organized Feb. 25, 1865, at Indianapolis. Most of Company B was raised in Hendricks County, which contributed volunteers to nearly every company in the regiment. Proceeding to Nashville, Tenn., the command was constantly employed in doing guard and garrison duty in the interior of Middle Tennessee, until its muster out, Sept. 5, 1865.

INDIANA LEGION.

This county maintained one full regiment of the "Indiana Legion," the following being the commissioned officers:

Colonels, Virgil H. Lyon, of Plainfield (entered United States service) and Thomas Nichols, of Danville; Lieutenant-Colonels, Joseph S. Miller, of Danville (resigned), and Erastus F. Hunt, of Brownsburg; Major, Enoch M. Woody, of Coatesville; Adjutant, Jesse R. Cope, of Danville.

The Plainfield Guards: Captains, Virgil H. Lyon (promoted Colonel) and Richard Duddy; First Lieutenants, William H. Calvert (entered United States service) and William D. Cooper; Second Lieutenant, Richard Duddy (promoted Captain) and John M. Sims.

Brownsburg Lincoln Guards: Captain, Tyra Montgomery; First Lieutenants, John Franklin (entered United States service), William M. Brown (resigned) and Israel L. C. Bray; Second Lieutenants, William M. Brown (promoted First Lieutenant), Israel L. C. Bray (promoted First Lieutenant) and Joseph Canary.

Plainfield Washington Guards: Captains, Erastus F. Hunt (promoted Lieutenant-Colonel) and Scott Miller; First Lieutenants, Scott Miller (promoted Captain) and William W. Knight; Second Lieutenant, David T. Cox.

North Salem Noble Guards: Captain, John W. Clements; First Lieutenant, Van L. Parsons (entered United States service);

Second Lieutenants, George E. Hackley (entered United States service) and Dandridge Tucker.

Coatesville Guards: Captains, Enoch M. Woody (promoted Major) and Isaac Monnett; First Lieutenant, Abner Wilkinson; Second Lieutenant, Jacob W. Phillips.

Danville Cavalry: Captain, Thomas Nichols (promoted Colonel); First Lieutenant, George S. Fawcner (entered United States service); Second Lieutenant, Thomas J. Cofer (entered United States service).

New Winchester Marion Guards: Captains, Samuel J. Banta (entered United States service) and William F. Parker; First Lieutenants, Aaron T. Dooley (entered United States service) and Joseph Allison; Second Lieutenant, James D. Smith.

Clayton Hendricks County Rifles: Captain, B. F. Thomas; First Lieutenant, Charles F. Hall; Second Lieutenant, J. B. Johnson.

Danville Shuler Guards: Captains, Charles F. Hogate (entered United States service), Jesse S. Ogden (resigned) and Peter S. Kennedy; First Lieutenants, Smith King (entered United States service) and Joseph Ohaver; Second Lieutenants, Jesse S. Ogden (promoted Captain) and Robert Curry.

Cartersburg Union Guards: Captains, Isaac Wantland (entered United States service), William Little (resigned) and Isaac Wantland again; First Lieutenants, Aquilla S. McCormick (entered United States service) and Joseph Wood; Second Lieutenants, W. L. Stephenson (entered United States service), Joseph Wood (promoted First Lieutenant) and Benjamin F. Childs.

The county gave bounties to volunteers during the war amounting in all to \$27,750, while the several townships paid the following amounts: Center, \$16,000; Washington, \$30,000; Liberty, \$35,000; Franklin, \$10,000; Clay, \$20,000; Marion, \$36,000; Eel River, \$45,000; Union, \$20,000; Lincoln, \$10,000; Brown, \$21,500. This made a total of \$266,250. Not content with this, the local authorities also resolved to care for the needy families of volunteers, and for this purpose the county appropriated at various times amounts aggregating \$50,200. Each of ten townships contributed \$1,000, swelling the amount to \$60,200. This makes a grand total of \$326,450, a third of a million of dollars; and yet at the close of the war the county was in better shape financially than the generality of counties.

A draft becoming necessary in this State in the fall of 1862, the

enrolling commission made the following report for Hendricks County: Total militia, 2,443; total volunteers, 1,352; total exempts, 506; total conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, 150; total volunteers in service, 1,271; total subject to draft, 1,787. But two townships in this county were behind in their quotas, Union and Eel River. The former was required to furnish nine and the latter twenty-three to this draft.

Below is published a corrected list of the soldiers buried in the two cemeteries at Danville:

OLD CEMETERY.

Revolutionary War: Richard Barnes and Obadiah Turpin.

War of 1812: Marine Bonnefield, William S. Crawford, William Christie, William Pierson, Solomon Garr, Benjamin Armstrong, William Baugh, Thomas King, Austin H. Smith and Thomas Caywood.

Mexican War: Jennings Pierson, Lewis C. Cash, William Pierson and Murry Pace.

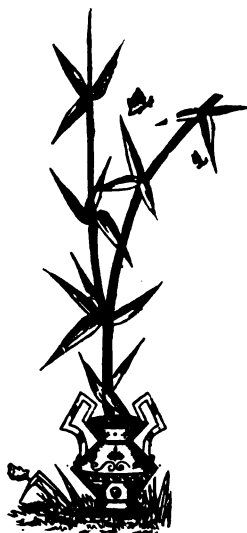
War of the Rebellion: Wm. H. McPheeters, William Helton, William Donaldson, William C. Depew, James M. Howell, Joseph W. Pierson, Joseph McPheeters, Jesse S. Ogden, Jacob Cross, Allen Powers, Levi Bartholomew, Seventh Infantry; J. J. Fiddick, Thirteenth Infantry; James E. Depew, Charles F. Hogate, Alfred Maden, One Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry; Henry B. Eusminger, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry; William Downard, Frank Wilson, William D. Shirley, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry; Jesse Downard, Fourth Infantry; Samuel Leffew, Third Kentucky Infantry; Columbus Bogart, regiment unknown, and Henry J. Eastes, First Heavy Artillery.

NEW CEMETERY.

War of 1812: Lewis Kesler, William Henton and John Hanthorn.

War of the Rebellion: George W. Hadley, Taylor Crawford, Thomas Roupe, First Heavy Artillery; William P. Gregg, William G. Homan, J. O. Todd, Asbury B. Bryant, James Scearce, Seventh Infantry; John T. Scearce, Eleventh Infantry; Henry H. Rader, Thirty-third Infantry; William T. White, D. S. Adams, Fifty-first Infantry; M. M. Wishard, Fifty-third Infantry;

Stephen Woodruff, Charles Bedford, Seventieth Infantry; Henry Harper, Ninety-ninth Infantry; Lafayette Hadley, W. H. Crawford, One Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry; Enoch Haynes, Ninth Cavalry; S. L. Adams, Mississippi Naval Service; A. W. Curtis, Fourth Iowa Infantry; J. H. Hux, Ohio Infantry; Joseph W. Beekman, One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio National Guards.



CHAPTER VI.

THE PATRIOTIC ROLL.

STATISTICAL RECORD OF HENDRICKS COUNTY VOLUNTEERS IN THE LATE WAR.

The following record, taken mostly from the Adjutant-General's reports, aims to give not only the name of every volunteer, but his rank, date of muster in, promotions, what became of him, and if mustered out, when. It is a valuable list for reference, and a chapter of history to which our posterity may point with ever increasing pride.

SEVENTH INDIANA INFANTRY (THREE MONTHS).

COMPANY A.

Officers.

James Burgess, commissioned Captain April 20, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term; re-entered service as Lieutenant-Colonel Seventieth Infantry.

P. S. Kennedy, commissioned First Lieutenant April 20, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.

J. S. Miller, commissioned Second Lieutenant April 20, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

C. F. Hogate, mustered in as First Sergeant April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

O. A. Bartholomew, mustered in as Sergeant April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

W. C. Banta, mustered in as Sergeant April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

W. L. Vestal, mustered in as Sergeant April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

J. B. Homan, mustered in as Corporal April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861

W. M. Walker, mustered in as Corporal April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

V. H. Lyon, mustered in as Corporal April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Hubbard Lingenfelter, mustered in as Corporal April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Miltiades Cash, mustered in as musician April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

James Landon, mustered in as musician April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Privates.

Allison, Joseph, mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Armstrong, Samuel, mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Beard, Al., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Bartley, William, mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Bell, J. J., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Bland, A. V., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Balt, J. J., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Buchanan, Simeon, mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Burcham, Franklin, mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Burhop, Jesse, mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Burgin, A. S., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Brewer, Dennis, mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Brown, Harrison, mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Cord, B. H., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Crane, J. M., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Crane, T. J., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Curtis, J. P., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Curtis, R. M., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Emmons, John, mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Evans, A. C., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Fawcner, J. C., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Filer, G. W., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Franklin, R. V., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Freeman, B. D., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Gilliland, J. P., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Givens, Jeremiah, mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Gregg, George, mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Gregg, W. P., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Hackley, James, mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Hackley, Joseph, mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

Holtsclaw, J. N., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Holtsclaw, Marshall, mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Homan, W. G., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Hunt, E. F., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Hurin, F. H., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Irons, W. W., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Jenkins, W. M., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Kebner, Moses, mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Kertley, T. J., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Latshar, E. D., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Matlock, J. T., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
McCormick, A. S., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Miller, W. T., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Moore, J. S., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Ohaver, John, mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Parker, W. F., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Pearson, William, mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Perkins, J. J., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Perkins, S. R., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Richards, George, mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Robbins, M. D. L., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Rose, M. H., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Scearce, J. W., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Scearce, J. T., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Scearce, N. J., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Smith, J. W., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Smith, W. D., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Stevens, Charles, mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Thompson, J. C., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Todd, O. J., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Vestal, J. N., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Wadley, Jonathan, mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Walker, J. C., mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.
Welshans, Alfred, mustered in April 24, 1861; out Aug. 2, 1861.

SEVENTH INDIANA INFANTRY (THREE YEARS).

Officer.

W. C. Banta, commissioned Captain Company B Sept. 1, 1861; promoted Major March 12, 1863; Lieutenant-Colonel April 23, 1863; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Officers.

W. C. Banta, commissioned Captain Sept. 1, 1861; promoted.

A. M. Luke, commissioned Second Lieutenant Sept. 1, 1861; promoted First Lieutenant Oct. 1, 1862; Captain March 12, 1863; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

V. H. Lyon, commissioned First Lieutenant Sept. 1, 1861; resigned Oct. 1, 1862; re-entered service as Major Ninth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry.

J. V. Hadley, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Sergeant; Second Lieutenant Oct. 1, 1862; First Lieutenant March 12, 1863; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864. (Captured in Wilderness.)

J. W. Adams, mustered in as Sergeant Sept. 13, 1861; promoted First Sergeant; Second Lieutenant March 12, 1863; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

L. H. Davis, mustered in as First Sergeant Sept. 13, 1861; died of disease Oct. 6, 1862.

James Bartholomew, mustered in as Sergeant Sept. 13, 1861; discharged for disability Oct. 5, 1862.

T. J. Lockhart, mustered in as Sergeant Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Jan. 31, 1862, for disability.

R. P. Parkes, mustered in as Sergeant Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Colored Troops.

Aaron Acton, mustered in as private Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Corporal; Sergeant; captured at Weldon Road; mustered out March 16, 1865.

W. S. Odell, mustered in as private Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Corporal; Sergeant; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

H. M. Straughan, mustered in as private Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Sergeant; First Sergeant; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

William Hussey, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Sergeant June 15, 1862; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

J. H. Helton, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Sergeant; veteran; transferred to Twentieth Infantry.

Washington West, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 13, 1861; discharged for disability July 28, 1862.

G. W. McClintick, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 13, 1861; discharged for disability Jan. 14, 1863.

R. C. Harris, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 13, 1861; veteran; transferred to Twentieth Infantry.

L. N. West, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 13, 1861; captured in the Wilderness; died in Andersonville Prison, Aug. 17, 1864.

E. B. Hamlet, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 13, 1861; died April 1, 1862, of wounds received at Winchester.

J. H. Hall, mustered in as private Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

J. W. Morgan, mustered in as private Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Corporal; captured in the Wilderness.

J. M. White, mustered in as private Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

J. E. Clements, recruit, mustered in as private July 21, 1862; promoted Corporal; transferred to Twentieth Infantry.

Wesley Lockwood, recruit, mustered in as private July 19, 1862; promoted Corporal; transferred to Twentieth Infantry.

M. C. West, mustered in as musician Sept. 13, 1861; died Feb. 14, 1862, of disease.

J. D. Walker, mustered in as musician Sept. 13, 1861; captured at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

J. H. Kendall, mustered in as wagoner Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Privates.

Acton, A. J., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged April 9, 1862, for disability.

Adams, A. J., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged June 27, 1862, for disability.

Adams, James, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Feb. 21, 1862, for disability.

Adams, Sidney, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Alford, W. H., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Ashby, Henry, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; veteran; killed in the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Bartholomew, Benjamin, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; veteran; died June 7, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Black, Joseph, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Bray, E. C., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged May 3, 1864, for disability.

Burns, John, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; died March 12, 1864.

Cassidy, Patrick, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Clements, John, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged July 22, 1862, for disability.

Cochron, Jabez, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; veteran; mustered out July 19, 1865.

Coffin, W. W., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Sept. 2, 1862, for disability.

Cross, Charles, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; killed in battle May 9, 1864.

Cummings, G. W., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Dec. 14, 1862, for disability.

Davis, David, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Davidson, Silas, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Oct. 3, 1862, for disability.

Davidson, William, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; captured at the Wilderness; mustered out Feb. 3, 1865.

Davidson, John, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; deserted May 1, 1863.

Douglass, Abraham, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Dooley, Henry, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Downey, John, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Jan. 17, 1863, for disability.

Eaton, Grundison, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Faulkner, Squire, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Dec. 14, 1861, for disability.

Franklin, W. T., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Feb. 10, 1863, for disability.

Frauklin, Columbus, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Jan. 22, 1863, for disability.

Galliger, William, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; veteran; transferred to Twentieth Infantry; died at Andersonville, July 31, 1864.

Gowins, R. M., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; died at Cumberland, Md., Dec. 18, 1861.

Harshborger, William, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged May 30, 1862, for disability.

Harshborger, A. J., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; veteran; transferred to Twentieth Infantry.

Hadley, Ira, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Hammond, S. E., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Harper, C. R., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Hackley, G. E., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Jan. 25, 1863, for disability.

Hampton, J. M., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Higgins, W. T. mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; died March 1, 1862.

Higgins, G. P., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Hutchinson, Isaac, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; died April 24, 1862.

Hyatt, Rufus, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Jobe, N. W., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; captured at the Wilderness; mustered out Feb. 1, 1865.

Jones, J. W., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Jones, Joseph, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; killed in battle, May 25, 1864.

Lawton, I. G., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged July 25, 1862, for disability.

Leak, David, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Lockwood, Matthew, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Marsh, William, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Martin, Henry, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Montgomery, Alvah, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Moody, G. W., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; captured at the Wilderness; died at Andersonville, Oct. 2, 1864.

McPheters, W. G., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Myrick, R. H., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Jan. 29, 1863, for disability.

Nash, I. N., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; died at City Point, Va., June 18, 1864, of wounds.

Niswanger, Samuel, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Oct. 3, 1862, for disability.

Odell, H. C., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; captured on Weldon Road; mustered out May 30, 1865.

Odell, J. M., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Pearson, William, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Aug. 25, 1862, for promotion.

Ridgeway, John, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Round, Franklin, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged April 9, 1863, for disability.

Robins, William, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Dec. 26, 1862, for disability.

Smith, Howard, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps July 29, 1863.

Swindler, C. T., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; captured at Wilderness; mustered out Feb. 21, 1865.

Thompson, T. J., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; died Jan. 4, 1864, of disease.

Toney, Hiram, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; veteran; transferred to Twentieth Infantry.

Turner, W. J., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Dec. 19, 1862, for disability.

Watts, L. S., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Walker, John, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Sept. 18, 1862, for disability.

Walton, Amos, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

West, William, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; died Feb. 12, 1862, of disease.

Weaver, Ellis, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; transferred to Fifth United States Artillery.

White, David, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps July 18, 1863.

Worrick, Calvin, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Recruits.

Bray, J. M., mustered in March 11, 1862; discharged Feb. 9, 1863, for disability.

Bray, Wesley, mustered in March 11, 1862; transferred to Twentieth Infantry.

Bray, William, mustered in July 19, 1862; died July 6, 1864, of wounds.

Batchel, Robert, mustered in May 29, 1862; transferred to Twentieth Infantry.

Cassidy, Michael, mustered in July 21, 1862; transferred to Twentieth Infantry.

Doyle, J. M. L., mustered in Aug. 8, 1862; killed at the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Gregory, Eli, mustered in March 11, 1862; transferred to Twentieth Infantry.

Mills, Eleazer, mustered in April 1, 1862; killed at North Anna River, May 23, 1864.

Smith, David, mustered in; transferred to Invalid Corps Aug. 18, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Officers.

S. J. Banta, commissioned Captain Sept. 1, 1861; resigned June 11, 1862.

E. D. Bryant, commissioned First Lieutenant Sept. 1, 1861; promoted Captain June 12, 1862; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

M. D. L. Robbins, commissioned Second Lieutenant Sept. 1, 1861; promoted First Lieutenant June 12, 1862.

Wadley, Jonathan, mustered in as First Sergeant Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant June 12, 1862; resigned Feb. 5, 1863.

R. M. Curtis, mustered in as Sergeant Sept. 13, 1861; promoted First Sergeant; Second Lieutenant March 1, 1863; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

Brook B. Freeman, mustered in as Sergeant Sept. 13, 1861; discharged as private Sept. 11, 1862, for disability.

Silas Strange, mustered in as Sergeant Sept. 13, 1862; discharged Oct. 6, 1862, for wounds.

J. N. Holtzclaw, mustered in as Sergeant Sept. 14, 1861; discharged Sept. 27, 1862, for wounds.

W. R. Pierson, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Sergeant; First Sergeant; captured at Yellow House; mustered out March 21, 1865.

Samuel Holmes, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Sergeant; wounded at Petersburg; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

James Howell, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Sergeant; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

Erastus Hunt, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Sergeant; discharged Oct. 20, 1862, for wounds.

John Ohaver, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Sergeant; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

E. T. Robins, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Sergeant; mustered out Sept. 20, 1863.

B. H. Cord, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 13, 1861; discharged as private Oct. 3, 1862, for disability.

J. S. Ogden, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 13, 1861; discharged July 8, 1862, for wounds.

Allen Ball, mustered in as private Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Corporal; deserted near Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

T. J. McMullen, mustered in as musician Sept. 13, 1861; appointed principal musician Nov. 1, 1863.

J. S. Armstrong, mustered in as musician Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Allen Powers, mustered in as wagoner Sept. 13, 1861; discharged June 14, 1862, for disability.

C. F. Hall, mustered in as private Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

John Hornaday, mustered in as private Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Corporal; killed at the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

J. M. Leak, mustered in as private Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

R. S. Powers, mustered in as private Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

Elisha Straughn, mustered in as private Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

William Stricklin, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

J. C. Turner, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

Thomas Grant, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Corporal; transferred to Twentieth Infantry.

Privates.

Arbuckle, Samuel, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; sent to Government fortifications by sentence of General Court Martial Dec. 23, 1862.

Baxter, Thomas, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged April 9, 1863, for disability.

Bartholomew, L. W., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Oct. 20, 1861, for disability.

Ballenger, Valentine, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Nov. 29, 1861, for disability.

Boyd, Ira, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Boyd, Aaron, mustered in Sept. 14, 1861; discharged Nov. 15, 1862, for wounds.

Bryant, S. M., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Burks, J. S., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Cassidy, J. D., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; captured at Yellow House; mustered out March 21, 1865.

Carter, G. W., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged May 13, 1864, for disability.

Clemmons, Thomas, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; captured at Yellow House; mustered out May 23, 1865.

Conquest, William, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged March 4, 1863, for disability.

Cummings, R. L., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Sept. 5, 1862, for disability.

Cummingoer, John, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 28, 1863, of disease.

Day, George, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; captured at Yellow House; mustered out March 21, 1865.

Donaldson, William, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; wounded June 1, 1864.

Dodson, Martin, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged April 9, 1863, for disability.

Downs, William, mustered in Sept. 14, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Faulkner, G. S., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged for promotion Aug. 6, 1862.

Franklin, John, mustered in Sept. 14, 1861; discharged Nov. 20, 1862, for disability.

Gully, Berry, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged May 22, 1862, for disability.

Hampton, John, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Havens, Rufus, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; died at Cumberland, Md., Feb. 12, 1862, of disease.

Hess, W. M., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861, out Sept. 20, 1864.

Helton, T. J., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps Aug. 18, 1863.

Helton, William, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged May 10 1862, for disability.

Helton, James, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Corporal.

Hough, James, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Hultz, A. D., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Hyton, T. N., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Jan. 10, 1863, for disability.

Irvin, G. W., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; captured at the Wilderness; mustered out May 29, 1865.

Kesler, Willis, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Nov. 3, 1862, for wounds.

Kesler, B. F., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Aug. 19, 1864, for wounds.

Kesler, John, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Nov. 24, 1862, for disability.

Kendall, George, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; died June 20, 1864, of wounds.

Law, Stephen, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Feb. 20, 1863, for disability.

Lewis, James, mustered in Sept. 3, 1861; captured at Yellow House; mustered out March 2, 1865.

Lewis, J. H., mustered in Sept. 14, 1861; discharged Dec. 26, 1862, for disability.

Lockhart, Thomas, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; wounded June 2, 1864; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

Lovell, Washington, mustered in Sept. 14, 1861; captured at Yellow House; mustered out March 21, 1865.

Marvel, Josiah, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; dropped from rolls as deserter.

Martin, James, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; captured at the Wilderness; mustered out July 17, 1865.

McCoy, J. H., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; died at Green Spring Run, Va., Dec. 31, 1861, of disease.

McCoy, Alfred, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; captured at Yellow House; mustered out March 21, 1863.

McPheters, W. H., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; died at Cumberland, Md., Jan. 1, 1862, of disease.

Ohaver, Joseph, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged May 10, 1862, for disability.

Osborn, John, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; wounded at North Anna River.

Pierson, Hiram, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps Aug. 18, 1863.

Pierson, James, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Aug. 6, 1862, for disability.

Pierson, W. H., mustered in Sept. 14, 1861; died at Cumberland, Md., Aug. 8, 1862, of disease.

Pierson, Joseph, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Aug. 13, 1862, for disability.

Poe, S. S., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Dec. 3, 1863, for disability.

Printiboll, Maurice, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; captured at the Wilderness May 5, 1865.

Rhiner, William, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Robins, C. G., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Aug. 14, 1862, for wounds.

Siples, W. H., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Simmons, Nelson, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; appointed musician; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

Small, Hughey, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; captured at Yellow House; mustered out March 21, 1865.

Snider, Joseph, mustered in Sept. 14, 1861; deserted at Washington, Sept. 7, 1862.

Stutsman, William, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps Sept. 30, 1863.

Steele, Josephus, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Stewart, W. T., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Surber, G. W., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged Jan. 17, 1863, for disability.

Swain, Wesley, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Tout, Homer, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Tout, George, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Tout, Columbus, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; wounded at the Wilderness; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

Turner, J. M., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

West, H. M., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; killed at North Anna River, May 25, 1864.

Wilkinson, William, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; appointed wagoner; mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

Wilson, Isaac, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; died at Elkwater, Va., Dec. 17, 1861.

Worley, William, mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; out Sept. 20, 1864.

Recruits.

Bartley, W. L., mustered in March 11, 1862; deserted at Philadelphia Hospital Oct. 30, 1864.

Bryant, A. P., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; discharged Oct. 13, 1863, for disability.

Gregg, W. P., mustered in July 21, 1862; discharged Aug. 5, 1863, for disability.

Morris, J. W., mustered in March 11, 1862; discharged Dec. 18, 1862, for disability.

Niemeyer, William, mustered in April 1, 1862; captured at Yellow House; mustered out Aug. 1, 1865.

Powers, Edward, mustered in July 19, 1862; transferred to Twentieth Infantry.

Swain, Nathan, mustered in July 19, 1862; transferred to Twentieth Infantry.

Swain, Thomas N., mustered in July 19, 1862.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Caywood, J. E., mustered in Sept. 13, 1861; veteran; transferred to Twentieth Infantry.

Hadley, A. C., mustered in Sept. 13, 1862; veteran; transferred to Twentieth Infantry,

Shives, J. Q. A., mustered in Sept. 13, 1862; veteran; transferred to Twentieth Infantry.

Smith, McKendree, mustered in as private Sept. 13, 1861; promoted Corporal; veteran; transferred to Twentieth Infantry.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Officer.

Nicholas Miller, mustered in as private Aug. 25, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; Second Lieutenant July 19, 1865; mustered out as Sergeant Aug. 28, 1865.

Non-Commissioned Officer.

Jacob Martin, mustered in as private Aug. 25, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; Sergeant; mustered out Aug. 28, 1865.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Officers.

J. A. Comingore, commissioned Assistant Surgeon April 9, 1862; Surgeon Dec. 26, 1862; resigned Sept. 13, 1864.

J. C. Searce, commissioned Assistant Surgeon Jan. 2, 1863; Surgeon Sept. 14, 1864; mustered out July 26, 1865.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

Frank Lawhead, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 31, 1861; out April 26, 1865.

C. F. Hall, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 31, 1861.

Privates.

Duley, H. C., mustered in Aug. 31, 1861; out Aug. 30, 1864.

Ellis, J. S., mustered in Aug. 31, 1861; died June 1, 1863, of wounds received at Champion Hills.

Jackson, Jehu, mustered in Aug. 31, 1861.

Pernell, George, mustered in Aug. 31, 1861; discharged Oct. 23, 1862, for disability.

Roberts, B. W., mustered in Aug. 31, 1861; died at Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 5, 1862.

Wills, J. W., mustered in Aug. 31, 1861; discharged Aug. 1, 1862, for disability.

Wills, W. F., mustered in Aug. 31, 1861; out Aug. 30, 1864.

Winstead, Daniel, mustered in Aug. 31, 1861; discharged May 24, 1862.

Winstead, Oliver, mustered in Aug. 31, 1861; out Aug. 30, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Privates.

Duddy, Richard, mustered in Aug. 31, 1861; discharged Sept. 17, 1862, for disability.

Dubois, J. T., mustered in Aug. 31, 1861.

Godfrey, J. D., mustered in Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; mustered out July 26, 1865.

Hobbs, Anselm, mustered in Aug. 31, 1861; discharged Aug. 15, 1863, for promotion in U. S. Colored Troops.

Johnson, J. H., mustered in Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; Sergeant; mustered out July 26, 1865.

Richter, Andrew, mustered in Aug. 31, 1861; veteran; mustered out July 26, 1865.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Privat

Drumm, J. A., mustered in Sept. 20, 1863; out Sept. 5, 1865.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Officer.

Cox, Henry, commissioned Assistant Surgeon April 25, 1862.

UNASSIGNED.

Pratt, Andrew, substitute, mustered in Sept. 1, 1864.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.

Bennett, John, mustered in Aug. 26, 1864; out July 6, 1865.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Officer.

John Kistler, commissioned Captain July 22, 1861; discharged Nov. 14, 1862.

Private.

Yount, Lewis, mustered in Jan. 4, 1864; veteran; wounded at the Wilderness; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered out July 14, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Caywood, J. E., mustered in Jan. 4, 1864; from Seventh Infantry; veteran; captured at the Wilderness; mustered out July 12, 1865.

Hadley, A. C., mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; from Seventh Infantry; died in rebel prison in December, 1864.

Swain, Nathan, mustered in Aug. 7, 1862; from Seventh Infantry; mustered out May 31, 1865.

Swain, T. N., mustered in July 19, 1862; from Seventh Infantry; mustered out May 31, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

D. R. Cottrell, mustered in Feb. 20, 1864, as Corporal; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out July 12, 1865.

John Dickey, mustered in as Sergeant Feb. 20, 1864; veteran; promoted First Sergeant; mustered out July 12, 1865.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

M. L. Rietzel, mustered in as private July 24, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out Jan. 13, 1866.

W. H. Richardson, mustered in as private July 24, 1861; promoted Corporal; discharged Oct. 30, 1863, for disability; mustered

in again March 30, 1864; was finally mustered out Jan. 13, 1866.

S. M. Tinder, mustered in as private July 24, 1861; veteran; promoted First Sergeant; mustered out Jan. 13, 1866.

A. C. Evans, mustered in as private March 4, 1864; promoted Corporal; mustered out Jan. 13, 1866.

Privates.

Hadley, G. W., mustered in July 24, 1861; died at New Orleans, Sept. 7, 1862.

Hartweg, John, mustered in July 24, 1861; veteran; mustered out Jan. 13, 1866.

Scherer, L. E., mustered in July 24, 1861; out July 31, 1864.

Taylor, J. M., mustered in July 24, 1861; veteran; discharged June 1, 1865, for disability.

Taylor, L. O., mustered in July 24, 1861; killed by provost guard May 24, 1865.

Winstead, James, mustered in July 24, 1861; out July 21, 1864.

Recruits.

Barton, Wm., mustered in Aug. 30, 1864; deserted Sept. 18, 1864.

Bradshaw, Alexander, mustered in March 24, 1864; died at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 15, 1864.

Crawford, Taylor, mustered in March 24, 1864; died at Memphis, Oct. 25, 1864.

Evans, J. M., mustered in April 14, 1864; out Jan. 13, 1866.

Gwin, Seth, mustered in March 28, 1864; discharged May 10, 1865, for disability

Keller, John, mustered in April 1, 1864; out Jan. 13, 1866.

O'Neal, Bailey, mustered in Sept. 26, 1864; out July 22, 1865.

Pearcy, James, mustered in March 24, 1864; out Jan. 13, 1866.

Richardson, J. R., mustered in March 28, 1864; out Jan. 13, 1866.

Roupe, J. T., mustered in April 15, 1864; out Jan. 13, 1866.

Todd, Wesley, mustered in Sept. 26, 1864; died at Baton Rouge, La., Dec. 16, 1864.

Tindall, A. C., mustered in Nov. 10, 1863; deserted July 1, 1865.

Tinder, J. W., mustered in March 17, 1864; died at Baton Rouge, La., June 25, 1865.

Zenor, Squire, mustered in Sept. 26, 1864; out July 22, 1865.

UNASSIGNED.

Recruits.

Burly, Hiram, mustered in April 1, 1864.

Barton, William, substitute, mustered in Aug. 30, 1864.
Burdy, Eli, mustered in Oct. 3, 1864.
Dudley, Preston, mustered in Sept. 30, 1864.
Green, Charles, mustered in Sept. 29, 1864.
Lee, W. H., mustered in Feb. 8, 1864.
Shelter, Christian, mustered in Sept. 26, 1864.
Wilcox, Lovet, mustered in Oct. 3, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Kean, J. C., mustered in Aug. 30, 1861; discharged May 1, 1862, for disability.
Love, William, mustered in Aug. 30, 1861; out Sept. 21, 1864.
Raridan, Silas, mustered in Aug. 30, 1861; out Sept. 21, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Samuel Porter, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 12, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant Sept. 18, 1862; First Lieutenant May 4, 1863.
J. F. Parsons, commissioned Second Lieutenant Aug. 30, 1861; resigned in December, 1861.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.

Private.

Hall, F. H., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; out Dec. 12, 1864.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Officers.

W. W. Seearce, commissioned Captain Company K March 25, 1862; Major May 1, 1865; Lieutenant-Colonel June 1, 1865; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

J. W. Sheets, commissioned Captain Company C Oct. 11, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel April 25, 1863; died as Captain, of wounds received in action, June 21, 1863.

COMPANY A.

Officers.

J. H. Fleece, commissioned Captain Oct. 11, 1861; resigned Aug. 9, 1862.

Milton Russell, commissioned First Lieutenant Oct. 11, 1861; Captain Aug. 10, 1862; honorably discharged Dec. 30, 1864.

J. A. Givens, mustered in as Corporal Dec. 13, 1861; promoted Captain May 1, 1865; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

W. A. Adair, mustered in as First Sergeant Dec. 13, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant April 24, 1862; First Lieutenant Aug. 10, 1862; honorably discharged March 12, 1865.

John Emmons, mustered in as Corporal Dec. 13, 1861; promoted First Lieutenant May 1, 1865.

Harvey Slavens, commissioned Second Lieutenant Oct. 11, 1861; died March 27, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

W. H. Harvey, mustered in as private Dec. 13, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant Sept. 1, 1862; mustered out Dec. 14, 1864.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

John Harlan, mustered in as Sergeant Dec. 13, 1861; discharged May 2, 1862, for disability.

G. A. Proctor, mustered in as Sergeant Dec. 13, 1861; died May 30, 1863.

Amos Weaver, mustered in as Sergeant Dec. 13, 1861; discharged March 11, 1865, of wounds received at Dalton.

W. N. McLevad, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; discharged Oct. 25, 1863, for disability.

S. G. Cook, mustered in as private Dec. 13, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

J. B. Proctor, mustered in as private Dec. 13, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

Silas Gardner, mustered in as Corporal Dec. 13, 1861; deserted May 1, 1862.

W. T. Linn, mustered in as Corporal Dec. 13, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.

M. A. Dyer, mustered in as Corporal Dec. 13, 1861; veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

Willis Slovens, mustered in as Corporal Dec. 13, 1861; discharged June 29, 1862, for disability.

G. W. Shackelford, mustered in as Corporal Dec. 13, 1861; veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

W. B. Gibson, mustered in as Corporal Dec. 13, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.

F. M. Barber, mustered in as private Dec. 13, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

W. T. Jourdan, mustered in as private Dec. 13, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

John Roberts, mustered in as private Dec. 13, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

J. M. White, mustered in as private Dec. 13, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

W. A. Phillips, mustered in as private Oct. 15, 1863; promoted Corporal; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

W. A. Jones, mustered in as musician Dec. 13, 1861; discharged June 19, 1862, for disability.

George Allison, mustered in as musician Dec. 13, 1861; discharged July 5, 1863, for disability.

Privates.

Adams, G. W., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; killed May 28, 1863.

Alley, David, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

Allen, John, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; deserted Aug. 1, 1862.

Bryan, A. A., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; died May 11, 1862.

Budd, David, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; killed at Murfreesboro Jan. 2, 1862.

Brown, O. F., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; discharged July 5, 1863, for disability.

Buchanan, Joseph, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; died Feb. 10, 1864.

Cochrane, William, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; discharged June 19, 1862, for disability.

Condiff, R. A., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; killed at Columbia, Jan. 19, 1865.

Cole, W. L., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; out Feb. 14, 1865.

Duckworth, William, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; killed at Murfreesboro, Jan. 2, 1862.

Davis, William, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; discharged Oct. 27, 1862, for disability.

Ellington, J. J., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; discharged June 23, 1862, for disability.

Fleece, J. B., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; killed at Nashville, Dec. 16, 1864.

Frengear, G. J., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; died Aug. 1, 1863.
Frazier, Richard, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; deserted Nov. 1, 1862.

Givens, J. R., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; discharged June 29, 1863, for disability.

Gardner, Thomas, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; deserted June 17, 1865.

Gwinn, Samuel, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; discharged July 5, 1862, for disability.

Gardner, Anthony, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; died Dec. 7, 1863.

Houston, William, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

Harrison, W. H., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.

Hunt, J. W., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; discharged March 1, 1863, for disability.

House, W. P., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; discharged July 10, 1862, for disability.

Davis, F. M., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.

Jones, Jesse, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; discharged July 5, 1862, for disability.

Johason, S. A., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; out Dec. 13, 1865.

Lookabaugh, John, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; veteran; deserted June 17, 1865.

Lovell, William, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; out June 4, 1865.

Moore, G. W., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; out May 2, 1862.

Moore, H. C., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

Morris, Mason, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; veteran; deserted June 17, 1865.

Morris, John, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; discharged May 1, 1862, for disability.

McCormick, G. W., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; died April 5, 1865.

McCormick, Berryman, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; deserted June 17, 1865.

Page, Williamson, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; discharged Feb. 1, 1863, for disability.

Russell, Logan, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; discharged Sept. 18, 1862, for disability.

Rose, Thomas, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; discharged Sept. 10, 1862, for disability.

Rose, J. I., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; died Sept. 18, 1862.

Sears, Joseph, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; killed at Stone River, Jan. 2, 1862.

Slavens, Milton, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; discharged June 25, 1862, for disability.

Southerlan, James, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; died July 1, 1862.

Shepherd, Edward, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; died at Camp Chase, Ohio, June 1, 1863.

Sheckles, James, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; discharged Aug. 1, 1862, for disability.

Smith, J. P., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.

Schrayer, Daniel, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.

Trotter, J. C., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; discharged Aug. 10, 1862, for disability.

Tout, William, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; veteran; deserted June 17, 1865.

Warren, J. M., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; died Jan. 30, 1862.

Walker, J. E., mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; transferred to marine service Sept. 20, 1862.

Warrick, Amos, mustered in Dec. 13, 1861; veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

Recruits.

Adams, D. S., mustered in Sept. 11, 1862; died Jan. 25, 1863.

Brown, Marcellus, mustered in July 29, 1863; killed by accident at Athens, Tenn., April 20, 1864.

Brooks, J. W., mustered in Aug. 10, 1863; deserted June 17, 1865.

Concliff, L. A., mustered in Aug. 1, 1863; died Oct. 29, 1864.

Crabb, J. H., mustered in Oct. 5, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 6, 1864; died Feb. 15, 1865, of wounds received at Nashville.

Danner, Allen, mustered in June 15, 1863; out Dec. 13, 1865.

Dayton, W. S., mustered in Sept. 21, 1863; out Dec. 13, 1865.

Douglas, John, mustered in March 28, 1864; out Dec. 13, 1865.

Ellis, W. A., mustered in July 29, 1863; out Dec. 13, 1865.

Ellis, J. F., mustered in March 28, 1863; out Dec. 13, 1865.

Fitch, Marion, mustered in Oct. 22, 1862; out Oct. 22, 1865, as Hospital Steward.

Green, F. M., mustered in Oct. 8, 1863; out June 9, 1865.

Givens, G. S., mustered in Nov. 11, 1864; out Dec. 13, 1865.

Job, A. P., mustered in March 11, 1865; out Dec. 13, 1865.

McCormick, J. W., mustered in July 22, 1863; died at Indianapolis March 13, 1865.

McCormick, W. S., mustered in Aug. 21, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 1, 1865.

McCormick, S. L., mustered in March 29, 1864; deserted June 17, 1865.

Moore, W. P., mustered in Aug. 12, 1863; deserted June 15, 1865.

Parkhurst, W. T., mustered in Sept. 8, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Dec. 12, 1863.

Parker, D. H., mustered in June 24, 1863; out June 13, 1865.

Rice, Warren, mustered in Nov. 25, 1863; deserted June 15, 1865.

Round, J. P., mustered in Nov. 11, 1864; out Nov. 15, 1865.

Shiner, G. E., mustered in June 29, 1863; deserted July 10, 1865.

Tout, W. T., mustered in June 6, 1863; died April 10, 1865.

White, W. T., mustered in Sept. 11, 1862; died Dec. 28, 1862.

Ward, J. A., mustered in July 29, 1863; died Jan. 15, 1865, of wounds.

Ward, H. N., mustered in July 29, 1863; out Dec. 13, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Officers.

J. W. Sheets, commissioned Captain Oct. 11, 1861; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

Samuel Lingerman, commissioned First Lieutenant Oct. 11, 1861; Captain June 30, 1863; died May 1, 1864.

D. W. Hamilton, mustered in as private Oct. 6, 1864; promoted Captain Oct. 29, 1864; resigned May 23, 1865.

George Gregg, mustered in as private Jan. 2, 1862; veteran; promoted Second Lieutenant March 1, 1865; First Lieutenant May 1, 1865. Captain June 1, 1865; dropped from rolls as a deserter.

G. H. Adams, mustered in as private Dec. 14, 1861; veteran; promoted Second Lieutenant May 1, 1865; First Lieutenant June 1, 1865; Captain Oct. 1, 1865; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

A. T. Dooley, commissioned Second Lieutenant Oct. 11, 1861; First Lieutenant June 30, 1863; honorably discharged March 12, 1865.

C. E. Stephens, mustered in as First Sergeant Dec. 14, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant June 30, 1863; mustered out Feb. 15, 1865.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

W. F. Hadden, mustered in as Sergeant Dec. 14, 1861; discharged Oct. 20, 1862, for disability.

J. T. Dinwiddie, mustered in as Sergeant Dec. 14, 1861; veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

D. C. Lane, mustered in as Sergeant Dec. 14, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.

William Kelly, mustered in as Sergeant Dec. 14, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.

J. M. Munday, mustered in as Corporal Dec. 14, 1861; mustered out Dec. 14, 1864.

J. A. Munday, mustered in as Corporal Dec. 14, 1861; killed at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.

Calvin Dickinson, mustered in as Corporal Dec. 14, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.

Floyd Dickinson, mustered in as Corporal Dec. 14, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.

J. C. Call, mustered in as Corporal Dec. 14, 1861; veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

J. V. Parker, mustered in as Corporal Dec. 14, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.

W. V. Brown, mustered in as Corporal Dec. 14, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.

J. G. Adams, mustered in as private Dec. 14, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

W. C. Clemens, mustered in as private Dec. 14, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

W. H. Jelf, mustered in as private Dec. 14, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

C. S. Kurtz, mustered in as private Dec. 14, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

W. B. Oshorn, mustered in as private Dec. 14, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

William Shackley, mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

J. W. Tout, mustered in as private Dec. 14, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

S. W. Watts, mustered in as private Dec. 14, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

W. C. Welshaus, mustered in as musician Dec. 14, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.

W. M. Crawford, mustered in as wagoner Dec. 14, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.

Privates.

- Arbuckle, F. M., mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; out Jan. 9, 1865.
Bates, J. N., mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.
Bryant, James, mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.
Curtis, Huey, mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; discharged Aug. 30, 1862, for disability.
Cox, C. P., mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.
Champion, J. N., mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.
Dooley, Arthur, mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.
Dixon, N. L., mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.
Eaton, Reuben, mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.
Ellis, R. H., mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; died July 4, 1862.
Flinn, Mason, mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; deserted Nov. 16, 1862.
Gasper, John, mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; veteran; discharged June 19, 1865, for disability.
Greenlee, William, mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.
Godfrey, J. A., mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.
Hancock, William, mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; transferred to Corps d'Afrique June 20, 1864.
Hilton, Stephen, mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; died July 2, 1862.
Hall, R. C., mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.
Hodson, J. B., mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.
Iddings, J. O., mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; died April 12, 1862.
Jones, A. W., mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; deserted May 14, 1862.
McDaniels, T. A., mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; killed while prisoner, May 12, 1863.
McWilliams, C. A., mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; killed at Bluntsville, Ala., May 2, 1863.
Newman, Charles, mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; discharged Nov. 9, 1864, for disability.
Osborn, Silas, mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; killed at Day's Gap, April 30, 1863.
Pike, O. H., mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.
Phillips, Eli, mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; killed at Stone River, Jan. 1, 1863.

Rumney, H. C., mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

Rounds, H. S., mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; died Feb. 19, 1862.

Shirley, T. J., mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; discharged May 18, 1863, for disability.

Sturman, Silas, mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; deserted Sept. 10, 1862.

Scherer, J. B., mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; discharged Nov. 14, 1862, for disability.

Sharpe, William, mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.

South, J. M., mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; out Dec. 14, 1864.

Templin, R. T., mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; veteran; out Dec. 13, 1864.

Vennice, M. V., mustered in Dec. 14, 1861; discharged June 28, 1862, for disability.

Recruits.

Craig, H. J., mustered in Sept. 25, 1863; out Dec. 13, 1865.

Carter, R. L., mustered in Nov. 6, 1863; out May 18, 1865.

Davis, J. S., mustered in Nov. 6, 1862; died Dec. 15, 1862.

Gilbert, W. T., mustered in Jan. 21, 1862; veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

Hollett, A. W., mustered in July 14, 1863; out Dec. 13, 1865.

Hodson, E. B., mustered in Oct. 5, 1863; out Dec. 13, 1865.

Hardwick, William, mustered in Oct. 6, 1863; out Dec. 13, 1865.

Hyton, John, mustered in Oct. 13, 1864; out Oct. 19, 1865.

Lewis, S. W., mustered in Nov. 2, 1862; died March 3, 1863.

Mendenhall, C. B., mustered in June 2, 1862; died.

Owens, Harrison, mustered in Oct. 2, 1862; discharged April 20, 1864, for wounds.

Rumley, Josephus, mustered in Oct. 6, 1864.

Robbins, Michael, mustered in July 24, 1863; out Dec. 13, 1865.

Seilhymet, J. T., mustered in Aug. 3, 1863; out Dec. 13, 1865.

Strange, Silas, mustered in Oct. 24, 1864; out Sept. 13, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Officers.

William W. Searce, commissioned Captain March 25, 1862; promoted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel (see above).

George W. Searce, mustered in as Sergeant Dec. 16, 1861; commissioned Second Lieutenant March 21, 1863; mustered out Jan. 25, 1865.

Privates.

Cash, Miltiades, mustered in Dec. 16, 1861; deserted March 26, 1862.

Perkins, S. R., mustered in Dec. 16, 1861; deserted March 26, 1862.

Southerlan, William, mustered in Feb. 22, 1862; discharged March 13, 1863.

Recruits.

Astley, S. C., mustered in April 26, 1864; out Dec. 13, 1865.

Parker, A. C., mustered in Sept. 13, 1862; out June 14, 1865.

White, S. T., mustered in April 26, 1864; out Dec. 13, 1865.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Officers.

W. L. Vestal, mustered in as Corporal Company A, Feb. 24, 1862; promoted Captain June 14, 1862; Major Oct. 5, 1863; Lieutenant-Colonel Oct. 31, 1863; Colonel Jan. 31, 1865; mustered out July 21, 1865.

H. C. Perkins, mustered in as First Sergeant Company A, Feb. 24, 1862; promoted Adjutant April 3, 1863; mustered out Jan. 10, 1865.

J. W. Searce, mustered in as Corporal Company A, Feb. 24, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant July 28, 1864; Adjutant May 1, 1865; mustered out July 3, 1865.

M. H. Rose, commissioned Assistant Surgeon May 25, 1862; Surgeon March 15, 1863; mustered out April 3, 1865.

H. G. Todd, commissioned Assistant Surgeon April 25, 1862.

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Robert Curry, commissioned Captain Jan. 12, 1862; resigned June 13, 1862.

W. D. Smith, mustered in as Sergeant Feb. 24, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant Sept. 19, 1863; killed in action at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

Aaron Hutten, mustered in as Sergeant Feb. 24, 1862.

J. M. Green, mustered in as Sergeant Feb. 24, 1862.

B. F. Prather, mustered in as Corporal Feb. 24, 1862.

J. O. Todd, mustered in as Corporal Feb. 24, 1862.

W. M. Jenkins, mustered in as Corporal Feb. 24, 1862.

A. A. Sleeth, mustered in as Corporal Feb. 24, 1862.

L. H. D. Pinckney, mustered in as Corporal Feb. 24, 1862.

A. J. Bridges, mustered in as musician Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865, as First Sergeant.

Charles Ruth, mustered in as musician Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Henry Anderson, mustered in as private Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Harrison Black, mustered in as private Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out July 21, 1865.

T. M. Edwards, mustered in as private Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out July 21, 1865.

J. H. Knight, mustered in as private Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Edward Lacy, mustered in as private Feb. 26, 1862; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Anderson McDaniel, mustered in as private Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out July 21, 1865.

W. A. Ohaver, mustered in as private Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out July 21, 1865.

S. L. Stowder, mustered in as private Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out July 21, 1865.

W. R. Spurgin, mustered in as private Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Privates.

Berry, W. R., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out May 19, 1865.

Berry, H. S., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out May 29, 1865.

Belveale, Seth, mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Cross, Jackson, mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Carnes, W. H., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Chamberlin, J. R., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out June 10, 1865.

Curtis, J. D., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Curtis, H. S., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Carmer, J. C., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Cannon, I. N., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Grey, T. C., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Hooten, D. W., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Hule, C. J., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out in May, 1865.

Hartwell, W. H., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; died June 28, 1864, of wounds received at Kenesaw.

Lacy, J. D., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Long, Benton, mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Mann, W. S., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Maloney, Patrick, mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Mathias, J. W., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Mitchell, John, mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out June 24, 1865.

Meek, N. C., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Newsome, Jose, mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Osborn, Benjamin, mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Prather, T. L., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Poe, W. H., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Park, William, mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Rose, Montgomery, mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Richardson, L. D., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out June 20, 1865.

Ross, A. E., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; died in hands of the enemy July 3, 1864, of wounds.

Ragan, J. K. P., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out June 20, 1865.

Stiles, J. W., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Smith, J. W., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Smith, G. S. P., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 13, 1865.

Smith, W. T., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Thompson, B. F., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Wood, G. W., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

Wingfield, J. N., mustered in Feb. 24, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 21, 1865.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.—(THREE MONTHS.)

COMPANY B.

Officers.

J. H. Gray, commissioned Captain June 3, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

J. W. Lakin, commissioned First Lieutenant June 3, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

T. J. Kirtley, commissioned Second Lieutenant June 3, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Non-Commissioned Officer.

A. C. Evans, mustered in as First Sergeant, June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

W. H. Calvert, mustered in as Sergeant June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

E. T. Lotshear, mustered in as Sergeant June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

J. C. Hart, mustered in as Sergeant June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

E. N. Holdson, mustered in as Sergeant June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

A. S. McCormick, mustered in as Corporal June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

J. N. Crayton, mustered in as Corporal June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

Harden Pope, mustered in as Corporal June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

William Smith, mustered in as Corporal June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

W. N. Laken, mustered in as Corporal June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

W. F. Steele, mustered in as Corporal June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

J. W. Sparks, mustered in as Corporal June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

W. C. Richardson, mustered in as Corporal June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

G. B. Cutshall, mustered in as musician June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

J. W. Cutshall, mustered in as musician June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

Privates.

Appleby, Wesley, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

Almond, J. K., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

Allen, Samuel, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

Andrew, W. H., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

Bohannon, J. S., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

Brewer, Tennis, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

Bryant, Zachariah, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

Coleman, H. T., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

Childs, B. F., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

Conaly, T. G., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

Crayton, J. H. A., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

Clark, James, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

Colman, G. W., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

Doan, J. E., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

Dickey, Alfred, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

Dunnovin, Benj., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

Dixon, Jesse, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

HISTORY OF HENDRICKS COUNTY.

Duease, Leander, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Dugan, Frank, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Dennis, C. A., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Dobson, J. N., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Edwards, John, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Ellis, W. A., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Ferguson, H. C., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Graves, A. S., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Guelky, Charles, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Garrison, David, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Hammond, H. C., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Hall, E. H., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Harvey, E. M., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Hamblin, G. W., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Jackson, Z. W., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Little, L. W., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Miles, T. J., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Murphy, Harden, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Mattox, R. W., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Mitchell, W. M., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Merritt, M. W., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Milhon, G. W., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
McCormick, J. W., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
McDaniels, Josiah, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Morgan, William, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Moore, John, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Manning, Thomas, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Moore, Isaac, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
McDaniel, William, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Osborn, F. N., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Owen, N. R., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Osborn, Henry, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Pearcy, James, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Paraloe, Louis, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Potts, George, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Ridgeway, Charles, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Ransom, Perry, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Stone, W. N., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Shipley, J. B., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Turner, William, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Tisdale, William, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

HISTORY OF HENDRICKS COUNTY.

Watts, J. S., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Wills, E. C., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Williams, Joseph, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Worril, W. W., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Wood, J. R., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Walker, J. C., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
White, W. H., mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.
Welshaus, William, mustered in June 18, 1862; out with regiment.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY (ONE YEAR).

COMPANY F.

Officers.

W. H. Neff, commissioned Captain Oct. 25, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

D. D. Jones, commissioned First Lieutenant Oct. 25, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

B. F. Davis, commissioned Second Lieutenant Oct. 25, 1862; resigned Feb. 21, 1863.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

James Manners, mustered in as First Sergeant Oct. 30, 1862.

J. R. Covey, mustered in as Sergeant Oct. 30, 1862; out as private Dec. 8, 1863.

W. A. Jones, mustered in as Sergeant Oct. 30, 1862.

J. A. Chapman, mustered in as Sergeant Oct. 30, 1862.

J. F. Woodard, mustered in as Sergeant Oct. 30, 1862.

T. H. Jacks, mustered in as Corporal Oct. 30, 1862; out Dec. 8, 1863.

T. J. Nelson, mustered in as Corporal Oct. 30, 1862; out Dec. 8, 1863.

James Cox, mustered in as Corporal Oct. 30, 1862.

Fayette Trotter, mustered in as Corporal Oct. 30, 1862; out as private Dec. 8, 1863.

J. W. Reed, mustered in as Corporal Oct. 30, 1862.

W. S. Clark, mustered in as Corporal Oct. 30, 1862; out Dec. 8, 1863.

J. F. Andrews, mustered in as Corporal Oct. 30, 1862.

B. C. Howe, mustered in as musician Oct. 30, 1862.

G. F. Givens, mustered in as musician Oct. 30, 1862.

Lyman Herrington, mustered in as wagoner Oct. 30, 1862.

Privates.

Aairheart, Peter, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Bly, Isaac, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Beckleheimer, John, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Bollard, J. R., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Birch, J. M., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Bails, Andrew J., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Clark, John, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Cooper, Chesley, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Cunningham, William, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Clark, Renben T., mustered in Oct. 30, 18 2.
Claypool, Thomas B., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Chenemeth, John W., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Davis, Hiram N., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Davis, Levi, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Davis, James, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Dewry, Levi, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
English, John, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Ferrin, Isaac, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Forbs, John W., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862; out Dec. 8, 1863.
Foss, Nathaniel H., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Foss, Albah A., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Francis, John R., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Floar, James H., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Farrell, John, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Givens, John R., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Gibson, Madison, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862; out Dec. 8, 1863.
Granstaff, Gustavus, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Huffman, Elisha, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Heath, Abraham, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862, out Dec. 8, 1863.
Hert, Meekin A., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Hutchison, Joseph, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Isley, Anderson H., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Jacks, Francis G., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Kindred, Addison P., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Kelso, Garrison, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Kelly, Erasmus S., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Leak, Henry B., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862; out Dec. 8, 1863.
Logan, James P., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862; out Dec. 8, 1863.
Mallett, Jeremiah, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
McCrary, John, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862; out Dec. 8, 1863.

Morris, James M., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
McEntrye, Thomas J., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862; out Dec. 8, 1863.
Mallet, Thomas, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Neff, John, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Neal, Charles J., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Osborn, James C., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Piper, James P. H., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Piper, Benjamin F., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862; out Dec. 8, 1863.
Powley, James E., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Richardson, Francis, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Rush, James J., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Stoker, John, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Smith, John C., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Smith, John H., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Smith, William, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Sulten, Elbert, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Sweeden, Davis, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Stutesman, John, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Trotter, T. H., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862; out Dec. 8, 1863.
Trimble, John C., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Walker, George M., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Wyatt, Samuel, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862; out Dec. 8, 1863.
Wall, Mark V., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Wright, F. A., mustered in Oct. 30, 1862; out Dec. 8, 1863.
Whitely, Francis, mustered in Oct. 30, 1863.
Whited, John, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.
Zimmerman, John, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862.

Recruits.

Logan, F. M., mustered in Nov. 22, 1862; out Dec. 8, 1863.
Sharp, Robert, mustered in Oct. 30, 1862; out Dec. 8, 1863.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY (THREE MONTHS).

COMPANY G.

Officer.

Frank A. Coons, commissioned Second Lieutenant July 18, 1862; mustered out with regiment; re-entered service as Captain in One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Infantry.

Private.

Whinyates, T. W., mustered in June 10, 1862; out with regiment.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Officers.

W. A. Rogers, commissioned Second Lieutenant Dec. 28, 1861; resigned Sept. 3, 1862.

S. W. Minter, mustered in as private Jan. 1, 1862; promoted Second Lieutenant June 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

Enoch Alexander, mustered in as Sergeant Oct. 18, 1861; veteran.

J. N. Dunnington, mustered in as Corporal Nov. 1, 1861; out April 4, 1865.

O. P. Boyd, mustered in as Corporal Dec. 1, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant.

A. H. Moddrel, mustered in as Corporal Nov. 1, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out July 17, 1865.

T. B. Alexander, mustered in as private Nov. 1, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out July 17, 1865.

J. B. Myrick, mustered in as private March 14, 1864; promoted Corporal; mustered out July 17, 1865.

D. W. Osburn, mustered in as private March 14, 1864; promoted Corporal; mustered out July 17, 1865.

J. F. Snodgrass, mustered in as private March 2, 1864; promoted Corporal; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Privates.

Bowman, William, mustered in Oct. 18, 1861; discharged; minor.

Masters, J. S., mustered in Jan. 1, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 17, 1865.

McGraw, Thomas, mustered in Dec. 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Roark, Thomas, mustered in Nov. 1, 1861; died at Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 30, 1863.

Recruits.

Alexander, Hugh, mustered in March 2, 1864; out July 17, 1865.

Appleby, W. H., mustered in March 16, 1864; out July 17, 1865.

Garrison, J. P., mustered in March 2, 1864; out July 17, 1865.

Hubble, J. A., mustered in March 2, 1864; out July 17, 1865.

Masters, L. R., mustered in March 2, 1864; out July 17, 1865.

McAninch, J. W., mustered in March 2, 1864; out July 17, 1865.

Wallace, J. W., mustered in March 14, 1864; out July 17, 1865.
Ward, W. A., mustered in March 2, 1864; out June 9, 1865.

SEVENTIETH INFANTRY.

Officers.

James Burgess, commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel Aug. 9, 1862; promoted Colonel One Hundred Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Z. S. Ragan, commissioned Captain Company C, Aug. 5, 1862; Major March 1, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Leroy H. Kennedy, commissioned Assistant Surgeon April 4, 1863; resigned Sept. 4, 1863; cause, disability.

COMPANY A.

Z. S. Ragan, commissioned Captain Aug. 5, 1862; promoted Major.

W. C. Mitchell, commissioned First Lieutenant Aug. 5, 1862; Captain March 1, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

J. M. Rogers, mustered in as First Sergeant July 24, 1862; promoted Second Lieutenant May 14, 1863; First Lieutenant March 1, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

J. F. Banta, commissioned Second Lieutenant Aug. 5, 1862; died of disease May 14, 1863.

J. J. Wills, mustered in as Sergeant July 24, 1862; promoted Second Lieutenant Nov. 14, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

Franklin J. Butcham, mustered in as Sergeant July 14, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

D. N. Hopewood, mustered in as Sergeant July 17, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

John Hammond, mustered in as private July 25, 1862; promoted Sergeant; mustered out June 8, 1865.

M. J. Duffey, mustered in as Corporal July 17, 1862; killed near Atlanta, July 24, 1864.

J. M. Cook, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 4, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

C. F. Ferguson, mustered in as Corporal July 14, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

B. F. Bolen, mustered in as Corporal July 17, 1862; discharged Nov. 12, 1864, for disability.

S. R. Richardson, mustered in as Corporal July 26, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

S. S. Wills, mustered in as Corporal July 25, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

J. D. Compton, mustered in as Corporal July 16, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

Privates.

Archer, Alexander, mustered in Aug. 4, 1862; discharged Oct. 8, 1863, for disability.

Asher, J. F., mustered in Aug. 4, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 10, 1865.

Barker, J. C., mustered in Aug. 1, 1862; discharged March 22, 1863, for disability.

Bedford, C. H., mustered in July 21, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Blunk, Adam, mustered in July 14, 1862; discharged Jan. 20, 1863, for disability.

Brewer, George, mustered in July 30, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Bray, L. F., mustered in July 25, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Bringle, J. J., mustered in July 23, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Brown, M. L., mustered in July 21, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., April 11, 1863.

Burcham, S. G., mustered in July 28, 1862; died at Scottsville, Ky., Nov. 19, 1862.

Buchanan, James, mustered in July 25, 1862; discharged Dec. 8, 1862, for disability.

Carter, A. W., mustered in July 21, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out June 8, 1865.

Carter, J. B., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; died at Sandersville, Tenn., Feb. 6, 1863.

Carey, S. W., mustered in Aug. 11, 1862; discharged Dec. 3, 1862, for disability.

Crawford, M. L., mustered in July 28, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Crawford H. H., mustered in July 24, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Daun, Clarkson, mustered in Aug. 7, 1862; discharged Jan. 27, 1863, for wounds.

Denwiddie, R. C., mustered in July 21, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Duncan, Henry, mustered in Aug. 8, 1862; discharged Dec. 9, 1862, for disability.

Duffey, Hezekiah, mustered in Aug. 10, 1862; discharged March 17, 1863, for disability.

Ellis, R. G., mustered in Aug. 11, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 30, 1864.

Falkner, William, mustered in July 25, 1862; discharged Dec. 4, 1862, for disability.

Glover, A. R., mustered in July 25, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Gwinn, W. P., mustered in July 14, 1862; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

Harper, R. F., mustered in Aug. 8, 1862; discharged Oct. 31, 1862, for disability.

Hadley, Lot, mustered in July 21, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Harlin, T. S., mustered in July 24, 1862; died July 23, 1864, of wounds received at Peach Tree Creek.

Hannah, Thomas, mustered in July 28, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Hiatt, Spencer, mustered in July 28, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Jackson, William, mustered in Aug. 11, 1862; died at Scottsville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1862.

Jackson, Hardin, mustered in Aug. 11, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Kendall, Silas, mustered in Aug. 8, 1862; discharged Jan. 22, 1863, for disability.

Knighten, J. W., mustered in July 22, 1862; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

Lookebill, P. O., mustered in July 15, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Martin, J. R., mustered in July 15, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Martin, W. H., mustered in July 28, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Matthews, J. H., mustered in July 22, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Matthews, J. N., mustered in July 22, 1862; discharged Jan. 27, 1863, for disability.

Osborn, J. H., mustered in July 19, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Osborn, Nicholas, mustered in Aug. 4, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Pitta, A. H., mustered in Aug. 4, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1862.

Potts, G. W., mustered in Aug. 6, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Pratt, James, mustered in July 21, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Reitzel, J. H., mustered in July 25, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Reitzel, Adam, mustered in July 28, 1862; discharged May 13, 1863, for wounds.

Richardson, J. D., mustered in Aug. 4, 1862; discharged Nov. 28, 1862, for disability.

Roberts, J. A., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Ragan, R. E., mustered in Aug. 10, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Sharpe, William, mustered in July 22, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Sport, Y. W., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out June 8, 1865.
Scott, Stephen, mustered in July 28, 1862; out June 8, 1865.
Shackleford, J. H. G., mustered in July 17, 1862; out June 8, 1865.
Thompson, J. A., mustered in July 28, 1862; out June 8, 1865.
Turney, J. A., mustered in Aug. 4, 1862; out June 8, 1865.
Viquesney, J. A., mustered in Aug. 7, 1862; out June 8, 1865.
Waddle, Samuel, mustered in July 21, 1862; out June 8, 1865.
Wills, J. M., mustered in Aug. 27, 1862; out June 8, 1865.
Williams, N. C., mustered in July 25, 1862; out June 8, 1865.
Wood, J. C., mustered in July 26, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Transferred to Thirty-third Infantry June 8, 1865.

Bales, William, mustered in Jan. 24, 1864.
Bryant, Woodson, mustered in Jan. 24, 1864.
Bourne, James N., mustered in March 26, 1864.
Elliott, William, mustered in Jan. 24, 1864.
Gambold, Eri A., mustered in Jan. 24, 1864.
Hardin, James T., mustered in Feb. 24, 1864.
Lewis, John, mustered in Jan. 24, 1864.
Lamb, Lindsey, mustered in Jan. 24, 1864.
Stewart, William, mustered in Jan. 24, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Stone, L. P., mustered in Jan. 24, 1864; transferred to Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry June 8, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Officers.

J. T. Matlock, commissioned First Lieutenant April 11, 1863; promoted Captain April 11, 1863; honorably discharged Oct. 25, 1864.

J. C. Hadley, mustered in as Corporal July 22, 1862; promoted Second Lieutenant Jan. 24, 1865; Captain April 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

O. A. Bartholomew, commissioned Second Lieutenant Aug. 1, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant April 11, 1863; resigned Sept. 18, 1864.

Privates.

Carnes, Richard, mustered in July 16, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 21, 1862.

Carter, S. R., mustered in Aug. 7, 1862; discharged Nov. 20, 1862.
Claypool, J. W., mustered in Aug. 8, 1862; promoted Sergeant; mustered out June 8, 1865.

Constable, Noah, mustered in July 22, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 9, 1862.

Crawford, Elisha, mustered in July 24, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Cunningham, John, mustered in July 25, 1862; transferred to Engineer Corps Aug. 13, 1865.

Carter, J. B., mustered in Aug. 11, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., April 5, 1863.

Englehart, Martin, mustered in July 19, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Gordon, Jonathan, mustered in Aug. 4, 1862; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 8, 1864.

Gulley, Wm., mustered in Aug. 10, 1862, discharged Jan. 22, 1863.

Hayden, J. B., mustered in July 21, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 10, 1862.

Howland, W. E., mustered in July 19, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Jelf, L. A., mustered in Aug. 9, 1862; discharged Oct. 18, 1863.

Jones, H. C., mustered in Aug. 7, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

King, Curtis, mustered in July 29, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out June 8, 1865.

Lawson, M. M., mustered in July 30, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Lockridge, J. G., mustered in Aug. 4, 1862; discharged Jan. 22, 1863.

Maloney, John, mustered in July 25, 1862; discharged March 9, 1863.

Monroe, Jacob, mustered in July 29, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Nash, R. T., mustered in July 29, 1862; died at Bridgeport, Ala., March 13, 1864.

Rogers, J. F., mustered in July 30, 1861; out June 8, 1865.

Rodgers, John, mustered in Aug. 11, 1862; promoted Corporal; discharged June 3, 1865.

Russell, J. C., mustered in Aug. 9, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out June 8, 1865.

South, B. F., mustered in Aug. 10, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Spaulding, J. C., mustered in July 19, 1862; killed at Peach Tree Creek July 20, 1864.

Stephens, J. S., mustered in Aug. 9, 1862; died at Sandersville, Tenn., Feb. 23, 1863.

Talbott, J. T., mustered in July 19, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out June 8, 1865.

Taylor, W. F., mustered in Aug. 8, 1862; died at Sandersville, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1863.

Templin, Simeon, mustered in Aug. 9, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Watts, B. F., mustered in July 26, 1862; out June 8, 1865.

Wilson, G. M., mustered in July 19, 1862; killed at Resaca, May 15, 1864.

Woodruff, Stephen, mustered in July 19, 1862; discharged Jan. 28, 1865, for wounds.

FOURTH CAVALRY (SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT).

Officers.

L. S. Shuler, commissioned Captain Company A Aug. 1, 1862; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Sept. 4, 1862; Colonel Feb. 12, 1863; resigned May 16, 1863; cause, disability.

T. R. Lawhead, mustered in as Corporal July 24, 1862; promoted Adjutant May 11, 1863; resigned June 9, 1863.

Henry Cox, commissioned Assistant Surgeon April 25, 1863; declined.

J. W. Smith, mustered in as Sergeant July 24, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant Jan. 10, 1863; Captain Dec. 6, 1864; mustered out as First Lieutenant with regiment.

William Irvin, mustered in as First Sergeant July 24, 1862; commissioned Second Lieutenant Jan. 10, 1863; resigned Aug. 4, 1863.

J. W. Tinder, mustered in as private July 29, 1862; promoted Sergeant; Second Lieutenant June 1, 1865; mustered out as Sergeant with regiment.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

J. N. Vestal, mustered in as Sergeant July 23, 1862; out June 29, 1865;

Alfred Welshaus, mustered in as Sergeant July 24, 1862; appointed Quartermaster Sergeant; mustered out June 29, 1865.

G. B. Ballard, mustered in as Corporal July 29, 1862; promoted Commissary Sergeant; mustered out June 29, 1865.

P. G. Fry, mustered in as Corporal July 29, 1862; discharged Feb. 17, 1863.

D. O. Adams, mustered in as bugler July 24, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out June 29, 1865.

Miltiades Cash, mustered in as bugler July 24, 1862; died of wounds received at New Market, Tenn., Dec. 3, 1863.

J. J. Bell, mustered in as saddler July 29, 1862; out June 29, 1865.

Newton Halloway, mustered in as wagoner Aug. 9, 1862; deserted Dec. 8, 1862, with horse and equipments.

Privates.

Armstrong, J. W., mustered in July 28, 1862; out June 29, 1865.

Baugh, W. W., mustered in July 28, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 8, 1864.

Courtney, Thomas, mustered in July 24, 1862; promoted Corporal; out June 29, 1865.

Dibble, H. R., mustered in July 30, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out June 29, 1865.

Hall, S. A., mustered in July 29, 1862; promoted Regimental Commissary.

Haynes, C. F., mustered in July 28, 1862; out June 29, 1865.

Hewlett, T. H., mustered in July 24, 1862; out June 29, 1865.

Hill, J. Q., mustered in July 30, 1862; discharged March 1, 1863.

McConn, P. G., mustered in July 27, 1862; out June 29, 1865.

Osborn, John, mustered in July 29, 1862; out June 29, 1865.

Osborn, J. P., mustered in July 28, 1862; out June 29, 1865.

Stapp, J. W., mustered in July 28, 1862; discharged Nov. 4, 1862.

Stutzman, David, mustered in July 29, 1862; out June 29, 1865.

Todd, J. M., mustered in July 29, 1862; discharged Dec. 20, 1862.

Turner, G. P., mustered in Aug. 9, 1862; died at Camp Nelson, Ky., Feb. 17, 1864.

Rodgers, S. R., mustered in Dec. 24, 1863; out June 29, 1865.

Reave, Jonathan, mustered in Dec. 27, 1863, out June 29, 1865.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY (SIXTY DAYS).

COMPANY E.

Officers.

A. J. Lee, commissioned Captain Aug. 4, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Anderson, Snoddy, mustered in as First Lieutenant Aug. 4, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

John Harrison, mustered in as Second Lieutenant Aug. 4, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

A. D. Kelley, mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

E. R. Smith, mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

Michael Sells, mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

Harvey Gibbon, mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

Richard Wilcox, mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

J. E. Garrison, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

William Bosweli, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

J. E. Worth, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

Daniel Scannell, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

J. H. Hulse, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

John Richardson, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

L. R. Masters, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

Elijah Clark, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

M. L. Hadley, mustered in as musician Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

Privates.

Appleby, J. H., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

Arnold, G. W., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

Allen, T. J., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

Alexander, J. H., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

Appleby, W. H., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

Brown, Edward, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

Bowman, William, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

Brown, J. W., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

Burton, J. W., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

Ballinger, John, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

Baldwin, W. A., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Bryant, D. P., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Benbow, Harvey, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Crawford, A. N., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Crews, H. L., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Cosner, Mahlon, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Clark, L. L., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Dunbar, James, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Dunlarey, J. W., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Dixson, Calvin, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Ellis, James, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Estes, J. T., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Fry, Obadiah, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Gamson, C. W., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Gibbins, D. H., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Gum, Anderson, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Horner, T. J., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Hallan, T. J., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Herdel, Lewis, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Harney, Wilson, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Johnson, W. H., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Johnson, L. J., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Johnson, Sanford, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Kersey, Ezra, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Kelley, J. R., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Kelley, W. E., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Kiplinger, Absalom, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Long, I. N., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Long, J. T., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Littell, M. T., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Madison, Anson, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Mann, W. R., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
McAninch, M. C., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
McAninch, J. W., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
McHaffie, O. F., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
McCollum, John, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
McCollum, Smith, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Nelson, C. A., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Omsler, Charles, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Osborn, Daniel, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Pruett, B. A., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

Pruett, Eli, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Phillips, T. E., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Phillips, Josiah, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Phillips, Israel, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Phillips, J. F., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Page, W. J., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Page, W. H., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Page, P. L., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Pierson, B. T., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Ruth, W. A., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Rushton, Elam, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Robards, Casper, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Reese, J. L., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Shields, David, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Snoddy, J. A., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Snodgrass, J. W., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Swope, Samuel, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Stringer, W. T., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Tinch, J. T., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Tinch, T. J., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Tinch, W. H., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Vaughn, James, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Wallace, Pharo, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Walters, Thomas, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Wall, W. H., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Wilcoxson, J. S., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Whillow, Eli, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Walls, John, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
Young, Christian, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.
York, Francis, mustered in Aug. 5, 1862; out with regiment.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY

COMPANY C.

Officer.

Eli F. Ritter, commissioned Captain May 9, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

COMPANY F.

Officer.

Benjamin T. Poynter, mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 7, 1862; promoted Second Lieutenant Nov. 17, 1862; killed at battle of Stone River, Jan. 2, 1863.

Non-Commissioned Officer.

J. W. McKee, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 7, 1862; out as private June 7, 1865.

Private.

Boats, Bartus; mustered in Aug. 12, 1862; missing in action at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Officers.

J. W. Jordan, commissioned Captain Aug. 25, 1862; honorably discharged July 16, 1864.

D. W. Hoadley, mustered in as private Aug. 22, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant Feb. 23, 1864; Captain Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Tyra Montgomery, commissioned First Lieutenant Aug. 25, 1862; resigned Nov. 12, 1862.

A. T. Stone, commissioned Second Lieutenant Aug. 25, 1862.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

W. H. Tout, mustered in as First Sergeant Aug. 14, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 10, 1864.

Renben Patterson, mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 15, 1862; out as private June 7, 1865.

L. W. Jenkins, mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 26, 1862; out June 7, 1865.

H. N. Osborn, mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 18, 1862; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863, of wounds.

N. R. Wood, mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 22, 1862; out as principal musician June 7, 1865.

William Hultzzer, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 15, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered out June 29, 1865.

W. F. Dunwiddie, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 14, 1862; discharged March 28, 1863.

G. D. McLain, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 22, 1862; promoted First Sergeant; mustered out June 7, 1865.

William Logan, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 15, 1862; out as private June 7, 1865.

Daniel Sanders, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 22, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered out June 17, 1863.

U. T. Stone, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 22, 1862; discharged Feb. 10, 1863.

G. R. Simms, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 22, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps July 20, 1864.

P. H. Crofton, mustered in as private Aug. 28, 1862; promoted Sergeant, mustered out June 7, 1865.

W. T. Endaly, mustered in as private Aug. 19, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out June 7, 1865.

R. V. Franklin, mustered in as private Aug. 22, 1862; promoted Sergeant; mustered out June 7, 1865.

I. W. Gray, mustered in as private Aug. 31, 1862; promoted Sergeant; mustered out June 7, 1865.

A. S. Hollingsworth, mustered in as private Aug. 22, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out June 7, 1865.

J. W. Ray, mustered in as private Aug. 22, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out June 7, 1865.

H. C. Ratliff, mustered in as private Aug. 26, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out June 7, 1865.

J. A. Snyder, mustered in as private Aug. 12, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out June 7, 1865.

James White, mustered in as private Aug. 20, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out June 7, 1865.

G. W. Brown, mustered in as musician Aug. 14, 1862; discharged April 8, 1863.

O. M. Dennis, mustered in as musician Aug. 22, 1862; discharged April 22, 1863.

J. H. Manley, mustered in as wagoner Aug. 14, 1862; discharged Feb. 10, 1863.

Privates.

Ayers, H. W., mustered in Aug. 19, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered out June 30, 1865.

Annich, Isaac, mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; out June 7, 1865.

Annich, W. C., mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; out June 7, 1865.

Bursott, D. O., mustered in Aug. 14, 1862; died Dec. 27, 1862.

Bursott, T. F., mustered in Aug. 14, 1862; discharged March 7, 1863.

Brown, J. W., mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; died Jan. 6, 1863.

Bly, W. G., mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; discharged March 8, 1863.

Bly, J. F., mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; discharged April 29, 1863.

Bennett, J. T., mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; transferred to Engineer Corps July 20, 1864.

Bray, T. E., mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; died in Andersonville Prison, Sept. 23, 1864.

Caywood, H. V., mustered in Aug. 14, 1862; out June 7, 1865.

Courtney, Wallace, mustered in Aug. 14, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Oct. 29, 1863.

Crofton, A. R., mustered in Aug. 31, 1862; discharged May 20, 1865.

Davis, Lewis, mustered in Aug. 14, 1862; out June 7, 1865.

Dobson, J. A. C., mustered in Aug. 14, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 15, 1864.

Douglas, David, mustered in Aug. 18, 1862; out June 7, 1865.

Eaton, Harrison, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; discharged March 30, 1863,

Ellingwood, Hiram, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; died Sept. 24, 1864, of wounds.

Evans, G. I., mustered in Aug. 19, 1862; discharged Feb. 4, 1863.

Fitch, D. B., mustered in Aug. 14, 1862; discharged Jan. 1, 1863.

Fitch, J. W., mustered in Aug. 14, 1862; discharged Feb. 21, 1863.

Garrel, James, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; out June 7, 1865.

Graham, E. W., mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; died Feb. 12, 1863.

Hethcoat, W. A., mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; discharged April 19, 1863.

Hendricks, Milton, mustered in Aug. 14, 1862; discharged Feb. 28, 1863, for wounds.

Hartley, G. B., mustered in Aug. 14, 1862; out June 7, 1865.

Hollett, Mark, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; died April 1, 1863.

Herring, E. E., mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; died March 30, 1863.

Hultz, John, mustered in Aug. 14, 1862; died March 30, 1863.

Hollett, J. A., mustered in Aug. 14, 1862; killed at Kenesaw, June 18, 1864.

Jones, W. M., mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; out June 7, 1865.

Kite, Isaiah, mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Aug. 19, 1863.

Leach, E. S., mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 2, 1863.

Loy, Tobias, mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; out June 7, 1865.

Leonard, Frederick, mustered in Aug. 14, 1862; discharged March 8, 1863.

Lacy, W. H., mustered in Aug. 14, 1862; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., March 18, 1863.

Manker, H. E., mustered in Aug. 30, 1862; transferred to Company B Sept. 20, 1862.

Myers, J. S., mustered in Aug. 12, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1864.

McNeely, Samuel, mustered in Aug. 21, 1862; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1863.

Marvel, D. I., mustered in Aug. 21, 1862; discharged Aug. 31, 1864.

McDaniel, Mahlon, mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; discharged April 28, 1863.

Mann, N. R., mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; discharged May 13, 1865.

McKee, Allen, mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1863.

McLain, R. S., mustered in Aug. 28, 1862; discharged May 17, 1865.

McLain, J. S., mustered in Aug. 30, 1862; discharged March 6, 1863, for wounds.

Morgan, J. R., mustered in Aug. 31, 1862; died at Knoxville, Tenn., March 13, 1864.

Obney, William, mustered in Aug. 13, 1862; out June 7, 1865.

Pearcy, Isaac, mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; out June 7, 1865.

Patterson, William, mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; discharged April 6, 1863.

Parnell, George, mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; transferred to Engineer Corps July 20, 1864.

Pulliam, J. F., mustered in Aug. 26, 1862; discharged Jan. 31, 1863.

Perkins, S. H., mustered in Aug. 30, 1862; out June 7, 1865.

Rice, G. E., mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; discharged March 7, 1865.

Ramsey, F. M., mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; out June 7, 1865.

South, Archibald, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; died June 28, 1864, of wounds.

Smith, Levi, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; out June 7, 1865.

Shirrel, Leonard, mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Nov. 25, 1864.

Sears, W. R., mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; out June 7, 1865.

Tyler, C. W., mustered in Aug. 12, 1862; discharged Feb. 28, 1863, for wounds.

Wirt, F. M., mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; out June 7, 1865.

Wells, S. R., mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1862.

Wells, G. W., mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; out June 7, 1865.

Worrel, Legrand, mustered in Aug. 22, 1862; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., March 20, 1864.

Recruits.

Moore, W. P., mustered in Aug. 12, 1863; transferred to Fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry June 7, 1865.

Patterson, Eli, mustered in Sept. 10, 1862; out June 7, 1865.

Rice, Warren, mustered in Nov. 23, 1863; transferred to Fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry June 7, 1865.

NINETY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Officers.

J. B. Homan, commissioned Captain Sept. 18, 1862; promoted Major March 2, 1864; resigned as Captain Dec. 26, 1864, for disability.

L. D. Robinson, mustered in as First Sergeant Aug. 15, 1862; commissioned Assistant Surgeon Nov. 5, 1862; resigned Aug. 11, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Officers.

Tilberry Reid, commissioned Captain Aug. 21, 1862; resigned Dec. 29, 1862.

John Worrel, commissioned First Lieutenant Aug. 15, 1862; promoted Captain Jan. 1, 1863; resigned Sept. 26, 1864.

B. F. Thomas, commissioned Second Lieutenant Aug. 21, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant Jan. 1, 1863; Captain Sept. 27, 1864.

J. C. Hussey, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 15, 1862; promoted Second Lieutenant May 10, 1863; First Lieutenant Sept. 27, 1864.

B. A. Reid, mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 15, 1862; promoted Second Lieutenant Jan. 1, 1863; died April 26, 1863, of disease.

Johnson Smith, mustered in as private Aug. 15, 1862; promoted First Sergeant; Second Lieutenant May 1, 1865; mustered out as First Sergeant with regiment.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

B. F. Beckwith, mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 15, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

I. N. Vance, mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 15, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

J. D. Hazlewood, mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 15, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Amalphus Bray, mustered in as private Aug. 15, 1862; promoted Sergeant; mustered out June 5, 1865.

I. O. Beckwith, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 15, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 15, 1864.

Thomas Rogers, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 15, 1862; out as private June 15, 1865.

H. F. Kurtz, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 15, 1862; out June 2, 1865.

D. W. Davis, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 15, 1862; out as musician June 5, 1865.

H. C. Harper, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 15, 1862; discharged March 27, 1863.

J. B. Lang, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 15, 1862; died at La Grange, Tenn., April 14, 1863.

Allison Graham, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 15, 1862; died at Oxford, Miss., Dec. 18, 1862.

H. B. Johnson, mustered in as private Aug. 15, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Rodney Jeger, mustered in as private Aug. 15, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out June 5, 1865.

R. S. McHaffie, mustered in as private Aug. 15, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Aaron Overstreet, mustered in as private Aug. 15, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out June 5, 1865.

W. S. Hall, mustered in as musician Aug. 15, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

O. W. Avery, mustered in as musician Aug. 15, 1862; discharged Jan. 15, 1863.

W. B. Richardson, mustered in as wagoner Aug. 20, 1862; discharged March 27, 1863.

S. G. York, mustered in as private Aug. 15, 1862; out as wagoner June 5, 1865.

Privates.

Brown, J. T., mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; died at Fort Fowler, Tenn., Feb. 4, 1863.

Brown, Elcanah, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Sept. 1, 1863.

Bray, James, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; out July 21, 1865.

Barker, Jasper, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; died at home Dec. 13, 1864, of wounds.

Brewer, G. W., mustered in Aug. 20, 1862; died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 4, 1864.

Cabel, E. W., mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; discharged Nov. 29, 1864, for wounds.

Clark, Absalom, mustered in Aug. 20, 1862; out June 10, 1865.

Day, John, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; died at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1863.

Evans, J. E., mustered in Sept. 13, 1862; discharged Dec. 8, 1862.

Elliott, Abraham, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; deserted April 7, 1863.

Hayden, Allen, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Halfhill, John, mustered in Aug. 20, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Johnson, W. S., mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; died at Marietta, Ga., Aug. 9, 1864, of wounds.

Johnson, Atkins, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Kendall, J. P., mustered in Aug. 18, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Linville, Solomon, mustered in Aug. 20, 1862; discharged Feb. 16, 1863.

Lewis, T. M., mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Leak, F. M., mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Millinam, J. S., mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Marley, Orran, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Mathews, H. B., mustered in Aug. 20, 1862; discharged March 31, 1863.

Osborn, T. J., mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; died at Fort Fowler, Tenn., Jan. 22, 1863.

Robbins, Stewart, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; died at Camp Sherman, Miss., Sept. 4, 1863.

Rose, L. M., mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; died at Fort Fowler, Tenn., Jan. 30, 1863.

Rushton, Henry, mustered in Aug. 20, 1862; discharged.

Schotten, Enoch, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Schotten, David, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Slaughter, William, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Shannon, J. R., mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Staley, William, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Stipe, Pleasant, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 13, 1864.

Saunders, Larkin, mustered in Aug. 20, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Sawyers, W. W., mustered in Aug. 20, 1862; out June 18, 1865.

Sawyers, D. C., mustered in August, 1862; died at Scottsboro, Ala., April 6, 1864.

Turner, J. W., mustered in Aug. 20, 1862; died at Memphis, Tenn., May 17, 1863.

Thompson, Robert, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; out as Corporal June 5, 1865.

Vannice, H. N., mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Veeley, Jesse, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; discharged.

York, A. J., mustered in Aug. 20, 1862; out June 15, 1865.

York, John, mustered in Aug. 20, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Recruits.

Holley, J. D., mustered in Sept. 18, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

York, F. M., mustered in March 16, 1864; transferred to Forty-eighth Infantry June 5, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Officers.

J. B. Homan, commissioned Captain Sept. 18, 1862; promoted Major (see above).

J. F. Parsons, commissioned First Lieutenant Sept. 18, 1862; died March 26, 1863, of disease.

Nehemiah Rawlings, mustered in as First Sergeant Aug. 10, 1862; promoted Second Lieutenant April 16, 1863; resigned Sept. 17, 1864.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

J. M. Hensley, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 12, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant U. S. Colored Troops.

D. T. Elvertts, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 12, 1862; promoted Sergeant; mustered out June 5, 1865.

William Williams, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 15, 1862; died Dec. 7, 1863, of wounds.

Robert Hackley, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 9, 1862; discharged Jan. 1, 1863.

J. A. Jordan, mustered in as private Aug. 18, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out June 5, 1865.

J. H. Pebworth, mustered in as private Aug. 8, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out June 5, 1865.

E. F. McCollum, mustered in as musician Aug. 12, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Privates.

Budd, Elliot, mustered in Aug. 10, 1862; discharged Feb. 1, 1863.

Baker, J. W., mustered in Aug. 10, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Coffin, H. C., mustered in Aug. 10, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Cundiff, J. A., mustered in Aug. 18, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Clark, Joseph, mustered in Aug. 19, 1862; discharged Jan. 1, 1863.

Chapman, H. R., mustered in Aug. 19, 1862; died July 4, 1864, of wounds.

Dickerson, Darius, mustered in Aug. 12, 1862; died.

Darman, R. T., mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Doughty, Adoniram, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

English, Matthew, mustered in Aug. 12, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Oct. 26, 1863.

Gully, Perry, mustered in Aug. 18, 1862; discharged Sept. 6, 1863.

Holly, J. D., mustered in Aug. 12, 1862; transferred to Company G.

Johnson, F. B., mustered in Aug. 10, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Lamb, H. T., mustered in Aug. 8, 1862; discharged May 5, 1863.

Lamb, Anderson, mustered in Aug. 8, 1862; died at Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1862.

McDaniel, Lewis, mustered in Aug. 10, 1862; discharged March 13, 1865.

Pebworth, R. H., mustered in Aug. 8, 1862; died at Indianapolis, Oct. 21, 1862.

Parsons, G. M., mustered in Aug. 19, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865.

Pennington, David, mustered in Aug. 19, 1862; out June 5, 1865.

Rolston, J. B., mustered in Aug. 10, 1862; died at Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1862.

Robins, John, mustered in Aug. 10, 1862; transferred to Marine Brigade April 13, 1863.

Shepherd, I. M., mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; died at East Point, Ga., Sept. 6, 1864, of wounds.

Smith, B. W., mustered in Aug. 19, 1862; discharged March 14, 1863.

Treecy, J. A., mustered in Aug. 18, 1862; died in Richmond Prison April 7, 1864.

Walters, Harrison, mustered in Aug. 15, 1862; out May 29, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY (SIX MONTHS).

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Isaac Wantland, commissioned Captain July 1, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

T. J. Kirtley, commissioned First Lieutenant July 1, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

J. H. Harris, commissioned Second Lieutenant July 8, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

B. F. Childs, mustered in as First Sergeant July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

J. W. Wills, mustered in as Sergeant July 22, 1863; out as First Sergeant Feb. 24, 1864.

E. H. Hall, mustered in as Sergeant July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

William Gregory, mustered in as Sergeant July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

W. N. Stone, mustered in as Sergeant July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1865.

F. M. Osborn, mustered in as Corporal July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

W. H. Rouch, mustered in as Corporal July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Monroe Boggs, mustered in as Corporal July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

William M. Lakin, mustered in as Corporal July 22, 1863; out as private Feb. 24, 1864.

Young, Murry, mustered in as Corporal July 22, 1863; out as private Feb. 24, 1864.

Charles Mc Farland, mustered in as Corporal July 22, 1863; out as private Feb. 24, 1864.

C. W. Morrow, mustered in as Corporal July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Joseph Williams, mustered in as Corporal Feb. 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

W. T. Blackwell, mustered in as private July 22, 1863; promoted Corporal; mustered out Feb. 24, 1864.

S. J. Bohannon, mustered in as private July 22, 1863; promoted Corporal; mustered out Feb. 24, 1864.

J. F. Case, mustered in as private July 22, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out Feb. 24, 1864.

C. A. White, mustered in as private July 22, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out Feb. 24, 1864.

J. L. Wright, mustered in as musician July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Louis Green, mustered in as musician July 22, 1863; out as principal musician Feb. 24, 1864.

Privates.

Appleby, Wesley, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Allen, B. F., mustered in July 22, 1863; discharged.

Burkshire, Rinald, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Bray, T. J., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Bartholomew, R. J., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Burcham, Levi, mustered in July 22, 1863; died at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 7, 1863.

Broughton, Elias, mustered in July 22, 1863; transferred to Seventh Indiana Volunteer Cavalry.

Beale, L. G., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Cutts, Absalom, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Clark, Isaac, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Celia, Trueman, mustered in July 22, 1863; transferred to Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Cheasman, W. H., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Crews, Josiah, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Dean, William, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Dixon, Jesse, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Davis, Nathan, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Estis, A. J., mustered in Aug. 15, 1863; died at Knoxville, Tenn., in December, 1864.

Ellis, S. J., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Evans, A. C., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Falls, T. W., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Fisher, James, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Griffith, W. H., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Gunn, J. B., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Gibbs, Henry, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Housh, W. P., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

- Hamblen, G. W., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Hinson, Newton, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Hiday, Jacob, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Hains, E. W., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Haskett, Caswell, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Hiatt, Eli, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Hamble, Alvin, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Harris, J. R., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Hayworth, Sylvanus, mustered in July 22, 1863; died at Camp Nelson, Ky., Jan. 2, 1864.
Kirkendoll, G. W., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Lindley, C. Z., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Lyle, James, mustered in July 22, 1863; transferred to Seventh Infantry.
McCalmet, Thomas, mustered in July 22, 1863; died at Indianapolis, Aug. 28, 1863.
Morgan, Elisha, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Moon, Warner J., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Miles, J. A., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Mann, Henry, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Moon, Jesse, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Mendenhall, J. C., mustered in July 25, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
McCoure, Jesse, mustered in July 22, 1863; died at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1863.
McPherson, J. B., mustered in July 22, 1863; died at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1863.
Moore, A. J., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Norton, William, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Odell, T. S., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Owens, N. R., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Pierson, Thomas, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Poe, John, mustered in July 22, 1863; transferred to Seventh Cavalry.
Powers, Greenberry, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Pittinger, H. M., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Roach, G. W., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Rushton, Joshua, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Stephenson, E. F., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Stephenson, W. L., mustered in July 22, 1863; deserted Aug. 15, 1863.
Stephenson, W. T., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

Sturdevant, H. A., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Snodgrass, T. T., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Stout, S. B., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Stewart, Hugh, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Sterner, Henry, mustered in Aug. 18, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Stewart, C. W., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Smith, A. J., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Scott, William, mustered in July 22, 1863; transferred to Seventh Cavalry.

Tisdale, W. J., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Thompson, William, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Teter, Eber, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Thomas, G. W., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Town, Isaac, mustered in July 22, 1863; deserted Aug. 8, 1863.
White, C. B., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Walker, J. C., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Winston, Joseph, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Walton, Henry, mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
Watts, A. H., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.
York, F. M., mustered in July 22, 1863; out Feb. 24, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Officers.

W. S. King, commissioned Captain July 15, 1863; mustered out with regiment; re-entered service as Captain in One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry.

T. S. Marshall, commissioned First Lieutenant July 15, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

C. F. Hogate, commissioned Second Lieutenant July 15, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

Warren Ohaver, mustered in as First Sergeant July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Enoch Harlan, mustered in as Sergeant July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

James Harlan, mustered in as Sergeant July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Willis Kesler, mustered in as Sergeant July 23, 1863; out as Commissary Sergeant Feb. 23, 1864.

O. F. Brown, mustered in as Sergeant July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

J. O. Todd, mustered in as Corporal July 23, 1863; promoted Sergeant; mustered out Feb. 23, 1864.

John Ballinger, mustered in as Corporal July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Erasmus N. Jeffers, mustered in as Corporal July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Himelius Kendall, mustered in as Corporal July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

E. D. Nichols, mustered in as Corporal July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

M. D. Hudley, mustered in as Corporal July 23, 1863; died at Wild Cat Mountain, Ky., Sept. 28, 1863.

J. A. Gross, mustered in as private July 23, 1863; promoted Corporal; mustered out Feb. 23, 1864.

Wilson Harvey, mustered in as private July 23, 1863; promoted Corporal; mustered out Feb. 23, 1864.

G. W. Nave, mustered in as private July 23, 1863; promoted Corporal; mustered out Feb. 23, 1864.

Addison Soots, mustered in as private July 23, 1863; promoted Corporal; mustered out Feb. 23, 1864.

G. W. Cummings, mustered in as Corporal July 23, 1863; out as private Feb. 23, 1864.

Enoch Robbins, mustered in as Corporal July 23, 1863; out as private Feb. 23, 1864.

Levi Bartholomew, mustered in as private July 23, 1863; out as Hospital Steward Feb. 23, 1864.

Thomas Welshans, mustered in as musician July 23, 1863; mustered out Feb. 23, 1864.

Privates.

Anderson, W. P., mustered in July 24, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Beard, J. M., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Beeson, William, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Crawford, W. H., mustered in July 23, 1863; died at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1863.

Carter, J. M., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Curtis, William, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Demoss, W. A., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Depew, J. E., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Dixon, Addison, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Easter, John, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Enfield, Jacob, mustered in July 23, 1863; deserted Nov. 10, 1863.
Ensminger, H. B., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Field, Andrew, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Fiscus, A. N., mustered in July 25, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Gregg, William, mustered in July 30, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Groves, Robert, mustered in Aug. 3, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Gasper, James, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Gregg, J. M., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Hadley, C. R., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Hayworth, S. D., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Hayworth, Lindley, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Houk, N. J., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Hodge, L. D., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Hunt, William, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Hyten, John, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Irvin, Joseph, mustered in Aug. 3, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Jeffers, J. M., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Jones, Ezekiel, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Job, A. P., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Kesler, Oliver, mustered in July 23, 1863; discharged Aug. 30, 1863.
Keleher, D. B., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Kintt, A. A., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
King, W. J., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Kunn, O. F., mustered in Aug. 3, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Lawton, I. G., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Lacy, Henry, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Lasley, Howard, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Long, W. H., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Maden, Alfred, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Mastin, Reuben, mustered in July 23, 1863; drowned July 23, 1863.
Mastin, Matthias, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Mastin, Nathan, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
McAninch, J. F., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Matlock, Leander, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Matlock, A. R., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Mattison, S. F., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Morical, Thomas, mustered in July 23, 1863; died at Camp Nelson, Ky., Oct. 6, 1863.

Newman, Edward, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Nichols, W. H., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Ohaver, James, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Osborn, J. U., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Osborn, W. H., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Osborn, David, mustered in July 23, 1863; died at Danville, Ind.,

Jan. 20, 1864.

Patterson, Frederick, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Phillips, J. F., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Phillips, Cyrus, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Potts, Stephen, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Poures, J. F., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Prindibill, John, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.
Richardson, George, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23,

1864.

Rudd, Jehu, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Rudd, H. M., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Rose, Dwight, mustered in Aug. 3, 1863; died at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1863.

Stoops, C. W., mustered in Aug. 3, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Scherer, William, mustered in Aug. 3, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Stewart, Albert, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Stanley, Logan, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Swain, W. B., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Taylor, W. H., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Tincher, W. H., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Tincher, T. J., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Tout, J. O., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Tout, H. C., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Tomlinson, Q. C., mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Voiles, John, mustered in July 23, 1863; discharged Sept. 12, 1864.

White, William, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Williamson, Jacob, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Wood, Joseph, mustered in July 23, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

Wilson, J. C., mustered in Aug. 3, 1863; out Feb. 23, 1864.

NINTH CAVALRY (ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT).

Officer.

V. H. Lyon, commissioned Captain Company I Jan. 9, 1864; promoted Major March 8, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel June 4, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

COMPANY I.

Officers.

V. H. Lyon, commissioned Captain Jan. 9, 1864.

William Robbins, commissioned Second Lieutenant Jan. 9, 1864; promoted Captain March 11, 1864; resigned March 4, 1865.

T. F. Cofer, commissioned First Lieutenant Jan. 9, 1864; promoted Captain March 5, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

W. H. Calvert, mustered in as private Jan. 1, 1864; promoted Second Lieutenant Jan. 1, 1865; First Lieutenant March 5, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

J. S. Watts, mustered in as private Jan. 1, 1864; promoted Second Lieutenant March 11, 1864; killed in action at Franklin, Tenn., Dec. 17, 1864.

T. J. Conaty, mustered in as private Jan. 15, 1864; promoted Second Lieutenant March 5, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

T. J. Adams, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; out as Hospital Steward Aug. 28, 1865.

J. F. Franklin, mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; out as Quartermaster Sergeant Aug. 28, 1865.

S. L. Hawkins, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; discharged May 14, 1865, as Quartermaster Sergeant.

Enoch Haynes, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; discharged July 28, 1865, as Veterinary Surgeon,

Willis Slavens, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; out as First Sergeant Aug. 28, 1865.

G. W. Cummings, mustered in March 9, 1864; out as Sergeant Aug. 28, 1865.

William Ellington, mustered in March 9, 1864; out as Sergeant Aug. 28, 1865.

Conley Highland, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; out as Sergeant Aug. 28, 1865.

Thomas Hyten, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; out as Sergeant Aug. 28, 1865.

Jefferson Balt, mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; discharged as Sergeant May 22, 1865.

G. H. Clements, mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; out as Corporal Aug. 28, 1865.

William T. Franklin, mustered in March 9, 1864; out as Corporal Aug. 28, 1865.

W. H. Searce, mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; out as Sergeant July 24, 1865.

James Hollett, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; discharged as bugler July 14, 1865.

Jesse Cummins, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; out as saddler Aug. 28, 1865.

James Pierson, mustered in April 30, 1864; out as farrier July 26, 1865.

K. H. Reaves, mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; out as wagoner Aug. 28, 1865.

Privates.

Almond, J. K., mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Ashby, Leander, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Adams, H. F., mustered in Feb. 3, 1864; missing in action at Florence, Ala., Aug. 28, 1865.

Ayears, Wesley, mustered in Feb. 11, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Burden, John, mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Bales, J. H., mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Bunton, B. C., mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Brown, J. E., mustered in Feb. 3, 1864; discharged Jan. 22, 1865.

Blacketer, Ephraim, mustered in Feb. 3, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Baxter, Thomas, mustered in Feb. 11, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Clements, J. N., mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; out Sept. 2, 1865.

Clements, Reuben, mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Clay, S. C., mustered in March 9, 1864; discharged June 27, 1865.

Clark, J. W., mustered in Feb. 3, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Guyann, Joshua, mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Gregg, Martin, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Heathcote, E. T., mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Hurley, F. S., mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; died at Pulaski, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1864.

Heathcote, Edward, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; deserted Aug. 27, 1864.

Harlan, B. F., mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.

Hart, Aaron, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; out July 10, 1865.

Helton, Andrew, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Hampton, Stephen, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; discharged July 21, 1865.

Henson, J. H., mustered in Feb. 16, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865.

Hackley, W. H., mustered in March 9, 1864; out Aug. 4, 1865.

Hedsor, Nicholas, mustered in March 9, 1864; died at Indianapolis Dec. 11, 1865.

Jackson, William, mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; discharged June 16, 1865.

Lewis, J. D., mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; died at Madison, Ind., May 2, 1865.

Lockhart, Jacob, mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Larrance, John, mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; out May 26, 1865.

Lamb, L. E., mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; discharged July 21, 1865.

Matthews, J. M., mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

McCarty, S. A. W., mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Meeritt, W. J., mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; discharged July 21, 1865.

Middleton, Joseph, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; out Sept. 2, 1865.

Miller, James, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

[Moore, John, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Nave, C. A., mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Ogden, Isaac, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Paris, W. H., mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; discharged June 2, 1865.

Parker, J. M., mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Parsons, A. A., mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; discharged July 21, 1865.

Rodgers, I. P., mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; discharged May 3, 1865.

Rhoads, J. L., mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; out Aug. 10, 1865.

Reed, James, mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Rodgers, W. A., mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; out July 26, 1865.

Shipley, J. B., mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; died at Indianapolis, Ind., March 14, 1865.

Soper, Eugene, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Soper, F. T., mustered in Feb. 3, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Timms, R. D. T., mustered in Feb. 3, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Thomas, Robert, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; discharged July 25, 1865.

Todd, Marshall, mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; discharged June 2, 1865.

Thrift, L. J. A., mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.

Watson, F. M., mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; out July 24, 1865.

Washburn, Jeremiah, mustered in Jan. 1, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged July 1, 1865.

Woody, John, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.
Winstead, Daniel, mustered in Jan. 15, 1864; out Aug. 28, 1865.
Warren, Alfred, mustered in Feb. 11, 1864; died at Raysville,
Ind., April 20, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR INFANTRY.

Officer.

James Burgess, commissioned Colonel March 1, 1864; resigned
July 9, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Officers.

John Kistler, commissioned First Lieutenant Jan. 21, 1864; re-
signed March 8, 1864.

Van L. Parsons, commissioned First Lieutenant Feb. 24, 1864;
resigned Sept. 21, 1864.

M. K. Stanley, commissioned Second Lieutenant Feb. 20, 1864;
resigned July 28, 1864.

A. M. Williams, mustered in as Sergeant Dec. 10, 1863; pro-
moted Second Lieutenant March 30, 1865; mustered out with reg-
iment Aug. 31, 1865.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

W. B. Bryant, mustered in as Sergeant Dec. 10, 1863; promo-
ted First Sergeant; mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.

O. M. Campbell, mustered in as Sergeant Dec. 10, 1863; died at
Marietta, Ga., Aug. 25, 1864.

G. L. Parsons, mustered in as Corporal Jan. 21, 1864; died at
Cleveland, Tenn., July 22, 1864.

F. M. White, mustered in as Corporal Dec. 10, 1863; promoted
Sergeant; mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.

S. O. Smith, mustered in as Corporal Dec. 10, 1863; out as pri-
vate Aug. 31, 1865.

Joseph Bundy, mustered in as private Dec. 10, 1863; promoted
Sergeant; mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.

W. T. Hyten, mustered in as private March 10, 1864; promoted
Corporal; mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.

Colonel W. Powers, mustered in as private Dec. 10, 1863; pro-
moted Sergeant; mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.

Privates.

Blanton, Dudley, mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; out June 22, 1865.

Brown, J. A. W., mustered in Jan. 21, 1864; out Aug. 31, 1865.

Bundy, Robert, mustered in Jan. 21, 1864; out Aug. 31, 1865.

Blunk, G. H., mustered in Jan. 21, 1864; out Aug. 31, 1865.

Bundy, Reuben, mustered in Jan. 21, 1864; deserted from Eighty-fourth Infantry; returned.

Christie, J. M., mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; out Aug. 31, 1865.

Dobson, A. S., mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; out Aug. 31, 1865.

Doley, Thomas, mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; out Aug. 31, 1865.

Evans, David; mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; out Aug. 31, 1865.

Gill, Enos, mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; out Aug. 31, 1865.

Goudy, George, mustered in Jan. 21, 1864; died at Marietta, Ga., July 29, 1865.

Haden, H. E., mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; out Aug. 31, 1865.

Hopkins, Noah, mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1864.

Jones, S. F., mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1865.

Johnson, Augustine, mustered in Jan. 21, 1864; out Aug. 31, 1865.

Kinder, J. M., mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; died at Marietta, Ga., Oct. 7, 1864, of wounds.

Kinder, W. S., mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; out Aug. 31, 1865.

Kirk, Van Buren, mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; out Aug. 31, 1865.

Kistler, F. M., mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; deserted March 18, 1864.

McAlister, J. A., mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; discharged July 10, 1865.

McCloud, J. M., mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; out Aug. 31, 1865.

Parsons, H. A., mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; deserted Sept. 1, 1864.

Richardson, W. H., mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; died at Marietta, Ga., Aug. 24, 1864.

Sheckels, James, mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; out Aug. 31, 1865.

Stanley, Ely, mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; died at Allatoona, Ga., June 20, 1864.

Stanley, William, mustered in Jan. 21, 1864; out June 12, 1865.

Stutesman, Samuel, mustered in Jan. 21, 1864; out Aug. 31, 1865.

Stephens, A. J., mustered in Jan. 21, 1864; discharged Jan. 23, 1865, for wounds.

Tolby, W. H. H., mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; out Aug. 31, 1865.

Thompson, James, mustered in Jan. 21, 1864; discharged July 10, 1865.

Watts, Owen, mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; out Aug. 31, 1865.

Wilson, J. T., mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; out Aug. 31, 1865.

Woodhurst, H. A., mustered in Dec. 10, 1863; out June 15, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY
(100 DAYS).

COMPANY H.

Officers.

W. S. King, commissioned Captain May 17, 1864; mustered out with regiment; re-entered service as Captain in One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Z. K. McCormack, commissioned First Lieutenant May 17, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

J. M. Emmons, commissioned Second Lieutenant May 17, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Privates.

W. R. Alley, W. P. Anderson, G. W. Abler, David Brown, J. T. Blanton, William Boswell, J. M. Barlow, Elliott Budd, Alfred Benbow, J. N. Campbell, William Curtis, Joshua Cook, C. S. Darnell, E. C. Dibble, S. R. Davis, J. W. Davidson, W. J. Davidson, J. W. Duncan, Quincy Davis, John Easter, Smith Faucett, A. M. Fiscus, Charles Foley, S. M. Fielder, Nehemiah Fielder, W. C. Grimes, J. E. Garrison, John Hyten, C. E. Harlan, N. J. Houk, Asbury Huff, L. D. Hodges, Lindley Hayworth, J. Hammond, D. F. Hill, S. B. Hayworth, Elisha Hampton, D. B. Keleher, Oliver Kesler, J. G. Lockridge, J. W. Lee, Howard Lasley, Francis McKahan, Joseph McAninch, H. J. Montgomery, J. W. McMullen, J. W. Miller, Joseph Moreland, W. D. Monett, W. J. Miller, W. S. Mills, S. F. Madison, G. W. Nave, James Ohaver, F. M. Osborn, Hamlin Owens, W. S. Owens, Eli Purnell, L. W. Parsloe, C. W. Parker, J. F. Proctor, Robert Page, Williamson Page, George Richardson, Frank Russell, D. C. Russell, J. W. Riggon, Daniel Southerland, Gazaway Sullivan, Charles Saire, J. S. Strangan, J. W. Stapp, Thomas Staton, Howard Staton, James Sargent, R. W. Smith, Moses Turner, J. W. Tout, George Tincher, R. C. Talbot, Luther Vaughan, Thomas Welshans, Joseph Woods,

William Welshans, James Wells and N. U. Wells, all mustered in May 18, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Officers.

William Irvin, commissioned Quartermaster Feb. 24, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

C. W. Stewart, commissioned Chaplain March 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

COMPANY A.

Private.

Warner, W. W., mustered in Feb. 3, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Officers.

J. H. McClure, commissioned Second Lieutenant Feb. 15, 1865; promoted First Lieutenant Aug. 2, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

E. M. Woody, mustered in as private Feb. 13, 1865; promoted Second Lieutenant Aug. 2, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

M. B. Hopwood, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out as First Sergeant Sept. 5, 1865.

M. L. Farlow, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out as Sergeant Sept. 5, 1865.

J. W. Phillips, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out as Sergeant Sept. 5, 1865.

J. H. Graves, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out as Corporal Sept. 5, 1865.

Joseph McAninch, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out as Corporal Sept. 5, 1865.

E. C. Wills, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out as Corporal Sept. 5, 1865.

C. L. Warner, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out as musician Sept. 5, 1865.

Privates.

Allen, S. B., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Ayres, J. L., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Brown, J. H., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Brannon, Jeff, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Boes, Anthony, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Carr, Boone, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Covert, Edward, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Cosner, N. W., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Cornwell, William, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Cornwell, Benjamin, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Correll, L. R., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Creekmore, W. H., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Creekmore, Calvin, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Evans, S. W., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Easter, William, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Evans, Warnick, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Epps, D. W., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Fetter, G. W., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Fields, Andrew, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Fiscus, A. N., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Graves, James, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Garrison, D. O., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Hotchkiss, John, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Hodges, D. L., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Hodson, J. B., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Hannah, James, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Hogue, J. F., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Lovett, Elias, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Lee, J. W., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Marley, Alvis, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
McCurdy, A. W., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Martin, J. V., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Martin, G. C., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Mullens, John, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Moore, Fillmore, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
McCulloch, J. H. A., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Newman, Samuel, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Phillips, William, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Pierson, Josiah, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Richardson, J. D., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Rudd, Bryant, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Soots, David, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865.
Stewart, I. J., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Sarchet, Nathaniel, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Swartz, J. W., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Tomlinson, Q. C., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Wills, J. W., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
White, W. N., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Wooten, W. J., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Wooten, F. M., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Officers.

R. M. Curtis, commissioned Captain Feb. 17, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

N. J. Searce, commissioned Second Lieutenant Feb. 17, 1865; promoted First Lieutenant July 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

M. D. L. Brown, mustered into Company G as private Jan. 31, 1865; commissioned Second Lieutenant Company C July 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

E. M. Straughn, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out as First Sergeant Sept. 5, 1865.

J. S. Burks, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out as Sergeant Sept. 5, 1865.

James Helton, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out as Sergeant Sept. 5, 1865.

Joseph Ohaver, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out as Sergeant Sept. 5, 1865.

William Strickland, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out as Sergeant Sept. 5, 1865.

J. M. Gregg, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out as Corporal Sept. 5, 1865.

W. T. Stewart, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out as Corporal Sept. 5, 1865.

Privates.

Bryant, S. M., mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Curtis, W. W., mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Cook, S. E., mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Downward, W. P., mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Ensminger, Henry, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Glasscock, George, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Kesler, Covington, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Matlock, A. R., mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 13, 1865.
McMullen, T. J., mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out as principal musician Sept. 5, 1865.
Pattison, F. F. H., mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Powers, Joseph, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Petty, James, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Rogers, Addison, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Sacra, Charles, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Todd, J. O., mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Tout, C. C., mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Tout, Homer, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Wilson, George, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Williams, G. F., mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; discharged July 9, 1865.
Wilson, F. M., mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; died at Danville, Ind., March 5, 1865.
Wilson, W. L., mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Welshans, Thomas, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Wilson, David, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Private.

Fogleman, Samuel, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

D. D. Jones, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out as First Sergeant Sept. 5, 1865.

J. M. Emmons, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out as Sergeant Sept. 5, 1865.

Privates.

Costen, John, mustered in Feb. 15, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Clark, J. F., mustered in Feb. 15, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Heney, J. W., mustered in Feb. 14, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Hole, J. A., mustered in Feb. 15, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Paul, Joseph, mustered in Feb. 14, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Seiger, Charles, mustered in Feb. 16, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
West, H. J., mustered in Feb. 14, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
West, L. R. mustered in Feb. 15, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Finton, Simon, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Finter, James, mustered in Feb. 10, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Hendricks, Alexander, mustered in Feb. 14, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Luke, Samuel, mustered in Feb. 14, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Magley, Jacob, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Neiffing, Nicholas, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Smith, W. B., mustered in Feb. 14, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Non-Commissioned Officer.

Stephen Fowler, mustered in Feb. 14, 1865; out as Sergeant Sept. 5, 1865.

Privates.

Brown, M. D. L., mustered in Jan. 31, 1865; commissioned Second Lieutenant Company C.
Corey, Joseph, mustered in Jan. 28, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Cottrell, W. M., mustered in Feb. 3, 1865; deserted Feb. 10, 1865.
Garrety, John, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; deserted Feb. 15, 1865.
Hook, G. W., mustered in Feb. 2, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Morley, Ralph, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Millsbaugh, B. C., mustered in Feb. 11, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Oswald, C. A., mustered in Feb. 11, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Rea, Ellis, mustered in Feb. 11, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Rollin, G. W., mustered in Feb. 7, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Wenninger, Philip, mustered in Jan. 31, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.
Wilson, Jacob, mustered in Jan. 28, 1865; deserted Jan. 31, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Non-Commissioned Officer.

A. T. Hart, mustered in Feb. 20, 1865; out as First Sergeant Sept. 5, 1865.

Privates.

Kelley, Michael, mustered in Feb. 16, 1865; deserted March 1, 1865.
Nichols, C. F., mustered in Feb. 11, 1865; deserted March 1, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

Thomas Vessels, mustered in Feb. 16, 1865; out as Corporal Sept. 5, 1865.

H. B. Edwards, mustered in Feb. 16, 1865; out as musician Aug. 23, 1865.

Peter Francis, mustered in Feb. 15, 1865; out as musician Sept. 5, 1865.

Privates.

Anderson, John, mustered in Feb. 15, 1865; deserted March 10, 1865.

Alvey, J. P., mustered in Feb. 16, 1865; out May 12, 1865.

Baldin, James, mustered in Feb. 16, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Bowers, E. H., mustered in Feb. 16, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Courtney, Henderson, mustered in Feb. 15, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Dennan, Dennis, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Dollahite, T. C., mustered in Feb. 15, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Garrety, John, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Jones, U. E., mustered in Feb. 15, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Luke, W. R., mustered in Feb. 16, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Marley, Ralph, mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Phipps, J. A., mustered in Feb. 15, 1865; out May 13, 1865.

Phipps, T. L. R., mustered in Feb. 15, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Rich, J. D., mustered in Feb. 16, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Trent, S. R., mustered in Feb. 15, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Tyler, Preston, mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Tyler, C. W., mustered in Feb. 17, 1865; discharged May 11, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Officers.

S. J. Banta, commissioned Captain Feb. 25, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

J. M. Odell, commissioned First Lieutenant Feb. 25, 1865, mustered out with regiment.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

Matthew Lockwood, mustered in Feb. 16, 1865; out as Sergeant Sept. 5, 1865.

J. M. Sims, mustered in Feb. 16, 1865 ; out as Corporal Sept. 5, 1865.

H. P. Wright, mustered in Feb. 15, 1865; out as Corporal Sept. 5, 1865.

Privates.

Allgood, Spencer, mustered in Feb. 15, 1865; out June 19, 1865.

Coble, Daniel, mustered in Feb. 15, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Coleman, Levi, mustered in Feb. 15, 1865 ; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Hollingsworth, Albert, mustered in Feb. 15, 1865 ; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Kelly, J. G., mustered in Feb. 16, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Long, J. H., mustered in Feb. 16, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Maddox, E. R., mustered in Feb. 13, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Martin, Albert, mustered in Feb. 21, 1865 ; deserted Feb. 28, 1865.

McNabb, George, mustered in Feb. 16, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Moore, Isaac, mustered in Feb. 16, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

Poulter, W. W., mustered in Feb. 16, 1865; out Sept. 5, 1865.

EIGHTH UNITED STATES COLORED INFANTRY.

Recruits.

Alexander, Julius, mustered in Sept. 29, 1864.

Belt, Benjamin, mustered in Sept. 24, 1864.

Benton, Henry, mustered in Sept. 24, 1864.

Crane, Webster, mustered in Oct. 6, 1864.

Hobbs, Lewis, mustered in Sept. 24, 1864.

Kendall, Henry, mustered in Sept. 24, 1864.

Roberts, William, mustered in Sept. 26, 1864.



CHAPTER VII.

THE BAR.

PREPARED BY CHARLES FOLEY.

When the writer of this sketch located at Danville, in the spring of 1863, to practice law, he found James M. Gregg, Christian C. Nave, Joseph S. Miller, Leander M. Campbell, Peter S. Kennedy and Simon T. Hadley engaged in the practice of that profession at that place. Of these, Mr. Kennedy afterward removed to Crawfordsville, Ind., where he is engaged in the practice in connection with his son. Gregg, Hadley and Nave have died. I will give a sketch of each of these deceased brethren in the order in which their deaths occurred, including J. S. Ogden who was not in the practice at the time mentioned, 1863, and who died after the death of Mr. Hadley and before that of Mr. Nave.

JAMES M. GREGG.—Mr. Gregg was the first resident attorney of Danville to die. He died in June, 1869. The bar promptly held a meeting on the occasion, Colonel C. C. Nave presiding, and the writer of this acting as secretary. Remarks were made by all of the members of the bar, the number of whom had increased since the writer located in Danville in 1863, and all bore testimony to the many excellent characteristics of the deceased. He was respected by all, both in and out of the profession, and his death was regretted by the entire community. The remarks of Simon T. Hadley were the most replete with the biographical facts of Mr. Gregg's life, and were as follows:

"The deceased was born in Patrick County, in the State of Virginia, on the 26th day of June, 1806, and was reared in that county. He emigrated from there to this county in January, 1830, stopping at Judge Jessup's, in the southeast corner of the county, for about eighteen months, most of which time he was employed in making rails and clearing up the forest. In September, 1831, he came to this place (Danville) and was employed by James J. Given, the only dry-goods merchant in town, as clerk in the store. In September, 1833, he left the store and commenced writing in the

clerk's office for me as deputy. In October, 1834, he was appointed County Surveyor, but still continued with me in the clerk's office writing, when not engaged in surveying. In 1837 he was elected Clerk without opposition. He took the office at the close of my term in 1838, and served one term of seven years, during which time he made himself acquainted with the law, and at the close of his term, not being re-elected, he commenced the practice of law with good success. Since that time he was elected to and served one term in Congress; also one term in the State Legislature."

Mr. Gregg was elected to Congress in the fall of the memorable campaign year, 1856. His election to the Legislature occurred early during the war of the Rebellion. To Congress he went as a Democrat. To the Legislature he was elected by the combined Union sentiment of both the Republican and Democratic parties.

SIMON T. HADLEY.—Mr. Hadley died March 7, 1872. The writer cannot describe the deceased better than by quoting the remarks made by him at the bar meeting on the occasion of Mr. Hadley's death, to wit:

"I came to Danville in 1863 and formed a partnership with Mr. Hadley in the practice of law, which continued until I enlisted in the army in 1864. On my return the partnership was not renewed, but I occupied a room with him as an office for three or four years, thus having good opportunities to study and learn his character on which I put the following estimate: He was honest and desired justice to all persons. This is saying very much. His leading traits were industry and patience. He was remarkably even tempered. He was an indefatigable worker. If he was intemperate in anything, it was in working, a kind of intemperance most rare. By his industry, patience and fidelity he built up a reputation with the masses of the community for integrity and reliability, such as no other man in the county ever attained, and such as probably none of us will ever attain. With the masses, his opinion on business matters had the weight of authority; it was law. He was so very cautious that he was timid. He seldom or never in matters he deemed important, gave counsel or advised people, on the strength of his own opinion. Every thing he undertook was well weighed and considered. He was not calculated to be a leader in the enterprises of men. His mental organization and constitution were such that he was best fitted to fill a place or post whose duties would be discharged according to rules and regulations, and no man would

be more faithful in such a post. He possessed large secretiveness of character, keeping his thoughts, plans and designs to himself and having few confidants. Indeed, it took a long time of close observation to learn his character. Of his religious convictions, his faith and hopes, I know but little. I only know that once he dropped expressions that indicated his belief in the doctrine of the sovereignty of God in ordering and shaping the affairs of men.

"Our brother was born in North Carolina, Sept. 23, 1801. He learned the saddler's trade in 1818. Commenced teaching school in 1819. Married Mary Hadley in 1824. Moved to Hendricks County in 1826. Was elected Clerk and Recorder in 1830 and commenced the discharge of the duties of those offices in 1831. He moved to Danville in the spring of 1832, nearly forty years ago. He was re-elected Recorder in 1837, again in 1844, again in 1851 and again in 1855. He served as Clerk and Recorder both seven years, and as Recorder alone twenty-two years. He was President of the Bank in Danville [The First National] from its organization in 1863 until within two or three months past, and contributed much to the success of that institution. He was a Director of it at the time of his death.

"His wife died Jan. 12, 1866, and since then the loss of her society made him somewhat lonely. In a brief notice I prepared of her death for publication, I said of her, 'With meekness and humility she discharged her daily round of duties, until the messenger of death called her hence.' How truly can we speak thus of our brother. Mr. Hadley and his wife greatly resembled each other in many traits of character. He died respected by all and beloved by a great many."

Mr. Hadley never read law. His practice was confined to deed writing and probate business, almost exclusively, the routine of which he picked up while serving as Clerk and Recorder, and he did much of such business. The statutes and a small probate work constituted his law library, yet many people, particularly the pioneer settlers and their children, sought his opinion on quite a variety of legal questions, and I doubt whether I ever saw a man who could reach as correct a conclusion and give as good advice from the common-sense standpoint alone as he; and in his line of work his opinion was law with the masses. He possessed good natural talent for judging human nature.

JESSE S. OGDEN.—Mr. Ogden was born in Taylor County, Va., Aug. 23, 1839, and came with his parents to Danville in 1856,

where he resided up to the time of his death. His parents were poor, and quite early he was compelled to help support himself and the family by such work as a boy can get in and about a country village. He had a desire for an education and for a while paid his tuition in the Danville school by doing janitor's work. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Seventh Indiana Infantry, and was wounded in the right hand at the battle of Winchester where his service ceased. He returned to Danville and was elected Recorder of the county on the Republican ticket, which office he filled until the end of his term. While serving as Recorder he read law and was admitted to the bar in June, 1867. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1870, and to the Legislature in 1872. He formed a partnership in the law with John V. Hadley, which continued up to the time of his death. He was constituted for action rather than reflection, in the practice of the law. He was a fluent speaker. He left many friends, and a wife and five children who live in Danville.

CHRISTIAN C. NAVE.—Mr. Nave is the fourth and last resident of the Danville bar that has died. The remarks of the writer at the bar meeting on the occasion of his death so fully cover his biography that I copy the same:

"Christian C. Nave was born Aug. 22, 1803, and died on Sunday, Aug. 3, 1884, being almost eighty-one years old. Of his boyhood I know nothing. He read law with Colonel James P. Taylor, at Elizabethtown, in Carter County, Tenn. On the 28th day of March, 1827, he was admitted to the bar at that place to practice law. He followed his profession there until the fall of 1831, when he started out to find another place to locate, going to the State of Georgia and from there to Springfield, Ill., and from there to Indianapolis, Ind. On the way to the latter place he passed through the town of Danville, staying all night here Dec. 5, 1831, being the first time he ever was here. At Indianapolis he was cautioned against locating in a malarious region, and was advised to come to Danville, because the situation was high and rolling. Accordingly he returned to Danville and established himself in the practice of the law Dec. 19, 1831, and had been here continuously ever since in that business, except while he was serving in the Mexican war. When he came to Danville to locate he found that the venerable Judge Marvin had preceded him a few days in beginning the practice of the law in this place.

"Colonel Nave was married to Miss Lurena Rich Dec. 2, 1838.

Six children were born to them, four of whom are now living and will be in attendance at his funeral. His wife died June 12, 1852.

"He was elected Captain of a company that was raised at this place for service in the Mexican war, which became Company I of the First Indiana Regiment, and of which he became Lieutenant-Colonel. After serving about nine months in that capacity, he resigned and returned to Danville, being succeeded as Lieutenant-Colonel by the Major, Henry S. Lane, who afterward became Governor of the State and a United States Senator.

"He served for two terms in the House of Representatives of Indiana in 1834 and 1835, and for three terms in the Senate, 1839, 1840 and 1842. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the present Constitution of the State.

"He was an indomitable worker in his profession. When he undertook a cause he sunk his identity completely in that of his client. For many years he maintained the reputation in this and adjoining counties with the masses of the people of being a very great lawyer. He had numerous clients, and the aggregate of the fees he received would be very large. The first case that he had in our Supreme Court that I have noticed is reported in Third Blackford, being a decision of that court at the November term, 1834.

"Colonel Nave never married the second time. He reared his motherless children as best he could, and the old settlers bear testimony that his efforts in their behalf were earnest and untiring. For more than thirty-two years he lived a widower, and for many years his children had all been married and gone. Those who have seen Colonel Nave only of late years have seen an old man alone and lonely, and seemingly with no one to care for him, and yet that old man once had a pleasant home and happy family. His wife was a lady of culture and refinement, kind-hearted and universally beloved. He married her while on a visit to Tennessee. She was a teacher at that time. The few old settlers remaining who knew her, speak of her in the highest terms. Her loss to Colonel Nave was irreparable. That he had faults only shows that he was human, but, in my humble judgment, the sum of his virtues greatly outweighed his faults, and now that he is no more let us imitate the former."

From the above it will be seen that his professional career in Danville continued for nearly fifty-three years, and during all of that time it is doubtful whether the interests of any client ever suffered because of any neglect on his part. He was very public

spirited and contributed largely to every enterprise that he thought was calculated to develop the country, and by some of them he lost large sums of money. He introduced cultivated fruits into the town of Danville and was ever ready to help disseminate seeds and plants among his neighbors.

The day (Saturday) preceding his death he caused to be filed in the Circuit Court a complaint in his own handwriting. He died in his office library-room, which he used as a bed-room, being unwilling to be removed elsewhere. He was a remarkable man in many particulars and had prominent individual characteristics.

There have been other members of the Danville bar who have removed elsewhere and died, but the above named, Gregg, Hadley, Ogden and Nave, are all of the members of the bar who have died resident of Danville. On the death of Mr. Gregg, the bar established the precedent of having the oldest practicing lawyer to preside over the meeting, who was Mr. Nave, and he presided at the meetings on the deaths of Gregg, Hadley and Ogden. Joseph S. Miller presided on the occasion of the death of Mr. Nave.

In a pigeon-hole box in the clerk's office, the writer deposited copies of the Danville papers containing notices of, and the bar proceedings on, the deaths of the four gentlemen mentioned above. Should the practice be kept up, each in his turn will have a brief but very perishable record.

Before taking up the present members of the bar, I must make mention of an old citizen of Danville, known to everybody as Judge Marvin.

HENRY H. MARVIN was born in Luzerne County, Pa., Feb. 22, 1802. While he was an infant his parents removed to Ohio. He passed the most of his boyhood with his parents in the country, helping to clear off the forests, but attended school sufficiently to get a better education than most country boys. He read law in the office of Osmer and Henry Curtis in Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Columbus Delaney was a law student in that office at that time.

He located in Danville in December, 1831, having previously passed through the place on his way to the State of Illinois, where he staid something like a year before he returned. In locating at Danville, he preceded Colonel Nave a few days. He began the practice of law immediately but in an irregular way, for he was not admitted to the bar until in 1834. Before his admission to the bar he taught a grammar school, probably the first school in Danville in which grammar was taught.

In those days, to be admitted to the bar and be authorized to practice law was not the easy thing that it now is, though it takes as long now to make a good lawyer as it did then. While no easier or shorter road has been found to good lawyership, yet by virtue of the present Constitution of the State, all barriers to the bar have been removed, as to all males twenty-one years of age possessing a good moral character. The great majority of the legal profession in Indiana, to-day, were admitted to the bar under the present Constitution, and I think it would be interesting to some to know something of the steps taken by the old lawyers to be admitted. Beside evidence as to the moral character of the applicant, he had to undergo an examination by a committee composed of members of the bar appointed by the court for the purpose, as to his knowledge of law and his qualifications generally to practice. That examination had to be followed by two others, that is by the two presiding judges of two judicial circuits, and if all such examinations proved satisfactory, the applicant was, on taking the proper oath, duly admitted to the bar and licensed as a practicing lawyer. Mr. Marvin has kindly furnished me with the following certificates relating to his admission, which I give *verbatim*.

"STATE OF INDIANA, }	Hendricks Circuit Court,
"Hendricks County, } ss.	October Term, 1832.

"I, Simon T. Hadley, Clerk of said court, do hereby certify that at said term of said court it was, on motion, ordered to be certified that Henry H. Marvin was a man of good moral character. I do therefore hereby certify that he (the said Marvin) is a man of good moral character.

Seal of the Circuit Court of Hendricks County, Indiana. }	"Given under my hand with the seal of the court affixed at Danville this 6th day of July, A. D. 1833.
	"S. T. HADLEY, <i>Clerk</i> ."

Indorsed
 "Certificate of
 Moral Character."

The seal was a mere ink scroll, in a square form.

"THE HON. B. F. MORRIS—

"President of the Fifth Judicial Circuit:

"The undersigned having examined Mr. Henry H. Marvin

touching his qualification to practice law, recommend him to your honor for a license.

"*Danville*, Oct. 13, 1834.

"J. MORRISON,
 "W. QUARLES,
 "WILLIAM HEROD,
 "CHRISTIAN C. NAVE,
 "CALVIN FLETCHER."

"STATE OF INDIANA, TO-WIT :

"We, Bethuel F. Morris, President Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and Amory Kinney, President Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana, do certify that Henry H. Marvin has produced to us satisfactory evidence of his good moral character, and we having examined him touching his qualifications to practice law, do hereby license and permit him, the said Henry H. Marvin, to practice as an attorney and counselor at law in all the Circuit and inferior Courts of said State.

"Given under our hands and seals, this 20th day of October, A. D. 1834.

"B. F. MORRIS. [L. s.]

"AMORY KINNEY. [L. s.]"

The seals were ink scrolls. Annexed to the foregoing certificate of the two judges were two certificates of the clerk of the Circuit Court of Putnam County. The first must have been considered insufficient, for the second covers the same and more ground, to-wit:

"STATE OF INDIANA, }
 "County of Putnam. }

"I, Arthur McGaughey, Clerk of the Circuit Court for said county, do certify that the above licensed Henry H. Marvin was, by order of the Circuit Court, admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law in this county, and that he took the oath required by law.

[SEAL.] "Given under my hand and the seal of said court
 at my office in Greencastle, on the 21st day of
 October, 1834. A. MCGAUGHEY, *Clerk*."

"THE STATE OF INDIANA, } ss. Putnam Circuit Court, October Term,
 "Putnam County, } 1834, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

"Be it remembered, that on the above day of the above term of the above court, before the court in session, personally appeared the within named Henry H. Marvin, and took an oath to support the Consti-

tution of the United States and the Constitution of this State; and an oath of office, to-wit: That he will, in all things, faithfully execute the duties of an attorney and counselor at law according to the best of his understanding and abilities; whereupon said Marvin was fully admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law agreeably to the within license, and to law.

[SEAL.]

"In witness whereof I, Arthur McGaughey, Clerk of said Court, hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said court, at Greencastle, this 21st day of October, 1834.

"A. MCGAUGHEY, *Clerk.*"

The seals used by Clerk McGaughey were not ink scrolls, but stamped impressions. Mr. Marvin has not practiced any since the writer came here in 1863, and probably had not for a number of years before. He is much interested in the study of astronomy, and has some theories of his own which he has talked of publishing.

Let us now turn to the present active members of the bar. I will name them in the order of the dates of their admission. All were admitted to the bar, for the first time, at Danville. It gives me pleasure to say that I believe them to be as reliable and honorable, both in their professional and private lives, as are the members of any bar in the State. For legal learning and natural ability I believe they will compare favorably with the bar of any mere county seat in the State. I have no hesitation in saying that their clients need have no fears but that their business will be faithfully attended to.

JOSEPH S. MILLER, born Sept. 11, 1826, in Highland County, Ohio. Came with his parents to Hendricks County in April, 1835. They removed to Danville in December following. He read law at Danville in the office of William C. Wilson, now of Lafayette, Ind., and was admitted to the bar in Danville, Nov. 20, 1850, and has been in practice there ever since. In December, 1865, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the counties of Hendricks, Marion and Johnson, by Conrad Baker, Lieutenant-Governor, acting as Governor, to fill a vacancy. At the next ensuing election he was elected to that place for a term of two years. He was married to Miss Ellean Patty on the 16th day of November, 1848, and after her death he was married to Miss Jane Fletcher, both of Hendricks County. He has four children. . On the 20th day of April, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, under the call for three-months men, and was the first

man in Hendricks County to volunteer. He raised the company, which was the only company raised in Hendricks County for the three-months service, and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, and served as such until the expiration of the term of enlistment. In politics he is a Republican, and it is worthy of mention that he was a delegate from Indiana in the convention at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1856, that nominated Fremont for President. He has been longer in the practice of law than any man in Danville. He is not a member of any church.

LEANDER M. CAMPBELL was born in Mason County, Ky., Feb. 12, 1833. His education was obtained in the country schools. He read law books and taught school alternately for several years, and spent one winter in the law office of his brother, T. C. Campbell, at Maysville, Ky. He came to Hendricks County in the winter of 1852. He taught school in the south part of the county for a while, and was admitted to the bar in Danville, April 7, 1854, where he has practiced law ever since. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the counties of Hendricks and Putnam for a term of two years. No salary was paid the Prosecuting Attorney at that time. His compensation depended solely on fees received for convictions. For one year he was in partnership with John V. Hadley, in the law. He is now State Senator for the counties of Hendricks and Putnam, having been elected to that position in 1884. He is married and has two grown daughters, one of whom is the wife of Attorney Thad. S. Adams. The other is unmarried and is studying painting, favorable notices of her work having appeared from time to time in the press. Mr. Campbell states that he has not missed attendance at any term of court since his admission to the bar. He is a Republican in politics. Does not belong to any church.

CHARLES FOLEY was born Jan. 3, 1835, at Indianapolis, Ind. His mother died in the fall of 1839, he being the only surviving child. In the spring of 1843 his father removed to a farm four miles north of the city, near where Crown Hill Cemetery now is, where he staid most of the time until he attained his majority. He attended the neighborhood schools some of winters, they being typical schools of the rural districts of Indiana of those days, the Marion County Seminary some, and Hanover College the first year of the scientific course. He spent two winters teaching in Hendricks County, and in the spring of 1857 started to the West with an outfit of surveyor's instruments, and after visiting Nebraska and Iowa located

in Harrison County, Mo., where he followed surveying and teaching until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he went to Indianapolis, Ind., and entered the law office of the late Horatio C. Newcomb and John S. Tarkington, as a student, and in the spring of 1863 located at Danville to practice law. He was admitted to the bar at the next ensuing term, the August term, 1863, of the Hendricks Circuit Court, and has practiced there continuously ever since, except during 100-days service in the summer of 1864, as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers. In the fall of 1863 he formed a partnership with the late Simon T. Hadley in the practice of the law, which continued until the spring of 1864, when he enlisted in the above-named service. On his return from the service he occupied a room for several years as an office with Mr. Hadley, without being in partnership. He was married Jan. 31, 1867, to Miss Eliza Ann Leach, of Pittsboro, Hendricks County. They have one child, a boy, in his ninth year. He is a Republican in politics. His anti-slavery views and the fact that he had been a Republican candidate for Presidential Elector in Missouri, in 1860, hastened his exit from that State. He does not belong to any church.

JOHN V. HADLEY was born Oct. 31, 1839, in Hendricks County; was educated in the common schools of the county. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1861, in Company B, Seventh Indiana Volunteers. He served until Feb. 22, 1865. He participated in a number of battles, notably Port Republic, the second battle of Bull Run, where he received a flesh wound, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and the Wilderness, beside minor engagements. On the 5th day of May, 1864, he was taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness. He seems to have gone the rounds of the rebel prisons, for he was an inmate of prisons in Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina. He escaped with some other prisoners Nov. 4, 1864, and after much hardship and many exciting adventures he and party reached the Union forces at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 10 following. He was discharged at Washington City. He read law in Danville, was admitted to the bar in June, 1866, and has been in the practice at that place ever since, having been in partnership with Leander M. Campbell, Jesse S. Ogden (now deceased), Richard B. Blake and Enoch G. Hogate. In the winter of 1884 the firm of Hadley, Hogate & Blake was dissolved, and Mr. Hadley is now alone. In the early part of his professional career he varied the monotony of waiting for clients by writing a pamphlet of his prison life and

experiences in making his escape, which had a good sale in the county. He was married March 15, 1865, to Miss Mary J. Hill, of Hendricks County. They have three children. He owns a large farm and takes much interest in Hereford cattle, with which he is experimenting. He is President of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Danville, and is a member of the Christian church. He is Republican in politics.

THOMAS J. COFER was born Sept. 2, 1839, in Hendricks County, and was reared on a farm four miles north of Danville. His education was mostly acquired at the district school of the neighborhood. He enlisted as a private in Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry for one year, and served until the expiration of the term of enlistment. Being in Washington City and not in service, on the 23d day of May, 1862, he went to Fredericksburg, Va., on a visit to the Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers. The next day he went with the regiment to the Shenandoah Valley and remained there until June 9, 1862, in the meantime participating in the battle of Port Republic, at which he was wounded and taken prisoner by the rebels. From thence he was taken to various rebel prisons, and was paroled in December, 1862. He then came back to Hendricks County. He re-enlisted in the fall of 1863 in Company I, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, becoming First Lieutenant and afterward Captain, and served until Sept. 8, 1865, when he was finally discharged. He returned again to Hendricks County and engaged in the dry-goods trade, at which he continued until the year 1872, when he was admitted to the bar in Danville, at which place and business he has continued ever since. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in the fall of 1872, and served for the term, two years. Since his term of office expired he has served four years as Deputy Prosecutor. He is now in partnership with Newton M. Taylor, in the practice of law. He was married Nov. 9, 1865, to Mary S. Scearce, daughter of William Scearce, a neighbor of his father's. They have two children, girls, living. In politics he is a Republican. He does not belong to any church organization.

RICHARD B. BLAKE was born in Hendricks County, Ind., March 14, 1850. He graduated in June, 1872, at Asbury, now De Pauw, University, at Greencastle, Ind. He was admitted to the bar in Danville, Oct. 16, 1872, and has continued in the practice of law at that place ever since. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney for one term, serving from 1878 to 1880. He is in partnership

with Enoch G. Hogate in the practice of law. He was married to Miss Antoinette E. Moore, of Danville, Dec. 22, 1874. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church about fourteen years, having joined while attending school at Greencastle.

ENOCH G. HOGATE was born Sept. 16, 1849, at Centerton, Salem Co., N. J. He graduated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in June, 1872. On the 16th day of October, 1872, he was admitted to the bar in Danville, and has practiced law there continuously ever since. He is in partnership with Richard B. Blake. He was married May 8, 1873, to Miss Mary J. Matlock, of Danville, who died leaving him three children. He was married a second time, Aug. 10, 1881, to Miss Anna C. Huston, of Danville. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1866.

NEWTON M. TAYLOR was born Oct. 3, 1847, at Attica, Fountain Co., Ind. Was educated in the public schools of that place and at Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., where he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1873. He read law for one year at Greencastle with Brown & Hanna, attorneys, and graduated at the Law School of the State University at Bloomington, Ind., in 1875, after a one-year course there. He served as a private in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, in the 100-days service, in the summer of 1864. Was married Aug. 11, 1875, to Miss Lu Ensey, of Annapolis, Parke Co., Ind.; removed to Danville immediately, was admitted to the bar, where he has been in the practice of the law ever since. He is now in partnership with Thomas J. Cofer. Was elected Prosecuting Attorney in the fall of 1880 for the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit for a term of two years. He has two children. Is a Republican in politics. Does not belong to any church, but is a Unitarian in faith.

JAMES O. PARKER was born Oct. 11, 1853, at Jonesville, Bartholomew Co., Ind. Received his education in the public schools. Read law in Danville and was admitted to the bar in 1876. Practiced law until the year 1880, when he went into the dry-goods business with his father-in-law, William N. Crabb, in which business he continued until some time in 1881, when he became connected as editor and publisher, with *The Hendricks County Republican*, of which paper he finally became sole editor and publisher. He sold out the *Republican* in April, 1885, to Messrs. Moffett & Riddle, and has resumed the practice of law. He is in partnership with James A. Downard in the law and ab-

abstracting titles. Mr. Parker was married to Miss Victoria J. Crabb, of Danville, on the 31st day of October, 1877. They have two children. He is a member of the Methodist church.

THAD. S. ADAMS was born Nov. 6, 1853, in Hendricks County. Educated in the common schools of the county. Read law in Danville and was admitted to the bar at that place in the spring of 1877. Was married May 6, 1880, to Miss Effie Campbell, of Danville, daughter of Attorney Leander M. Campbell. They have one child. Is Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Hendricks County. Is Republican in politics. Does not belong to any church.

JAMES A. DOWNARD was born Nov. 15, 1855, in Hendricks County. Attended the common schools and Butler University (at Irvington, Ind). He read law at Danville and was admitted to the bar at that place in June, 1878. He is in the practice and is in partnership with James O. Parker in the law and in abstracting titles and loaning funds. He was married May 22, 1884, to Miss Donaldson, of Danville. He does not belong to any church and is a Republican.

MURAT W. HOPKINS was born Oct. 20, 1857, in Hendricks County. Was educated in the common schools of the county. He graduated in the Law Department of the Iowa State University; located at Iowa City, State of Iowa, in June, 1881. Was admitted to the bar in Danville in September, 1881. He was married April 20, 1882, and has one child. He is a partner of Robert Hollowell in the practice of law. Is a member of the Christian or Disciples' church. He is a Democrat in politics.

GEORGE W. BRILL was born in Hendricks County, Dec. 16, 1859. Received his education in the common schools of the county and at the Central Normal College at Danville. Read law in Danville and was admitted to the bar at that place in June, 1883, where he has since been engaged in the practice. He is a Democrat in politics. Does not belong to any church, and is not married.

CASSIUS CLAY HADLEY was born in Hendricks County. He attended the common schools of the county, the Central Normal School at Danville, and Butler University at Irvington, Ind. He read law in Danville, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1883. On the dissolution of the law firm of Hadley, Hogate & Blake, in February, 1885, he became clerk to Mr. Hadley, of that firm, in which capacity he is now engaged. Is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Christian church. Is not married.

ROBERT HOLLOWELL was born Jan. 6, 1858, in Parke County, Ind.

Was educated at the common schools of the county. Read law some in Danville, and graduated in the Law Department of the State University of Michigan in the spring of 1883. Was admitted to the bar in Danville in September, 1883. Is a partner in the practice of law with Murat W. Hopkins. Is a Republican in politics. He is not married.

GEORGE C. HARVEY was born in Rockville, Parke Co., Ind. Attended Wabash College four years. Read law in Danville, and was admitted to the bar there in September, 1884. Is now in the practice. He is the Corporation Clerk. His father was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, as Captain of Company I, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteers. He is not married, belongs to no church, and is a Republican.



CHAPTER VIII.

THE PRESS.

IMPROVEMENTS IN JOURNALISM, AND INCREASE IN ITS POWER.—EARLY PAPERS IN HENDRICKS COUNTY.—PAPERS AT DANVILLE, PLAINFIELD AND NORTH SALEM.—JOURNALS NOW PUBLISHED.—SKETCHES OF THE EDITORS.

In the development of modern civilization there is no more potent factor than the newspaper, and, at the same time, there has been no greater progress in anything for fifty years past than in American journalism. Fifty years ago the country had few newspapers that could be considered paying property. The metropolitan journals devoted about as much space to foreign as to domestic news, while country weeklies seemed to consider that which happened at home as of no importance whatever, and imitated the larger papers in style and contents. The telegraph and railroads, assisted by that enterprising spirit which is inseparably connected with successful journalistic management, have wrought most gratifying results. Local news has become the main feature of weekly country newspapers, and all journals of the better class are foremost in advancing the best interests of the localities from which their support comes.

In Hendricks County, journalism has kept pace in the march of improvement with other professions and industries. The wide circulation of the papers at present published, and the large number of outside papers that are taken here, afford the best possible evidence that the people are intelligent, enterprising and progressive. In Danville alone 200 copies of the Indianapolis papers are distributed every day.

Although many able writers have been employed upon the county press in former years, without disparagement to any of them, it can safely be asserted, that the journals of the county, taken as a whole, were never better conducted than at present. The editors are gentlemen who understand their business thoroughly, and do their utmost to give their patrons good, clean, reliable newspapers.

Journalism in this county is not yet forty years old. In the spring of 1846 the *Danville Advertiser* was established, with Joseph Graham as publisher and Dr. H. G. Todd (still residing at Danville) as editor. Dr. Todd and several other public-spirited citizens bought the press for Mr. Graham, in order to secure a paper here. The *Advertiser* was a six-column folio, and composed almost entirely of reading matter, there being few advertisements. It was Whig in politics, and, indeed, it was founded purely in the interest of the Whig party, for which it continued to act as an organ during the entire period of its existence. After a few years it changed hands, and for a time it had a checkered career, having various owners and being issued under several different names successively, but remaining of the same political faith.

In 1856 it appeared as the *Danville Republican*, under which title it was issued continuously until the spring of 1864. April 23, of that year, the first number of the *Hendricks County Union* was published by W. P. Gregg & Co. It was an uncompromising war paper, and had, flying at its mast head as a motto, the words, "To preserve the Union soldiers must vote at elections as well as fight in the field." The name "Union" was selected in preference to the former name of "Republican," in order to gain the support of the war Democrats, which it succeeded, to some extent, in doing. It was ably edited, and was a success from the start. It continued under the management of the above firm, till July 14 of the same year, when Colonel Lawrence S. Shuler, a gallant soldier, became sole proprietor, with Colonel James M. Gregg as editor, and Gid. B. Thompson in charge of the local department and assistant in the business management.

Colonel Shuler continued to publish the paper until April 20, 1865, when he sold it to James L. Singer, who became editor and publisher, and remained as proprietor of the paper until March 15, 1866, when John N. Searce bought the office and became "editor and proprietor." Mr. Searce continued at the helm of the *Union* for over thirteen years, changing the name in 1874 to the *Danville Union*. Under him the paper prospered and was for most of the time on a good paying basis. During a part of his administration Dr. A. Furnas was agricultural editor, and contributed largely to the value and interest of the paper. In 1866 O. H. Smith was educational editor. Jan. 2, 1879, Mr. Searce sold the *Union* to J. E. Sherrill, who had begun the publication

of the Danville *Republican*. Mr. Sherrill merged the *Union* into the *Republican*, but the new paper was of short life. Jan. 30, 1879, less than one month after the suspension of the Danville *Union*, another *Hendricks County Union* came into existence.

The new firm was South, Hathaway & Co., and the paper at once struck the public favorably, there being something of an advantage in the old name, "Union." In a few weeks Mr. Sherrill sold his *Republican* office and business to the new *Union* firm, S. F. Wishard and Jim B. Greene being added to the same. A. G. South soon left the firm, and in a few months Mr. Greene retired, the paper being continued by Hathaway & Wishard. Aug. 4 of the same year Mr. Wishard sold his share to John R. Rankin, and Hathaway & Rankin were the proprietors till Nov. 7, when O. H. Smith bought Mr. Rankin out, and Hathaway & Smith were then the publishers, while Mr. Smith became editor. In December, 1880, Mr. Smith bought R. F. Hathaway's share of the paper, and became editor and proprietor. Feb. 11, 1882, he sold to Parker & Bowen, of the *Republican*, who continued to issue the *Union* from their office for about two months, on account of certain advertising contracts.

These gentlemen had, Oct. 13, 1881, started the *Hendricks County Republican*, which is now the Republican paper of Danville. Feb. 10, 1883, Mr. Bowen sold his interest in the office to William N. Crabb, and the paper was published by Crabb & Parker, with Mr. Parker as editor and manager until the month of April, 1885. After Mr. Bowen's departure Samuel F. Wishard was local editor for one year. In March, 1884, Mr. Bowen returned to the paper, with which he was connected as local editor until April, 1885. In this month Crabb & Parker sold to the present proprietors, Moffett & Riddle.

The *Republican* has the same heading and size (30 x 44, six-column quarto) as when first published. It is all printed at home, on the first successful steam press ever brought into the county. It is uniformly Republican in politics, but claims to be independent in everything else. The job-printing department is a profitable one, as one man is employed constantly on job and press work. The *Republican*, which had not a subscriber when its first issue was printed, now has a circulation of 1,600.

This completes the record of Whig and Republican journalism in Danville, except that two papers have been moved there from Plainfield, both named the *Progress*. The first was in 1877, by John

N. Vestal, who suspended after six months, and the second occasion was in May, 1883, when George V. Mechler made a like venture. He, too, soon lost money, and gave it up.

The opposite political faith has been represented by several papers, all at Danville. The first bore the enterprising title of the *Butcher Knife*, and was founded in 1856 by George Gregg. It lived four years, and then died out, in the midst of the strong Union sentiments which pervaded the community at the opening of the war.

The Danville *Indianian* was established in 1870 by parties hailing from Greensburg. Soon after, it became the property of a stock company, and then for a time it was in charge of Dr. Haggart, who was followed by two brothers named Ray. In 1872 the office was purchased by C. N. Walls, who remained in control until the fall of 1875, when the office and material were sold and sent to Illinois.

In February, 1878, E. D. King founded the *Democrat*, remaining editor and publisher until August, 1879, building up an influential and profitable paper. At the latter date mentioned, he sold to M. A. Barnett, who in turn closed out his office in October, 1881, to J. O. Parker, of the *Republican*, E. D. King having returned from a year's absence in Colorado and founded, Sept. 15, 1880, the *Hendricks County Gazette*, which is now the Democratic paper of the county, and one of the leading country journals of the State. Launched in the midst of a presidential campaign, the *Gazette* at once assumed a leading and influential position. Its editor was indicted for libel under the Grubbs law, but so transparent was the action of the partisan grand jury that Mr. King was never brought to trial, the judge quashing the indictment and throwing the case out of court.

In August, 1882, Mr. King retired from the *Gazette*, and it passed through various controls, till Aug. 1, 1884, when its present proprietor, Will A. King, with John W. Cravens, purchased the good will and business. The latter gentleman in a few months resumed the mercantile business, and Mr. King became sole proprietor. He is a practical newspaper man, having been connected with his father as co-publisher of the *Gazette* at its commencement. There are probably few county papers that surpass the *Gazette* in circulation and influence. It is conducted in a conservative manner that gives influence to its sayings, and as a paper of local standing, it receives a large patronage from political oppo-

nents over the county. Its subscription price is \$1.50, and its circulation is between 1,200 and 1,500. In the spring of 1885 it became financially embarrassed, and at present writing its future is uncertain.

Plainfield has had several papers, the first being *Once a Week*, founded by John A. Deem, in 1862. This was suspended after a short time. It was afterward revived by John N. Vestal, who gave it the name of the *Citizen*, and published it for some time. He then sold it to Charles S. McNichols, who issued a paper for a while under the name of the *Tribune*.

George V. Mechler, Nov. 11, 1880, issued the first number of the Plainfield *Progress*, which he ran successfully two or three years. Though a Democrat himself, he published it as an Independent sheet (being in a strong Republican locality) and was very successful. In fact, he became, so to speak, too prosperous, and in May, 1883, removed to Danville, to compete with the journals at the county seat. This was a disastrous step to him, and he was soon obliged so suspend. Immediately after his removal Horace G. Douglass and J. A. Fullen commenced the issue of a paper under the old name of the Plainfield *Progress*. But two weeks passed between the two papers, Messrs. Douglass & Fullen issuing their first number May 31, 1883. Mr. Fullen shortly withdrew, going West, whence he has, however, returned. Douglass retained control until May 12, 1884, when he obtained an appointment at the Reform School, and sold the office to A. T. Harrison, the present editor and proprietor. The *Progress* was at first a five-column quarto, but was soon increased in size to six columns. It was politically independent, under Mr. Douglass, but Mr. Harrison has made it a Republican sheet. It is not rigidly partisan. The *Progress* has made a general circulation in the southern part of Hendricks County, and in adjacent parts of Marion and Morgan counties.

North Salem is the only other village in the county that has been blessed with a printing office. J. J. and H. E. Hennon came from Rochedale, Putnam County, in July, 1884, and until March, 1885, published regularly the North Salem *Reporter*, a six-column quarto, independent in politics. In the month last mentioned the Messrs. Hennon returned to Rochedale.

JESSE W. RIDDLE, of the *Republican*, was born in Perry County, Ind., July 31, 1861, the son of James H. and Catharine (Goad) Riddle. The father is still living, a farmer of Perry County. Jesse

was reared on the paternal farm, and received a good English education, first in the district schools and then in the Central Normal College, of Danville, where he graduated in June, 1883. He then followed teaching for two years at Pittsboro, this county, when in April, 1885, he entered upon journalism by purchasing a half interest in the *Republican*.

WILL A. KING, editor and proprietor of the *Gazette*, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 5, 1864, and is the oldest of the children now living of E. D. and R. A. King. At an early age he entered the printing office of his father, and became a thorough workman in the "art preservative of all arts." His father is an editor of over thirty-years experience, and under his careful guidance the son not only acquired the mechanical knowledge of the business, but became thoroughly competent to assume any position connected with the newspaper office. In 1882 he became co-publisher with his father in founding the *Gazette*, of which he is now the sole head. His conduct of the paper is highly commended by men of all parties. It wields a strong influence in its party, and has a circulation and advertising patronage largely above the average of county papers throughout the State. Mr. King is unmarried.

ARTHUR T. HARRISON, editor and proprietor of the *Plainfield Progress*, was born June 1, 1858, in Chesterfield, Madison Co., Ind., the son of John A. and Nancy E. (Diltz) Harrison. The father was a school-teacher for a number of years, but, removing to Anderson (the county seat) in 1859, he practiced law there until his health failed, a few years since. His wife died in 1863. Mr. Harrison was the leading lawyer in his county, and one of the ablest and best-known members of the legal profession in Indiana. He was a hard worker, and popular with all who knew him. He was Prosecuting Attorney from 1862 to 1866, two terms, and was a candidate for Representative in 1859; but, as a rule, he avoided politics. The son attended school at Anderson from his fifth to his fourteenth year, and then served two years as an apprentice to the printer's trade on the *Anderson Herald*. A term at school was succeeded by six months more on the *Herald*. At the earnest request of his father, he then entered the latter's office to study law. He was soon thrown upon his own resources, owing to his father's failure in health. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1879, and to practice before the Supreme Court in 1880, on motion of Judge Walter March, of Muncie. He then practiced law in Madison County until March, 1883, the last year in part-

nership with J. F. McClure. His inclinations all the time led him toward journalism, and during 1878-'9 he was local editor of the *Madison Herald*. In March, 1883, he went to Bement, Ill., where for nine weeks he ran the *Gazette* for the owner. Returning to Muncie, he worked on the *Daily News* until May, 1884, when he came to Plainfield and purchased the office, business and good will of the *Progress*, which he has since very creditably conducted.

• Mr. Harrison was married Sept. 11, 1883, at Mooresville, Morgan County, to Miss Clara Davis, daughter of Joshua M. and Rachel (Demoss) Davis. In politics Mr. Harrison is a zealous Republican. He and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDUCATIONAL.—PROGRESS IN METHODS AND IDEAS.—THE SCHOOLS OF HENDRICKS COUNTY.—CENTRAL 'NORMAL COLLEGE.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—REFORM SCHOOL AT PLAINFIELD.—OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—HENDRICKS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

"That people which has the best books and the best schools is the best people; if it is not so to-day, it will be so to-morrow." These words, from the pen of the French educator and statesman, Jules Simon, deserve to become a household quotation the world over, for no more potent nor expressive truth was ever uttered. Of course all progress and education is not derived from the study of books, and as Hosea Ballou has said, "Education commences at the mother's knee," and every word spoken within the hearing of little children tends toward the formation of character; but at the same time no other one agency is so powerful as the common school in developing a nation of self-governing people.

The citizens of this county feel a just pride in their progress in educational methods, which have fully kept pace with the advancement in wealth and the development of material resources. As soon as the county was sufficiently settled to enable any neighborhood to open a school, a school-house was provided and the services of a teacher secured. Often a room of a private house was occupied, and sometimes the deserted cabin of a squatter became a temporary school-room, in which the old-time masters, who worked on the tuition plan, flourished the rod and taught the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic. The first school-houses built were structures of the rudest kind, such as no pioneer would be content to occupy as a dwelling. Built of logs, with floors and benches of puncheons, with a huge fireplace and a stick and mud chimney, they were little calculated for comfort or convenience. Window-glass was too expensive an article to be used in the construction of a school-house, and therefore greased paper was

substituted for it. The writing desk was a notable feature in every school-room. It generally extended across one end or one side of the room, and was made of a slab, held in its place by wooden pins. For architectural effect, probably, certainly not for convenience, it was fastened high up on the wall, and the pupil, in order to use it, must climb upon a high wooden bench and sit there without a support for his back or his feet.

Of the qualifications of the teachers of those days, the less said the better. Many were accounted good teachers who, in these days, would be unable to secure a certificate even of the third grade. Yet the most of them put to the best use the little talent and less training they had, and succeeded in planting good seeds in the minds of their pupils. Some of the best minds this county has produced were those of men whose whole school education was received in the log school-houses of the pioneer days.

The progress of education here is only a miniature reproduction of what has taken place more slowly among all civilized nations. In recent years improved methods of mental culture have aided the teachers in securing better results. The primary object of educating children is not that they may escape labor thereby, but that they may labor more intelligently. Children should be taught that employment leads to happiness, indolence to misery, and that all trades and professions whereby an honest livelihood is maintained are honorable. Right living is the end to be achieved, and it is the workers that do the most good in the world. The man who constantly and intelligently thinks, is above temptation. The women who honorably labor in the various trades are to be preferred and honored above those who sit with folded hands. It is education that makes duty more apparent, lessens toil and sweetens life. It is by true education that the moral responsibilities of the human family are better understood.

Methods are now sought for and followed in the school-room. The child's capacity and character are better understood now than in the pioneer days. The rod is laid aside, and children are no longer forced under the lash to order and apparent studiousness. Fretful and cruel teachers are giving way to those who love children, and again will mankind draw nearer to the millennium through the influence of the law of love. In this age better attention is paid to hygiene and ventilation in the school-room. Houses are lighted, aired and warmed in a rational manner. Since the introduction of the "automatic" school desks there need

be no more disagreeable seating in our school-rooms. The inventor of this desk will have a reward in the blessings of the countless thousands of healthy men and women who, in this generation, as children, are comfortably seated in many of our best schools.

New and better studies have been added to the course of study in our common schools within the last decade. Now, the child is taught to apply what he learns, directing his course of study in the line of his mental activity, cultivating the good, and restraining the evil propensities. The time was, not far back, when only a limited knowledge of "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic," could be acquired in the common schools. The highest aim of the youth of the pioneer days was to write a fair hand, spell orally, and solve mathematical puzzles. This age is moving in a better educational sphere. The change was of course gradual. It was a long struggle of ignorance and bigotry against education, in which the latter has been crowned the victor. But few teachers cling to the old theory. Little by little they are growing away from the old system. A few teachers, who do not improve, are yet votaries at the shrine of their idols—the birch, the dunce-cap and other old fashioned methods. But,

"Too weak the sacred shrine to guard,"

they must soon yield to the new education, and enter the conflict against error and for a better educational life.

In this struggle for better methods, opinions covered with age and honors have been marched off the stage of human action and supplanted by facts and principles which have cost years of toil to discover, and more years to establish. To the close student and observer this theory is new only in its application to our schools. It is the normal or natural method. This is the theory of education that antedates all others. The ancients taught by objects, when but few of the most wealthy men of that day could afford books. In fact, text-book knowledge is a new thing to the world. The first teachers gave instruction orally. They were, by the force of circumstances, independent of text-books. To this excellent plan has been added the written method. Then, it was principally by observation that pupils received instruction. By placing the objects before the pupils the teacher could easily reach their minds by his lectures. In this age blackboards, spelling-tablets, slates, charts and other school apparatus is in general use in our best schools. In the schools of to-day, it is through the

eye that a mental picture is formed from the printed page which children draw upon paper or boards from the ends of their fingers. Well qualified teachers do not think of depending upon text-books at their recitations, but rather imitate the ancient normal methods. In order to meet the demand for better qualified teachers, normal training schools have been established in this and other States. The teachers' institute is also an outgrowth of the demand for teachers of a higher standard. Now, true education is admitted to be the drawing-out and developing of that which the child already possesses, instead of the old crowding theory of pioneer days.

There is perhaps no question which can so deeply interest the people of a county as that of obtaining teachers of known and tried ability. In the period of the early settlement of this county almost any one could teach. That time, with all of its rude school appliances, has rolled away. The claims of to-day can no longer be met by appliances of even a decade ago, for experience is beginning to show that teaching, like every other department of human thought and activity, must change with the onward movements of society, or fall in the rear of civilization and become an obstacle to improvement. The educational problem of to-day is to obtain useful knowledge—to secure the practical part of education before the ornamental, and that in the shortest time. An intellectual life of the highest culture is what is called for in a free country like ours. An intelligent man is better qualified for any of the duties of life than an uneducated person. This is an admitted fact. In truth, a free nation's safety is wrapped in the intelligence of its citizens. Only an educated people can long sustain a free republic; therefore it is the duty of the State to educate that her free institutions may stand through all ages as sacred and endeared monuments of the enlightened people.

Education sweetens and hedges in the family circle and drives away frivolity and gossip from a community, protecting the members from the inroads of vice and immorality. It is the strong bulwark of education that binds the nation of 56,000,000 people together for advancement that she may shine in the near future the brightest star in the constellation of governments. Rapid strides have been made in education within the last half century, but the field of improvement is yet boundless, and the

work of education must still go on, and make perhaps greater changes than those from the time when

"The sacred seer with scientific truth
In Grecian temples taught the attentive youth,
With ceaseless change, how restless atoms pass
From life to life, a transmigrating mass,"

to that of to-day, when men's thoughts are directed to the investigation of what they see around them.

THE SCHOOLS OF HENDRICKS COUNTY.

BY T. R. GILLELAND.

If the different conditions of society in different countries, and the different parts of the same country, and of different individuals in the same community are the result of chance, then the study of history can do no good and can only have for its object the mere gratification of idle curiosity.

But if these are not the result of chance, then the events and facts of history, whether they concern individuals, communities or nations, must be the consequence of antecedent causes and are the developments of time, depending upon a fixed law.

This being true, we are able, through a knowledge of the past, to provide, in a degree, for the contingencies of the future. Therefore a clear insight into the past is the best view we can get of the future.

Herein is the value of history, which should be known, because whatsoever happened aforetime happened for our instruction.

During the last generation the leading conflict was one of *muscle*; during the next, it will be a conflict of *thought*.

The early pioneers of Hendricks County laid wisely and well the foundation upon which future society was to be builded. They fully realized that in such a country as this their scattered numbers would by natural growth and immigration soon become a teeming population, and that by their strong arms and strong faith in the future, this howling wilderness would ere long be changed into a fruitful field of harvest, and that their struggles with nature's obstacles for the benefit of posterity would bring to their children wealth and leisure, which must cause them to forsake the simple lives and frugal habits of their fathers and mothers, and live far different lives, and engage in very different pursuits and avocations, in which without education and moral training they could never be successful. They also believed and acted upon the

idea that the most valuable entailment which any people can leave to posterity is intelligence and virtue.

No better class of emigrants ever peopled a new country than those who made the first settlement in Hendricks County in the year 1820.

Of the early schools and school-houses many interesting reminiscences are told. Beech was the educational timber of the times; out of the trunks were built the school-houses, and limbs in the hands of the teachers furnished the unanswerable argument in most cases of discipline, and served to brighten the ideas and quicken the thoughts of dull pupils of both sexes. The houses were the log cabins, sometimes without floors; a huge fire-place in one end of the house in which was kept a burning log heap supplied the heat. The windows were made by sawing out a log from one side of the house and placing in the opening a rude sash; oiled paper was used in the windows as a substitute for glass. The writing desks were made of slabs and laid upon pins driven in the walls of the hut. The seats were made of puncheon, backless, with legs so long that a child's feet were never permitted to touch the floor. The teacher's emblem of wrath, when not in use, lay upon two pins in the wall near the teacher's chair. The teacher was usually master of the situation in everything except the subjects which he was required to teach, and many a venturesome youth came to grief for reaching a little beyond the teacher's ken in the scholastic field.

In the summer of 1823, less than three years from the time the first ripe ear of corn was gathered by civilized hand in Hendricks County, two school-houses had been built, one of them in Liberty Township, half a mile south of Cartersburg, and the other on Thomas Lockhart's land in Guilford Township, and William Hinton (the writer's uncle) and Abijah Pinson were engaged in the work to which Hendricks County owes her greatness. In this way, in every neighborhood, the earliest settlers made the best possible provision for the education of their children, and every winter in the rude log cabin, with its greased paper windows, its dirt or split puncheon floor, its rough hewn benches, and its huge log-heap fire, the pioneer teacher had his flock of eager learners around him.

And, looking back from this period to that time it seems, from what we know they accomplished, that greater efforts very nearly made up for their want of educational facilities.

A day's work in school then was not five hours, but from sun-up till sun-down. Right or wrong, it is impossible to make an *old* man see that greater progress was not made by pupils under this old regime than at present.

From that day until this, with the development of the country, the moral and educational interests have moved onward, until to-day it may be said that our school system is the greatest success of any public enterprise.

The schools ran along on about the same pod-anger style which prevailed from the beginning until about 1870, when there was an awakening and a looking up which burst into a blaze of enthusiasm in '73, when the county superintendency was instituted. At that time imperfect classification was all the organization which it was thought possible to accomplish in the district schools. But about *four* of our teachers had ever received normal training, and these but a term or two. Gradation and a course of study had not been dreamed about. These two things and normal-trained teachers and their selection by the officials and not by the rabble were the four beacon lights which our most efficient County Superintendent, J. A. C. Dobson, believed in and worked for during his ten years of service, and I feel that I may say he has been justified by his faith through his works.

A higher course of study has been adopted by the county board for pupils who have completed the common-school course.

Graduation from the common-school course has been so much encouraged and materially increased by the skillful manipulation of A. E. Rogers, the present Superintendent, that last year there were seventy graduates.

The last log school-house disappeared from Hendricks County more than twenty years ago.

There are in the county 108 school buildings, or three more than one for every four square miles.

Of these buildings fifty-four are brick and the others are frame; some of them are elegant buildings; all can be made comfortable in any kind of weather. The number of sittings are sufficient for the accommodation of every child in the county at one time. In the fifty-four brick houses are eighty-nine rooms, accommodating 4,000 of 7,082 children of the county.

Included in the number of schools are sixteen graded schools which furnish employment for fifty-four teachers.

The whole number of teachers employed in 1884-'85.....	147
Number of male teachers.....	85

Number of female teachers.....	62
Enumeration 1884.....	7,082
Enrolled in the schools 1883-'84.....	5,836
Average daily attendance.....	4,375
Average number to each teacher.....	31
Per cent. of enrollment on enumeration.....	83
Per cent. of attendance on enrollment.....	78
Amount expended for special purposes 1883-'84.....	\$57,621.15
Amount expended for tuition purposes " ".....	36,682.71
Total expenditures.....	94,303.86
Trustees' valuation of school property.....	151,400.00
Average daily wages per teacher 1884-'85.....	2.86

In addition to the facilities for instruction in the public schools we have located at Danville the Central Normal College and Commercial Institute, which was organized September, 1876, with only forty-eight students in attendance. Of these, thirty had been students under the same teachers in other institutions. From the first, the school has steadily improved in numbers and increased its facilities, until it is now one of the popular schools of the country.

We have, also, Central Academy, located at Plainfield, an institution of great promise, which furnishes such literary instruction as is generally given in High Schools of our cities, joined, however, with a larger amount of Christian teaching than is common in such schools.

What of all this? Much every way. When I try to think back through the sixty-two years of Hendricks County's school history, review my own brief experience, the trials, failures and successes, memory becomes crowded with incidents that tell of mutations, progress, development. We see our county rising from infancy to manhood. Our fathers looked forward to a grand culmination of all the appliances embraced in their wise system. The log cabin has passed away, and the frame or brick building has taken its place.

The old, rickety and rough bench, without a back, has given place to the elegant desk and settee. Instead of the untidy school-room, with its puncheon floor and miserable furnishings, we now have the tasteful edifice, supplied with all the educational appliances that utility and educational economy can furnish. Old things have passed away, and all things have become new. The county is rising in strength and power, and will make no backward move. Her rich soil, her wealth, her railways, her newspapers, her central commercial position in the industries and exchange of the State, her industry and prosperity, all tell what her future must be. May her sons and daughters be worthy of their sires. If so

much has been done in sixty-two years, what may we expect at her hundredth anniversary—in 1923?

Men and nations are as they are taught. As a people elevate and sustain their educators, so will their educators be found, in turn, the great instrumentality which brings them intelligence, freedom, prosperity and peace, and in the end true honor and glory.

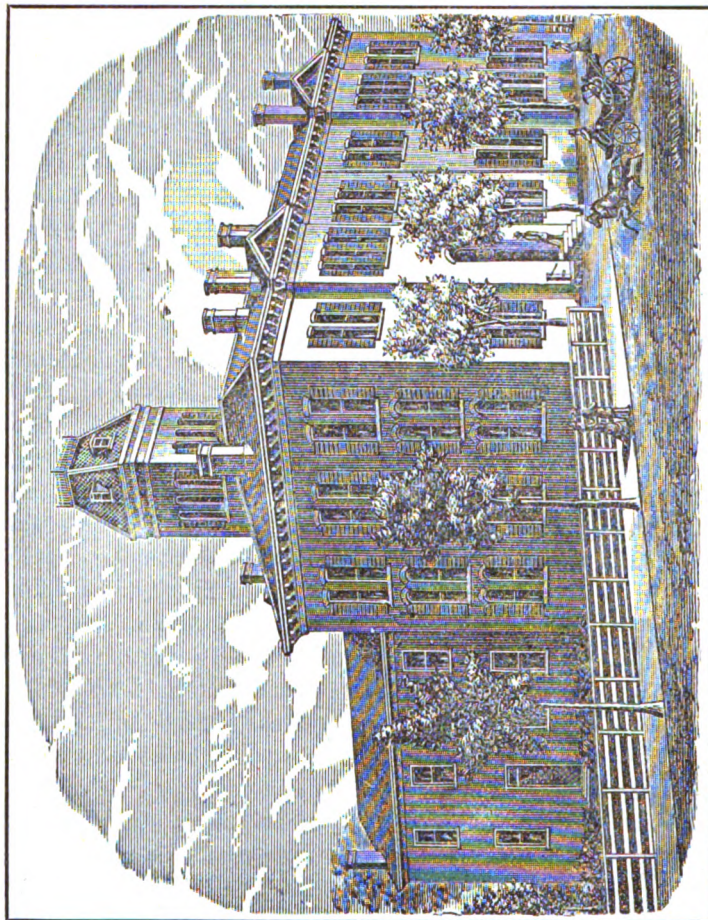
THE CENTRAL NORMAL COLLEGE,

located at Danville, is not only the pride of Hendricks County but in the front rank of the leading educational institutions of the State. This school was organized by Professors Darst and Harper, at Ladoga, Montgomery County, in the autumn of 1876, with forty-eight pupils in attendance. The outlook was not such as to inspire confidence and a hope of permanent success at this time, but the founders, being young men of energy and ability, began to push the work with such vigor that the community was forced to acknowledge the power which was rising in their midst. One by one the lovers of learning turned from their various employments to find a home within the college walls.

At the close of the first year twelve persons, having completed the course prescribed by the institution, received the degree of B. S. Several of these graduates have become distinguished as educators in this and other States. One of the number, Miss A. Kate Huron, has since been a member of the faculty, and has not only added much to the success and prosperity of the school, but has enrolled her name among those of the most prominent teachers of the State. Near the close of the year, Prof. Darst having resigned, Prof. Harper called to his aid the genial and scholarly Frank P. Adams, of Kentucky, afterward the loved and honored President of the institution.

The second year opened up with an increased attendance, and everything bid fair for a most prosperous year. So rapid was the growth during the second and third terms that it became evident that unless the accommodations were increased it would be impossible to fulfill the promises made in the circulars and catalogues, and the development of the school must be checked in its very infancy.

Realizing the condition of affairs toward which they were drifting the faculty and citizens went to work with a will to raise a sufficient amount by voluntary contribution to erect an addition to



CENTRAL NORMAL COLLEGE.

the building then occupied by the school. The people of the town and surrounding country were generally interested in the enterprise and many donated liberally, but some, thinking, no doubt, that they could enjoy the benefits without bearing the burdens, withheld their means, and the result was that on the 10th of May, 1878, the institution with 175 students, library and apparatus, was removed to more commodious quarters in the pleasant little city of Danville. The citizens threw open their homes to the students and did all in their power to aid and encourage the faculty, yet the work was arduous and it was with great difficulty that the school was enabled to move on without a break in its work.

Soon after the removal, and just as the institution was beginning to take root in its new field, Prof. Harper was succeeded in the presidency by Prof. F. P. Adams. The new president had already ingratiated himself into the hearts of his associates, and had won the confidence and esteem of both students and citizens; consequently they were ready and willing to assist him in the great work which he had so reluctantly undertaken. But with all this it was an Herculean task to bring harmony out of chaos, and to reinstate a structure which seemed tottering in its foundation.

Prof. Adams entered upon his duties fully realizing the difficulties which stood in the way of success, but throwing his whole life and soul into the enterprise he was not only enabled to meet the demands made upon him, but to purchase the Danville Seminary building constructed a few years before by the Methodist Episcopal church at a cost of \$30,000. The use of the building had been furnished the school free of charge, but the transfer of ownership enabled the president to make many needed improvements. Once more the bow of promise shed its benign rays upon the institution. But clouds were gathering in the distance and before the year had closed Prof. M. T. Travers, a young man of ability and fine social qualities, was compelled by failing health to relinquish his position, never again to be permitted to resume the work which he had so well begun. In him the school lost a true friend and a faithful, earnest worker.

The commencement exercises were unusually interesting and the graduates young ladies and gentlemen of refinement and ability. The first classic class, consisting of three members, viz., S. M. Cutler, W. T. Eddingfield and S. E. Thomas, received the honors of the institution with the degree of A. B.

After the usual vacation activities were resumed and continued

without interruption until spring. Students came pouring in from every direction. The president saw that his teaching force must be increased and immediately called to his aid three men of wide reputation and acknowledged ability, viz.: Dr. Joseph Tingley, for twenty years a teacher in Asbury (now De Pauw) University; Prof. Alex. C. Hopkins, formerly State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Prof. John A. Steele, for many years a teacher in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. The school now seemed to take on new life, and few institutions of learning have marched to the front with more rapid strides or maintained their positions with a more determined purpose than did the Central Normal College under so able a corps of instructors.

The two years following were eventful only in that they sent from the door of the college hundreds of young men and women with higher ideas of life than had ever occupied their minds before.

During all this time Prof. Adams had worked with untiring zeal to strengthen and build up the various departments of the school. But disease had begun its work and was fast staying the hand which had labored with such unselfish devotion for the cause of education. On the 25th of November, 1882, at the early age of thirty years, he closed the book of life, and was laid to rest in the east cemetery near where his noblest work was done. A beautiful monument marks the place of his silent abode but a more enduring one is reared in the memory of those who mourn his untimely death. No one presumed to take his place, but acting in accordance with the unanimous wish of the faculty, his bereaved companion took upon herself the name which he had worn.

The new president was not ignorant concerning the affairs of the school, and having at her side Prof. Steele, who had previously been appointed Vice-President, she performed her duty with credit to herself and satisfaction to those under her employ. The major part of the work, it is true, was intrusted to Prof. Steele, a man of rare ability both as a teacher and a business manager. He being well acquainted with the plans of the late president, succeeded in carrying them out so perfectly that there was neither jar nor discord.

Two more years of valuable work were given to the public. The school building was improved and its capacity increased by fitting up some of the rooms which had not been in use, and partitioning others. The president erected for herself a beautiful and commodious dwelling just opposite the college; also a large dormitory

for rooming and boarding students. Many new and valuable books were added to the library, and such apparatus as was needed from time to time. Notwithstanding all these expenditures and many others, the resources were ample to meet them, and the credit of the institution was never shaken, even for a moment. But this high degree of prosperity was not reached without effort. Everybody connected with the school worked faithfully for the advancement of its interests. Especially was this true of Prof. Steele who, not being disposed to shirk responsibility, confined himself too closely to his desk and thus laid the foundation of the disease which was soon to step between him and his most cherished profession. His friends admonished him to desist from his work, and, if possible, regain his failing health. But he was so deeply impressed with the grandeur and magnitude of the work in which he was engaged that selfish thoughts had little power to turn him from his course. It was late in the autumn when he reluctantly consented to leave Danville for a time, in order that he might enjoy the advantages of a more genial clime. Having selected Jacksonville, Fla., he remained at that place for a few weeks. In finding the atmosphere too humid for pulmonary diseases, he repaired to Thomasville, Ga. Here he remained with his brother until the opening of spring. As soon as the weather would permit, he turned his face homeward, fully realizing that his days on earth were few. On the 27th day of March he arrived at Danville, greatly emaciated, and in feeble health, but his joy at being once more in the midst of interested and loving friends knew no bounds.

During his absence, the wants of the school were not neglected. Every teacher was at his post working earnestly for the advancement of his classes. The students were considerate and kind, and the utmost harmony prevailed. On Tuesday morning, May 5, while the school was assembled in the chapel to attend their accustomed exercises, and while the music of an hundred voices wafted on the balmy breath of spring, was floating in at the open door of his chamber, Prof. Steele fell into the sleep of death.

His near relatives and friends accompanied by two members of the faculty, bore his lifeless body to the old cemetery near Coalton, Ohio, and with many tears and many flowers they laid it tenderly away beside the dust of her who gave her life for his.

It seems but little less than marvelous that any institution of learning, independent of endowment of any kind, and unsupported by the State, could not only support itself, but could even grow

and prosper under such calamities. Nevertheless it is true that the present year (1885), has brought the largest returns of any in the history to the school, and at no time has there been more universal satisfaction on the part of those in attendance.

Free from debt or incumbrance of any kind, supported by thousands of enterprising young ladies and gentlemen throughout this and other States, honored and respected at home and abroad, free from sectarianism and bigotry of every kind, located in one of the most charming, moral and healthful towns in the State, supplied with an excellent library and apparatus, and above and beyond all a faculty of enterprising, progressive and efficient teachers, the Central Normal College stands a living monument of those who have given the best efforts of their lives for its advancement, and a true exponent of independent thought, personal responsibility and Christian civilization.

FRANKLIN PIERCE ADAMS, President of the Central Normal College.—Born, lived, died—the common biography of the millions. These three chapters of common history have borrowed lustre from the personality of him who moved among us, with high aims, to such a noble end. He was first cradled in his mother's arms Nov. 16, 1852. She, one of nature's true gentlewomen, stamped upon this coin the name which gave it commercial value—Frank. Had she left him unnamed until an appellation must be carved upon his tombstone she could not have chosen another more descriptive of his character.

His life until fourteen differed little from that of other farmer boys, marked only by an earnest desire to secure an education. He went to Lebanon—that place of blessed memory to so many men and women of our times. He was taken sick before long, when he came to Danville to claim the hospitality of his uncle, G. W. Wayland. When his health was restored sufficiently he placed himself under the tuition of Prof. Gilmore, then principal of the Danville Academy. Soon he was called home to the death-bed of his sister. This was the fall of 1867. He then went to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he taught his first school. He returned to Lebanon where he pursued his studies until 1871 when he graduated in the scientific course. While he was yet upon the rostrum from which his oration had been delivered, Mrs. Roberts secured him to work with her in the Normal School at Catlettsberg, Ky. He stayed with her until her marriage, when he succeeded her in the management of the school. His connection with this institu-

tion lasted three years, at the expiration of which time he engaged to teach with Prof. H. N. Carver, of Medina, Ohio, while he pursued his classical studies. Having worked on an average of seventeen hours a day in class and study, he completed his course in 1875.

After graduation he returned to Kentucky and found employment as principal of a graded school in Independence, the capital of his native county. Here he remained two years, assisted during the first by Miss Ora Wilson, who, the 17th of December, in the second year, became his wife.

That teaching should be his life-work was now an established fact, and he was seeking a place of more extended usefulness when his uncle, G. W. Wayland, proposed that he should correspond with Prof. W. F. Harper, of Ladoga, who was then in need of a good man. Few letters were exchanged until Prof. Harper enthusiastically informed us,—“I have the man. You will all like him. He is Frank P. Adams, of Kentucky. He will be with us for short session.”

Saturday evening, June 30, 1877, a crowd, which a heavy summer shower could not disperse, was collected on the college campus. The people had come to follow the band to meet the Eastern train which bore to them the new professor. Everybody was interested. The students had planned this reception, but teachers and hundreds of the good citizens mingled in the concourse and formed the procession to the depot and thence to the Baptist church, where was met the new man whose life was then consecrated to the service of the institution.

Thus he was welcomed to the school in the beginning of its existence. In reply to the welcome tendered him, he said: “My happiness is more than I can bear. I have been trying to think what I ever did to call forth such a demonstration as you have accorded me. A sense of my own weakness is the most distinct impression of my mind. But as I thank you for this reception, I also promise you my best efforts, my heartiest endeavors, the most determined energy of my life.” How well this pledge was kept throughout the eventful years, let the fraternal feelings of his associate teachers and the hearts of his loving students testify. His familiar mingling with them strengthened the bond of friendship which had been sealed with the first warm grasp of his hand.

He had seen much of life and was ready with practical suggestions whenever he was consulted upon any of the perplexities which

vex student life, with advice whenever told of the plans more hopeful ones had fixed for their future. All those qualities which endeared him to his friends welded him, with chains hard to be severed, to his immediate kindred, and above all to those of his little household. Frank in his social intercourse; fair in his business transactions, and just; faithful in the discharge of his duties,—this is the character—a memory sweet to his brothers and sisters,—the heritage, he leaves this prosperous institution,—the gem that in womanhood little Effie will prize more than accumulated wealth, a talisman that will make warm hearts warmer toward the living wife.

JAIL AND POOR FARM.

The jail and sheriff's residence is also a building worthy of the county and its inhabitants. In its construction the comfort and health of those who were to be confined there were considered, and the best arrangement consistent with the safety of the prisoners was made for both. All prison reformers who have inspected this jail are constrained to compliment the humanity of its designs. The cost of this building was about \$30,000.

The county asylum is situated on a farm of eighty acres, one mile east of Danville. It is also a large and substantially built edifice, of sufficient size to accommodate all the destitute poor of the county with a home, which in its beauty of location and attractive improvements and surroundings and substantial comforts is certainly sufficient to mitigate in a very great degree the bitter lot of those who are obliged, on account of the misfortunes that have gathered around them, to seek an asylum beneath its hospitable roof. This building and the farm upon which it is situated cost the county over \$40,000, and is an enduring monument to the benevolence of the people who prompted its erection and willingly met the cost.

INDIANA REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The law providing for the establishment of this important institution was approved March 8, 1867, and, soon after, the present site was selected, than which a more beautiful and appropriate one could scarcely be found. Situated on a beautiful upland nearly a mile southwest of the village of Plainfield, and fourteen miles west of the State capital, on probably the best watered tract of land in the State, amidst a quiet, orderly, intelligent community, the school enjoys many privileges denied other public institutions.

Work on the first buildings was at once commenced, and Frank B. Ainsworth was regularly installed as Superintendent Oct. 31, 1867. On the 1st of January, 1868, they were ready to admit inmates, but the first boy was not admitted till Jan. 26. He was from Hendricks County.

Mr. Ainsworth remained in charge of the institution more than eight years, and was succeeded April 5, 1876, by James O'Brien. He was followed, April, 1880, by Thomas J. Charlton, under whose efficient and prudent management the school has continued to steadily improve. The present officers are as follows: Board of Control, L. A. Barnett, D. resident; Lewis Jordan, Indianapolis, and H. N. Helms, Carlisle; Superintendent, T. J. Charlton; Matron, Mrs. Alice R. Charlton; Chaplain, John G. Blake, Indianapolis; Physician, Amos Carter, Plainfield; Consulting Physician, T. E. Evans, Plainfield.

The eighteenth annual report for the year ending Oct. 31, 1884, shows the total number admitted since the opening of the school to be 2,057; number received during the year, 395; number of inmates at close of year, 437; released on "ticket of leave," 182; "ticket of leave" boys returned, forty-four; homes procured for boys, thirty-eight.

This is not a prison but a charitable institution—a reform school, in the full sense of the word, for those whose home influences have been unfortunate, and who are in danger of becoming hardened criminals. Every boy is in school one-half of each day, except during the warm summer months, when only the primary grades are in session. The farm consists of 225 acres, but so much of it is waste land along the creek and taken up by buildings and play grounds, that only 145 acres are used for cultivation and pasture. The inmates are divided into twelve families, of about thirty-five boys each. A family is in charge of an officer called "house-father," who is responsible for the discipline and condition of his family.

The present number of boys from Hendricks County is thirty. The institution contains three distinct departments—the schools, the manual labor department and the family instruction. The schools are conducted on the half-day system, the boys who work in the forenoon attending school in the afternoon, and those who attend school in the forenoon engaging in some kind of labor during the afternoon. All schools are graded like public schools.

That the school is doing its work well is a thoroughly proven

fact. Nearly 1,500 boys have passed through the institution and are now out in the world. Over ninety per cent. out of that number are leading honest and honorable lives.

THE HENDRICKS COUNTY OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY

was organized in 1872 at Green Valley Farm, with William D. Truster as President and M. G. Parker, Secretary. Ten annual re-unions have been held, on the third Saturday in June. No attempts have yet been made to collect early history, and the meetings are entirely social in character. Speeches and addresses are made by pioneers, and orations have been made by Gov. O. P. Morton and ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald. Marion and Putnam counties are frequently represented at these gatherings, which sometimes include 8,000 to 10,000 people. The last meeting at Danville was in 1883; it was thinly attended on account of rainy weather. In 1884 the society was re-organized at Green Valley Farm, ten miles south of Danville, and there the re-union of 1885 was held in August.

AGRICULTURAL.

Following are a few statistics of the more important crops, taken from the Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Indiana.

Wheat.—Of this cereal there were planted in 1883 a total of 39,397 acres, and in the year previous 44,284 acres, or nearly equal to two full townships of land. The yield was 445,042 bushels in 1883; 782,431 bushels in 1882; 444,272 bushels in 1881; 521,883 bushels in 1880; and 553,506 bushels in 1879.

Corn.—In 1883 there were planted 41,638 acres to corn, and in 1882 there were 45,676 acres. The yield in 1883 was 1,308,205 bushels; 1,600,968 bushels in 1882; 847,073 bushels in 1881; 1,259,687 bushels in 1880; and 2,016,351 bushels in 1879.

Oats.—An acreage of 3,374 produced in 1883, 117,855 bushels against a yield the previous year of 126,988 bushels.

Potatoes.—In 1883, 785 acres produced 85,460 bushels; while in 1882 the yield was 63,975 bushels.

Timothy.—The acreage in 1883 was 18,391; yield, 36,309 tons; yield in 1882, 18,496 tons.

Clover.—Acreage in 1883, 12,321; crop in 1883, 25,401 tons; in 1882, 11,104 tons.

Maple Molasses.—Gallons in 1882, 5,726; in 1883, 7,883.

Maple Sugar.—Pounds in 1882, 1,175 ; in 1883, 812.

Sorghum Molasses.—Gallons in 1882, 11,140 ; in 1883, 9,471.

Sorghum Sugar.—Pounds in 1882, 230.

Tile Drain.—Rods reported in 1883, 336,388, against 318, 428 rods in 1882.

Cider.—In 1882, 5,292 gallons were made.

Vinegar.—In 1883, 739 gallons of this condiment were manufactured.

Milk.—In 1883, the number of gallons reported were 1,831,838, against 1,656,740 gallons in 1882.

Bees and Honey.—In 1883 the stands of bees reported were 718 in number as compared with 499 in 1882. The product of honey was 4,777 and 7,875 pounds in the respective years.

Butter.—In 1883 there were made 433,686 pounds, the product of the previous year being 365,718 pounds.

Eggs.—In 1883, dozens, 186, 162 ; previous year, 259,713 dozens.

Wool.—The wool-clip of 1882 reached 91,182 pounds ; that of 1883, 91,963 pounds.

Horses.—In 1883, the number of horses reported was 6,934, against 7,439 in 1882.

Mules.—In 1883, 811 ; in 1882, 605.

Cattle.—In 1883, 18,295 ; in 1882, 19,820.

Hogs.—Number of stock hogs in 1883, was 32,495 ; 1882, 24,983 ; number of fatted hogs, 1883, 25,208 ; 1882, 39,594 ; weight of fatted hogs in 1883 was 6,797,360 pounds.

Sheep.—In 1883, 20,085 ; in 1882, 20,431 ; lambs in 1883, 7,838 ; in 1882, 10,267.

Poultry.—In 1883 there were reported 149 geese, 97 ducks, 33 guineas, 10,916 dozens of chickens and 547 dozens of turkeys.

Apple Trees.—In 1882, of bearing age, 83,380 ; non-bearing age, 159,396 ; in 1883, bearing, 54,223 ; non-bearing, 32,089.

Peach Trees.—Bearing age, in 1882, 9,545 ; non-bearing age, 8,986 ; in 1883, bearing, 7,156 ; non-bearing, 7,700.

Pear Trees.—In 1882, bearing age, 3,467 ; non-bearing, 3,883 ; in 1883, bearing, 3,010 ; non-bearing, 2,964.

Plum Trees.—In 1882, bearing age, 647 ; non-bearing, 1,032 ; in 1883, bearing, 570 ; non-bearing, 1,031.

Quince Trees.—In 1882, bearing, 183 ; non-bearing, 243 ; in 1883, bearing, 211 ; non-bearing, 296.

Cherry Trees.—In 1882, bearing, 6,927; non-bearing, 3,265; in 1883, bearing, 4,902; non-bearing, 2,937.

Siberian Crabs.—In 1882, bearing, 417; non-bearing, 552; in 1883, bearing, 753; non-bearing, 611.

Grape Vines.—In 1882, bearing, 8,292; non-bearing, 3,755; in 1883, bearing, 5,678; non-bearing, 2,714.

Blue and other Wild Grasses.—Acres in 1882, 52,332; in 1883, 46,184.

Unused Plow Land.—Acres in 1882, 4,489; in 1883, 3,117.

Timber Land.—Acres in 1882, 70,384; in 1883, 66,855.

THE HENDRICKS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

was organized in 1852, and bought grounds three acres in extent, a mile west of Danville, for fair purposes. Many changes were made, and additions to the grounds were purchased from time to time. Fairs were held annually until 1881, when the society having previously become involved in debt, it was totally unable to pay its premiums, and the property was sold. The grounds are now owned by the noted horseman, B. T. Buford.

THE PLAINFIELD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

was organized a number of years ago, and has held a number of exhibitions. After the death of the county society, new life was attempted to be given this Plainfield organization by naming it the

PLAINFIELD HORTICULTURAL AND HENDRICKS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A fair was held at Plainfield in the fall of 1884, which was financially not successful. Daniel Cox is President of the long-named organization.

THE HENDRICKS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

As the objects for which the Hendricks County Medical Society was organized have been fully set forth in its Preamble, Constitution, By-Laws and Code of Ethics, at its organization, further comment will be unnecessary. The medical gentlemen whose names are appended to this Constitution met in Danville, on the 29th day of April, 1854, and organized the Hendricks County Medical Society, by electing the following officers:

"President, Henry G. Todd, M. D.; Vice-President, Wilson Lockhart, M. D.; Secretary, J. Joel Wright, M. D.; Corresponding Secretary, Leroy H. Kennedy, M. D.; Treasurer, Henry Cox, M. D.; Censors, Thomas B. Harvey, M. D., Bradley Bartholomew, M. D., Henry H. Moore, M. D."

Following this was the adoption of their Constitution and By-Laws.

PREAMBLE.

"We, the undersigned practitioners of medicine and surgery in the county of Hendricks, and vicinity, for the purpose of promoting harmony and good fellowship, and of elevating the cause of medical and the collateral sciences, associate ourselves under the following

CONSTITUTION.

"ART. 1. This association shall be denominated the Hendricks County Medical Society.

"ART. 2. The officers of this society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and three Censors, all of whom shall be elected by ballot, annually, and each officer shall serve until his successor is duly installed into office.

"ART. 3. Any regular and reputable practitioner of medicine may become a member of this society, by signing this Constitution, paying into the treasury two dollars, and complying with such other regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

"ART. 4. Any distinguished literary gentleman may become an honorary member of this society, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting; provided that notice to that effect had been given at any previous meeting of the society.

"ART. 5. The society shall have power to form a library and a cabinet of specimens, in the various departments of natural science, and pathological specimens and illustrations, both from the donations of individuals and other societies, and by levying taxes and fines, agreeable to the regulations which may be hereafter provided by law.

"ART. 6. This society may open a correspondence with similar associations in this State and such others as it may from time to time direct.

"ART. 7. This society shall meet at such times and places and engage in such deliberations as may from time to time be agreed

upon, and may enact By-Laws for its government, not inconsistent with this Constitution.

"ART. 8. The society may admit honorary members upon compliance of the applicant with the same forms as are prescribed for the admission of *bona fide* members, except that no initiatory fee shall be required. He shall not be permitted to vote, nor shall he participate in any of the proceedings, except by express permission of the society.

"ART. 9. One-third of all the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but on all subjects involving the rights, interests or standing of any member, a majority of all the members shall be present.

"ART. 10. This Constitution may be amended at any stated meeting of the society, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present; *provided*, the amendment has been proposed, in writing, at a previous meeting.

HENRY G. TODD,	RISDON C. MOORE,	J. JOEL WRIGHT,
D. J. DEFEW,	HENRY H. MOORE,	LEROY H. KENNEDY,
J. A. COMINGOR,	THOMAS P. SELLER,	THOMAS B. HARVEY,
DAVID TODD,	WILSON LOCKHART,	HENRY COX,
B. BARTHOLOMEW, W. F. HARVEY."		

"BY-LAWS.

"ACT I.

"*Duties of Officers.*

"ARTICLE I.

"The President shall preside at all meetings of the society, preserve order, and see that its deliberations are conducted according to the rules and regulations governing deliberative bodies, except so far as they may be otherwise provided for in the Constitution and By-Laws. He shall have power to call special meetings of the society at his discretion, or upon the written request of three members. He shall sign certificates of membership, and those of discharge; also, the warrants authorized to be drawn upon the Treasurer; all the official instruments and proceedings of the society. He shall deliver an inaugural address on entering upon the duties of his office, and a valedictory at the expiration of the same, and shall perform such other duties as are prescribed in the Constitution and By-Laws of the society.

"ARTICLE II.

"The Vice-President shall, in the absence of the President, perform the ordinary duties assigned to that office, and shall deliver a written address the second meeting after his election.

"ARTICLE III.

"The Recording Secretary shall keep a fair and legible record of the proceedings of the society; a list of the members' names, with a specification of such as fail to pay their taxes and fines; preserve all papers belonging to the society, subject at all times to the inspection of the members, and perform all other duties belonging to the office.

"ARTICLE IV.

"The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the society under its direction, and make a report of such matters as he may deem proper.

"ARTICLE V.

"The Treasurer shall collect all dues of the society, and pay upon presentation the orders regularly drawn on him by the President and Secretary. He shall keep a full account of all moneys received and disbursed, and make satisfactory reports thereof at least annually, and oftener if requested by the society. Upon the expiration of his term of office, he shall exhibit to the parties appointed to receive them, an account of the receipts and disbursements of his term, accompanied by vouchers when practicable, and hand over to his successor in office all moneys, books, papers, or other property held and received by virtue of his office. He shall provide a suitable place for the society to hold its sessions, and fuel, light, stationery and other necessary conveniences therein.

"ARTICLE VI.

"The Censors shall examine applicants for membership, and if, in their opinion, such applicants are worthy to be admitted, they shall report accordingly. No person shall be admitted to an examination until he produces satisfactory evidence to the Censors that he sustains a good moral character, and has studied medicine and surgery with some regularly authorized practitioner at least three years previous to his application, unless he be a graduate of some college or university.

"ARTICLE VII.

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary to give notice in the county paper of the time and place of holding each meeting at least two consecutive weeks next preceding the time of holding such meeting, together with the names of those persons from whom addresses or dissertations may be expected."

"ACT II.

"*Duties of Members.*"

"ARTICLE I.

"Every member of this society shall pay an annual tax of at least one dollar; and any member who shall neglect to pay the same, or any fine that may be levied agreeable to the provisions of this act, three months after having been notified by the Secretary or Treasurer of such delinquency, shall forfeit his membership nor shall he enjoy any immunities belonging to the society, until all arrearages be paid.

"ARTICLE II.

"The regular meetings of the society shall be held on the *Third Tuesday* of the months of January, April, July and October, unless otherwise ordered at a previous meeting of the society, the April meeting being the annual meeting.

"ARTICLE III.

"The President shall appoint at every meeting at least one person to write and deliver a dissertation at the next meeting, and no person shall be required to write such dissertation unless he be notified of his appointment by the Secretary two months previous to the time at which it is to be delivered, and shall accept such appointment.

"ARTICLE IV.

"At any regular meeting of this society every member shall have the privilege of reporting such cases (that have come under his own observation) as he may deem important.

"ARTICLE V.

"It shall be the duty of each member of this society to keep a faithful record of each *important* case of disease which he treats, noting the age, sex and condition of the patient; the cause, when

obvious; the type, symptoms, treatment, duration and termination of the disease; and, when practicable, the *post-mortem* appearances. The material facts of which record he shall embody in an intelligible form, and present it to the society at the first stated meeting in each year.

"ARTICLE VI.

"All addresses, dissertations, or reports, delivered or read before the society, shall be written in a neat, legible hand, on good paper, and shall be the property of the society, to dispose of as it may think proper.

"ARTICLE VII.]

"The regular set addresses before the society shall be public, and when the subject admits, before a mixed audience, and shall be delivered in the forenoon session.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"Any member may invite such persons to attend the sessions and deliberations of the society as he may think proper, except in cases of private business, when none but members shall be present, except to give evidence.

"ARTICLE IX.

"It shall be the duty of each member of this society, upon removing beyond its bounds, to make the fact known to the society, and such persons shall thereafter be considered honorary members.

"ARTICLE X.

"It shall be the duty of each committee to examine, thoroughly, the particular subject given it in charge, and no report shall be received until it has been read and approved by a majority of such committee.

"ARTICLE XI.

"These By-Laws may be altered or amended, at any regular meeting of the society, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present; such proposed alteration or amendment always to be presented in writing."

At one of the regular meetings of the same year, the National Code of Ethics was also adopted by this society, as the following will show:

"NATIONAL CODE OF ETHICS.

"ADOPTED BY THE

"HENDRICKS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

"CHAPTER I.

"OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO THEIR PATIENTS AND OF THE
OBLIGATIONS OF PATIENTS TO THEIR PHYSICIANS."ART. I.—*Duties of Physicians to their Patients.*

"SECTION 1.—A physician should not only be ever ready to obey the calls of the sick, but his mind ought also to be imbued with the greatness of his mission, and the responsibility he habitually incurs in its discharge. Those obligations are the more deep and enduring, because there is no tribunal other than his own conscience to adjudge penalties for carelessness or neglect. Physicians should, therefore, minister to the sick with due impressions of the importance of their office; reflecting that the ease, the health and the lives of those committed to their charge depend on their skill, attention and fidelity. They should study, also, in their deportment, so to unite *tenderness* with *firmness*, and *condescension* with *authority*, as to inspire the minds of their patients with gratitude, respect and confidence.

"SEC. 2.—Every case committed to the charge of a physician should be treated with attention, steadiness, and humanity. Reasonable indulgence should be granted to the mental imbecility and caprice of the sick. Secrecy and delicacy, when required by peculiar circumstances, should be strictly observed, and the familiar and confidential intercourse to which physicians are admitted in their professional visits should be used with discretion and with the most scrupulous regard to fidelity and honor. The obligation of secrecy extends beyond the period of professional services; none of the privacies of personal and domestic life, no infirmity of disposition, or flaw of character observed during professional attendance should ever be divulged by him except when he is imperatively required to do so. The force and necessity of this obligation are indeed so great that professional men have, under certain circumstances, been protected in their observance of secrecy by Courts of Justice.

"SEC. 3.—Frequent visits to the sick are, in general, requisite, since they enable the physician to arrive at a more perfect knowledge of the disease, to meet promptly every change which may

occur, and also tend to preserve the confidence of the patient. But unnecessary visits are to be avoided, as they give useles anxiety to the patient, tend to diminish the authority of the physician, and render him liable to be suspected of interested motives.

"SEC. 4.—A physician should not be forward to make gloomy prognostications, because they savor of empiricism, by magnifying the importance of his services in the treatment or cure of the disease. But he should not fail, on proper occasions, to give to the friends of the patient timely notice of danger, when it really occurs; and even to the patient himself, if absolutely necessary. This office, however, is so peculiarly alarming when executed by him, that it ought to be declined whenever it can be assigned to any other person of sufficient judgment and delicacy. For, the physician should be the minister of hope and comfort to the sick; that, by such cordials to the drooping spirit, he may smooth the bed of death, revive expiring life, and counteract the depressing influence of those maladies which often disturb the tranquillity of the most resigned, in their last moments. The life of a sick person can be shortened not only by the acts, but also by the words or the manner of a physician. It is, therefore, a sacred duty to guard himself carefully in this respect, and to avoid all things which have a tendency to discourage the patient and to depress his spirits.

"SEC. 5.—A physician ought not to abandon a patient because the case is deemed incurable; for his attendance may continue to be highly useful to the patient, and comforting to the relatives around him, even in the last period of a fatal malady, by alleviating pain and other symptoms, and by soothing mental anguish. To decline attendance under such circumstances would be sacrificing to fanciful delicacy and mistaken liberality that moral duty, which is independent of, and far superior to, all pecuniary consideration.

"SEC. 6.—Consultation should be promoted in difficult or protracted cases, as they give rise to confidence, energy, and more enlarged views in practice.

"SEC. 7.—The opportunity which a physician not infrequently enjoys, of promoting and strengthening the good resolutions of his patients, suffering under the consequences of vicious conduct, ought never to be neglected. His counsels, or even remonstrances, will give satisfaction, not offense, if they be proffered with politeness, and evince a genuine love of virtue, accompanied by a sin-

cere interest in the welfare of the person to whom they are addressed.

"ARTICLE II.—*Obligations of Patients to their Physicians.*

"SECTION 1.—The members of the medical profession, upon whom are enjoined the performance of so many important and arduous duties toward the community, and who are required to make so many sacrifices of comfort, ease and health, for the welfare of those who avail themselves of their services, certainly have a right to expect and require that their patients should entertain a just sense of the duties which they owe to their medical attendants.

"SEC. 2.—The first duty of a patient is, to select as his medical adviser one who has received a regular professional education. In no trade or occupation do mankind rely on the skill of an untaught artist; and in medicine, professedly the most difficult and intricate of the sciences, the world ought not to suppose that knowledge is intuitive.

"SEC. 3.—Patients should prefer a physician whose habits of life are regular, and who is not devoted to company, pleasure, or to any pursuit incompatible with his professional obligations. A patient should, also, confide the care of himself and family, as much as possible to one physician; for the medical man who has become acquainted with the peculiarities of constitution, habits and pre-dispositions of those he attends is more likely to be successful in his treatment than one who does not possess that knowledge. A patient who has thus selected his physician should always apply for advice in what may appear to him trivial cases, for the most fatal results often supervene on the slightest accidents. It is of still more importance that he should apply for assistance in the forming stage of violent diseases; it is to a neglect of this precept that medicine owes much of the uncertainty and imperfection with which it has been reproached.

"SEC. 4.—Patients should faithfully and unreservedly communicate to their physician the supposed cause of their disease. This is the more important, as many diseases of a mental origin stimulate those depending on external causes, and yet are only to be cured by ministering to the mind diseased. A patient should never be afraid of thus making his physician his friend and adviser; he should always bear in mind that a medical man is under the strongest obligations of secrecy. Even the female sex should never allow feelings of shame or delicacy to prevent their disclos-

ing the seat, symptoms, and causes of complaints peculiar to them. However commendable a modest reserve may be in the common occurrences of life, its strict observance in medicine is often attended with the most serious consequences, and a patient may sink under a painful and loathsome disease which might have been readily prevented had timely intimation been given to the physician.

"SEC. 5.—A patient should never weary his physician with a tedious detail of events or matters not pertaining to his disease. Even as relates to his actual symptoms, he will convey much more information by giving clear answers to interrogatories, than by the most minute account of his own framing. Neither should he obtrude the details of his business nor the history of his family concerns.

"SEC. 6.—The obedience of a patient to the prescriptions of his physician should be prompt and implicit. He should never permit his own crude opinions as to their fitness to influence his attention to them. A failure in one particular may render an otherwise judicious treatment dangerous, and even fatal. This remark is equally applicable to diet, drink, and exercise. As patients become convalescent they are very apt to suppose that the rules prescribed for them may be disregarded, and the consequence, but too often, is a relapse. Patients should never allow themselves to be persuaded to take any medicine whatever, that may be recommended to them by the self-constituted doctors and doctresses, who are so frequently met with, and who pretend to possess infallible remedies for the cure of every disease. However simple some prescriptions may appear to be, it often happens that they are productive of much mischief, and in all cases they are injurious, by contravening the plan of treatment adopted by the physician.

"SEC. 7.—A patient should, if possible, avoid even the *friendly visits of a physician* who is not attending him; and when he does receive them, he should never converse on the subject of his disease, as an observation may be made, without any intention of interference, which may destroy his confidence in the course he is pursuing, and induce him to neglect the directions prescribed to him. A patient should never send for a consulting physician without the express consent of his own medical attendant. It is of great importance that physicians should act in concert; for, although their modes of treatment may be attended

with equal success when employed singly, yet conjointly they are very likely to be productive of disastrous results.

"SEC. 8.—When a patient wishes to dismiss his physician, justice and common courtesy require that he should declare his reasons for so doing.

"SEC. 9.—Patients should always, when practicable, send for their physician in the morning, before his usual hour of going out; for by being early aware of the visits he has to pay during the day, the physician is able to apportion his time in such a manner as to prevent an interference of engagements. They should always be in readiness to receive the visits of their physician, as the detention of a few minutes is often of serious inconvenience to him.

"SEC. 10.—A patient should, after his recovery, entertain a just and enduring sense of the value of the services rendered him by his physician; for these are of such a character that no mere pecuniary acknowledgments can repay or cancel them."

There are many other things of minor importance, to the public at least, in the Code, which we have not space for in this connection.

This society continued from year to year until the breaking out of the late war, when, most of its members having enlisted, so few were left to hold meetings that they were discontinued until the year 1866, when the times for its regular meetings, specified in its By-Laws, were observed, and have been ever since.

At the annual meeting of the Indiana State Medical Society in 1872, as a basis on which to organize this society under the statute relating to voluntary associations, passed resolutions providing for the incorporation of county medical societies. It was not, however, till the annual meeting of 1875 that the requisite number—twelve counties—reported to the Secretary of the State society, at which time, "On motion, the preamble and resolutions and the new Constitution were then adopted by more than a two-thirds vote, on a division—affirmative fifty-eight; negative seventeen." The State society, having now adopted the delegate system of representation from incorporated auxiliary county societies, the Hendricks County Medical Society at one of its regular meetings, in the year 1875, changed its Constitution, as was thought, to comply with the State society, and the laws of the State relative to such associations. The delegates from the Hendricks County

Society were admitted at the State society at its annual meeting in 1876. As will be seen by the report of a committee on credentials further along, the Constitution of the Hendricks County Medical Society was defective in the description of its seal. When this fact became known, most of the physicians of the county who were not members of this society organized a new society, and as a result, at the annual meeting of the Indiana State Medical Society, in May, 1877, there were two sets of delegates, each claiming to represent the Hendricks County Medical Society. The following is the report of the Committee on Credentials: 'Your committee, to whom was referred the claims of the rival delegations from Hendricks County, submit the following report: The evidence, oral and documentary, shows that the Hendricks County Medical Society was organized in 1854, and has continued in existence ever since; that when the State society adopted the delegate system of representation from incorporated auxiliary county societies, the Hendricks County Society changed its Constitution to conform to the requirements of the State society and laws of the State providing for the formation of voluntary associations. The Constitution, as changed, was left with the recorder of the county, and his certificate taken for it, which certificate was presented to the Secretary of the State society, authorizing him to enter the county society on the roll of auxiliary societies, and their delegates were admitted to the State society. It has been subsequently ascertained that the Constitution was not recorded, and was defective in not giving a particular description of its seal and the postoffice address of its members; that these technical defects were unknown to its members, who were acting in good faith, under a conviction that all the demands of the State society and the laws of the State had been complied with; that after it was ascertained that the requirements of the law had not been fully complied with, a new society was organized, in which all the statutory requirements were observed; that the said latter society applies for admission to the State society; that such admission would require the State society to set aside its action admitting the delegates from the Hendricks County Society last year, which action was taken on their presenting a certificate from the county recorder stating that the society had complied with the law. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the 'old' Hendricks County Society be permitted to correct the errors in their Constitution, and that the delegates from said society

be admitted to seats during the present session of the State society.

"C. B. HIGGINS,
"J. R. WIEST,
"W. H. BILLS,
"WILLIAM LOMAX,
"S. E. MUNFORD,
"Committee."

The Constitution and Articles of Association of the Hendricks County Society had been corrected and recorded, however, about a month before this committee made its report. Below is a copy of the same:

**"CONSTITUTION AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF THE HENDRICKS COUNTY MEDICAL
SOCIETY.**

"ARTICLE I. The name and title of this society shall be the Hendricks County Medical Society, and shall be auxiliary to and under the control of the Indiana State Medical Society.

"ART. II. The officers of this society shall be a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and three Censors, each of whom shall be elected annually, by ballot, and shall serve until his successor shall have been duly installed into office.

"ART. III. Any regular and reputable practitioner of medicine may become a member of this society by signing this Constitution, paying into the treasury two dollars, and complying with such other regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

"ART. IV. The President shall preside at all meetings of the society, preserve order, and see that its deliberations are conducted according to the rules and regulations governing deliberative bodies, except so far as they may be otherwise provided for by this Constitution and By-Laws; he shall have the power to call special meetings at his discretion, or upon the written request of three members; shall sign certificates of membership, and those of discharge; also the warrants authorized to be drawn upon the Treasurer, and all the official instruments and proceedings of the society.

"ART. V. The Vice-President, in the absence of the President, shall perform the ordinary duties assigned to that office.

"ART. VI. The Recording Secretary shall keep a fair and

legible record of the proceedings of the society, a list of the members' names with a specification of such as fail to pay their taxes and fines, preserve all papers belonging to the society, subject at all times to the inspection of the members, and perform all other duties belonging to the office.

"ART. VII. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the society, under its direction, and make a full report of such matters as he may deem proper.

"ART. VIII. The Treasurer shall collect all dues of the society, and pay on presentation the orders regularly drawn on him by the President and Secretary; he shall keep a full account of all moneys received and disbursed and make satisfactory reports thereof at least annually, and oftener if requested by the society; upon the expiration of his term of office he shall exhibit to the parties appointed to receive them an account current of the receipts and disbursements of his term, accompanied with vouchers when practicable, and hand over to his successor in office all moneys, books, papers, or other property held and received by virtue of his office; he shall provide a suitable place for the society to hold its sessions, fuel, lights, stationery, and other necessary conveniences.

"ART. IX. The Censors shall examine applicants for membership, and if, in their opinion, such applicants are worthy to be admitted they shall report accordingly. No person shall be admitted to an examination until he produces satisfactory evidence to the Censors that he possesses a good moral character and has studied medicine and surgery with some regularly authorized practitioner at least three years previous to his application unless he be a graduate of some regular medical college.

"ART. X. One-fourth of all the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but on all subjects involving the rights, interests or standing of any member, a majority of all the members shall be present.

"ART. XI. The society shall have full power to adopt such measures as may be deemed most efficient for mutual improvement, for exciting a spirit of emulation, for the dissemination of useful knowledge, for promoting friendly professional intercourse among its members, and for the advancement of medical science.

"ART. XII. It shall have power to censure or expel any member for unprofessional conduct, or violation of the Code of Ethics

adopted by this society. It shall have power to raise money of its members by a tax of not more than two dollars, and the annual dues to the State society. It shall have power to fix a fee-bill for regulating the charges of its members for their professional services. It shall have power to adopt a seal for the use of the society. It shall hold four regular meetings annually on the third Tuesday of the months of January, April, July and October, the April meeting being the annual meeting. And shall hold such other meetings as three members of the society may call.

"ART. XIII. Any member moving out of the county without giving notice to the Secretary shall be dropped from the roll; also, any member may withdraw from the society after paying all dues, provided no charges for unprofessional conduct or violation of the Code of Ethics are against him.

"ART. XIV. The society adopts as a part of its regulations the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association (National Code of Ethics).

"ART. XV. The members of this society pledge themselves to observe all the requirements of this Constitution, the Code of Ethics, the requirements of the State Medical Society to which this society is auxiliary, and that they will in no way countenance or encourage quackery in any of its forms or pretensions.

"ART. XVI. This Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the society, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present."

This was signed at the time by—

Allen Heavenridge,	Joel T. Barker,	F. C. Ferguson,
R. C. Moore,	James H. Brill,	J. A. Osborn,
F. W. Smith,	J. H. Orear,	Thomas J. Adams,
B. Bartholomew,	W. J. Hoadley,	L. H. Kennedy,
R. C. Talbott,	J. N. Green,	Joseph Eastman,
W. F. Harvey,	Wilson Lockhart,	Thomas Evans,
	Thomas F. Dryden,	B. Mendenhall.

"Recorded April the 10th, A. D. 1877, at 8 o'clock A. M.

"LEROY RAWLINGS,

"Recorder of Hendricks County."

This society makes no fee-bills by which its members shall be governed, but every member is allowed to make such charges for his services as he sees proper.

Below are the names of those who have been admitted to membership since its organization in 1854:

Adams, T. J.,	Ferguson, F. C.,	Mendenhall, B.,
Bartholomew, B.,	Farabee, C. E.,	Mansbridge, J. W.,
Barker, J. T.,	Green, J. N.,	Orear, J. H.,
Brill, J. H.,	Graham, Thos. C.,	Osborne, J. A.,
Comingor, J. A.,	Harvey, Thos. B.,	Oscar, J. H.,
Cox, Henry,	Harvey, W. F.,	Parker, M. G.,
Carter, Amos,	Hoadley, W. J.,	Ragan, J. S.,
Depew, D. J.,	Heavenridge, A.,	Seller, Thos. R.,
Davidson, A.,	House, G. H. F.,	Smith, F. W.,
Dryden, T. F.,	Hurt, G. K.,	Summers, H. C.,
Depew, M. F.,	Kennedy, L. H.	Strong, J. T.,
Dixon, C. R.,	Lockhart, Wilson,	Todd, H. G.,
Eastman, J. A.,	Lawson, W. T.,	Todd, David,
Evans, T.,	Moore, H. H.,	Talbott, R. C.,
Ellis, Thos. E.,	Moore, R. C.,	Wright, J. J.,
	White, J. F.	White, C. A.



CHAPTER X.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

SITUATION.—DESCRIPTION.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.—FIRST GENERAL ELECTION.—POLITICAL HISTORY.—POPULATION AND TAXATION.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Brown Township lies in the northeast corner of Hendricks County, and contains about twenty-five square miles of land, in townships 16 and 17 north, ranges 1 and 2 east. It is bounded on the north by Boone County, on the east by Marion County, on the south by Lincoln Township, and on the west by Middle Township. It is drained by White Lick, which passes through the western side of the township, along which is a fine rolling country of the best kind of soil. Along the eastern border is also a high rolling country, from which the water runs into Eagle Creek. The central portion of the township is level, and, before artificial drainage was resorted to, very wet; but now almost every portion of it is well drained, producing the finest crops of corn of any portion of Hendricks County. The soil of Brown Township, both clay and alluvial, is of most excellent quality, and furnishes to the people of the township an inexhaustible storehouse from which independence and wealth are being rapidly drawn.

Until 1863 Brown included, besides its present territory, all of what is now Lincoln. It was named in honor of James Brown, who was the first white settler within its borders. The first white inhabitant, however, within the present limits of Brown Township was David Sparks, who came in 1827. Very few men settled in the township until after 1830.

Brown is so situated as to have neither railroad station, town, nor postoffice within its borders. There are two churches—one Methodist Episcopal and one Missionary Baptist. More persons of foreign birth reside in Brown Township than in any other township in Hendricks County. In the central part is a very large settlement of Irish, to whose enterprise and industry the county owes the reclamation of a considerable area of valuable lands from

a worthless and pestilence-breeding swamp, and its transformation into productive fields. In area Brown Township ranks as the ninth in the county; in wealth and number of inhabitants the twelfth; and in the density of population the eighth.

OFFICIAL.

Following are lists of the various township officers, so far as they can be obtained, from the year 1833 to the present time:

Justices of the Peace: Edward Railsback and Hugh Goudy, 1833; James Ward, 1835; George Tyler, 1836; Benjamin M. Logan, 1839; Francis T. Leith, 1842; James Ruggles, 1843; George Tyler, 1844; William Worrel, 1845; George Tyler, 1846; Whitson Nelson, 1848; Asa S. White, 1849; Daniel B. South, 1851; Whitson Nelson, 1853; J. H. Schenck, 1854; William C. Nelson, 1855; Asa S. White, 1857; Ebenezer S. Watson, 1858; J. T. Burns, 1859; N. W. Gossett, 1861; James Ballard, 1862; William McDaniel, 1865; Edward T. Doyle, 1866; Joseph Cooper, 1867; James Gandy, 1868; William Hopkins, 1869; Thomas J. Reed and William Symmonds, 1870; George Dickerson, 1872; William Coffman and George W. Howard, 1874; Hiram Gray and Adam Beaman, 1876; Thomas C. Dollahite and James Smoot, 1878; Thomas G. Reed and Thomas J. Sandusky, 1882.

Constables: George Tyler, 1831; Archibald Smith, 1832-'3; Lemuel Shockley and Joseph D. Happart, 1834; Gaten Manyfield and Reuben Smith, 1835; Beverly Ballard and Samuel Betts, 1836; Beverly Ballard and Thomas H. Harding, 1837; Lewis Rice and Beverly Ballard, 1838; James Ballard and Armstead Ward, 1839; H. H. Moore and Aaron Gamble, 1841; V. D. Brown and Richard Nash, 1844; John Bristow and Noah Harding, 1845; Gaten Menipee, Henry Evans and Mark Hollett, 1846; Manoah Swaim and James Constable, 1848; Isaac Nash and Robinson Turpin, 1849; Abraham Warrick, 1850; James Ballard and James McAllister, 1851; Joseph Wilson, John Hendricks and Henry Stewart, 1852; Stephen Call, William R. Callahan and Jacob Welshon, 1853; Enoch W. King, 1855; Albert S. Maccay, Henry Stewart and Enoch W. King, 1856; Enoch W. King, Benjamin B. Goudy and William Harris, 1857; Enoch W. King, H. Garner and I. G. Hoadley, 1858; John Berry, Robert C. Walker, James G. Hoadley, 1859; George W. Nash, Benjamin O. Davidson and Vincent G. White, 1860; Henry Straughan, John W. Arbuckle, James G. Hoadley and William Harris, 1861; Edward Roberts,

Bailey Smith and John M. Rice, 1862; George C. Ruggles and A. L. Brown, 1863; William L. Hatchett and Joseph Cooper, 1864; William L. Hatchett and F. M. Fitch, 1865; Bailey Smith and Joseph M. Tolle, 1866; Isaac Pearcey and John Marvel, 1867; James Pearcey and J. Ed. Roberts, 1868; R. C. Walker and Edward Roberts, 1869; Elijah Smith and Allen McDaniel, 1870; Elias B. Coombs and George T. Turley, 1872; Eli S. Bray and William Coombs, 1874; E. C. Toole and G. W. Spicklemire, 1876; Lewis Herring and Lewis McDaniel, 1878; George W. McCrary and Josephus Dodson, 1880; James N. Hough and Brownlee Sandusky, 1882; Charles R. Reed and William Gibbs, 1884.

Trustees: Edward T. Doyal, 1854; A. Tharp, 1855; William P. Shirley, 1856; J. S. Lang, 1857; S. W. Hardin, 1858; William Hopkins, 1859-'61; G. G. Menifee, 1862; Ebenezer Tomlinson, 1863; W. L. Shirley, 1864; Nicholas Lawler, 1865-'8; Allen McDaniel, 1869; William Hopkins, 1870-'2; J. P. Catterson, 1874-'6; G. W. Spicklemire, 1878-'80; S. M. McCaslin, 1882-'4.

Clerks: William Hopkins, 1854; Asa S. White, 1856; George W. Nash, 1857; T. B. Darnall, 1858 (office abolished).

Treasurers: Lewis S. Hunter, 1854; B. M. Logan, 1856-'7; Lewis S. Hunter, 1858 (office abolished).

Assessors: Marion Ballard, 1870-'2; William C. Mitchell, 1874; Marion Ballard, 1876; John W. Smith, 1878; James Ballard, 1880; James S. Hogan, 1882.

FIRST GENERAL ELECTION.

The first general election in which Brown Township participated was that of 1828. The poll-book and tally-sheet are yet in existence, and begin as follows: "At an Election held at the house of James Brown on the 4th day of August 1828 for the purpose of Electing one Governor one Lieutenant Governor one Representative to Congress one Senator one representative to State Legislature one Coroner the following is a list of the number of votes taken and also the number Each Candidate receives." The names of twelve voters follow, and, as they were nearly all the early settlers of the township, their names are worth recording: James Brown, Joseph Runion, Joshua Newham, William Harris, Thomas Nash, Daniel Newham, George Tyler, James R. Smith, Shannon Foster, Edward Railsback, Jesse Smith and Nathaniel W. Hulst. For Governor, James S. Ray received nine votes and J. T. Canby, two; for Lieu-

tenant-Governor, Milton Stapp received eleven votes; for Representative, John W. Cox received ten votes; for Senator, Calvin Fletcher received ten votes; while ten votes were cast in favor of a constitutional convention.

POLITICAL.

In politics Brown has always been strongly Democratic. The only presidential year when it has failed in its duty to that party was 1860, when, owing to the division of the Democratic vote between two candidates, Lincoln received a small plurality. The vote in the different presidential elections has been as follows:

1836—Martin Van Buren.....	72	44	1864—George B. McClellan...	152	84
William H. Harrison...	28		Abraham Lincoln.....	68	
1844—James K. Polk.....	162	69	1868—Horatio Seymour.....	171	96
Henry Clay.....	93		Ulysses S. Grant.....	75	
1848—Lewis Cass.....	124	19	1872—Horace Greeley.....	146	96
Zachary Taylor.....	105		Ulysses S. Grant.....	50	
Martin Van Buren.....	8		1876—Samuel J. Tilden.....	153	109
1852—Franklin Pierce.....	144	53	Rutherford B. Hayes...	44	
Winfield Scott.....	91		Peter Cooper.....	40	
1856—James Buchanan.....	250	103	1880—Winfield S. Hancock...	180	113
John C. Fremont.....	147		James A. Garfield.....	67	
1860—Abraham Lincoln.....	210	12	James B. Weaver.....	42	
Stephen A. Douglas....	198		1884—Grover Cleveland.....	199	142
John C. Breckinridge..	29		James G. Blaine.....	57	
John Bell.....	1		Benjamin F. Butler....	22	

STATISTICAL.

The population of Brown Township was, by the census of 1880, 1,322. In 1885 the number of acres of land assessed was 15,966.75; value of same, \$378,680; value of improvements, \$32,030; personal property, \$86,507; total value of taxables, \$497,217; number of polls, 180; number of dogs, 139; amount of State tax, \$686.65; county tax, \$1,497.64; township tax, \$994.42; tuition tax, \$442.76; special school tax, \$840.56; road tax, \$994.44; endowment tax, \$24.86; bridge tax, \$497.24; total tax levied, \$7,102.54; delinquent tax, \$450.32.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Alexander H. Arbuckle, one of the prominent and successful farmers and stock-raisers of Brown Township, was born July 14, 1836. In the spring of 1857 his parents, John M. and Elizabeth Arbuckle, settled in Brown Township on the farm now owned by our subject, where the father died. Eight of their family of eleven children are living—John W., Nancy, William R., Washington M., Melvina H., Matthew H., Esther

and Alexander H. The deceased are—Martha, Franklin and Francis M. The latter was a soldier in the civil war, and served between two and three years, a member of the Fifty-first Indiana Infantry. Alexander H. Arbuckle received a fair education in his youth, and subsequently taught school a short time. Since coming to Hendricks County he has engaged in farming, and now owns the old homestead, which contains 307 acres of valuable land. He is a liberal, public-spirited man, and one of the most substantial and influential men of the township. He was married in March, 1859, to America Graham, who died in August, 1879. To them were born four children—Alvin, Ulysses G., Ellison and John F. (deceased). In January, 1881, Mr. Arbuckle married Rebecca Combs. They have one child—Mattie.

James Ballard was born in Scott County, Ky., Feb. 26, 1815, a son of Beverly and Hannah Ballard. In 1834 he accompanied his parents to Marion County, Ind., and the following year to Hendricks County, locating in the eastern part of Lincoln Township. Of a large family of children, but five are living—James, George, Amanda, Grandison and John C. James Ballard was reared on a farm, receiving a common-school education, and after leaving school engaged in teaching a short time. In 1840 he settled on his present farm on section 6, Brown Township, where he owns 125 acres of valuable land. He is one of the leading agriculturists of the township, and a prominent and popular citizen. He has served as Trustee of Brown Township one year, Justice of the Peace five years, and several years as Assessor. Mr. Ballard was married Jan. 2, 1840, to Sarah Corbaley, daughter of Jeremiah and Jane Corbaley, of Marion County, Ind. To them have been born twelve children, nine of whom are living—Hannah, Emily A., Francis M., Melvina, Zerelda, Albert, Mollie, America, and Ettie S.

James P. Catterson, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Brown Township, is a native of Owen County, Ky., born March 20, 1827. In the fall of 1832 his parents, James and Sarah Catterson, moved to Marion County, Ind., and there he was reared to manhood. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, enlisting in May, 1847, and serving till July, 1848; and participated in many important engagements. After the breaking out of the Rebellion, he again enlisted in the defense of his country, in August, 1862, and was appointed Second Lieutenant of Company F, Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry. He was afterward promoted to First Lieutenant and then to Captain of his company. He participated

in the engagements at Perryville, Stone River, Mission Ridge, and others of minor importance. He was wounded in the right foot at Stone River, and was discharged in April, 1864. In 1865 he settled on the farm in Brown Township where he now lives. He has 100 acres of valuable land, all under a high state of cultivation. He is an influential man in the township, and has served two terms as Trustee. Mr. Catterson was married Nov. 11, 1852, to Emerine T. McKee, daughter of William and Jane McKee. To them have been born eleven children, seven of whom are living—Buena Z., James S., Louetta, Cora M., Sallie W., Emma F., and Indiana M. The deceased are—Alva R., Elzena, Minnie R. and Elizabeth J. Mr. Catterson is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Greenbacker.

George Dickerson is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born March 7, 1833, a son of Jehu and Nancy Dickerson, natives of Delaware. His parents had a large family eleven of whom are living—Perry, Lewis, Elizabeth, George, Samuel, Lawson, John, Mary A., Jane, Margaret and Samantha. George Dickerson was reared in his native county. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed in connection with farming. He came to Hendricks County in 1860 and located in Brown Township where he owns fifty acres of well cultivated land on which he has a pleasant residence and good farm buildings. Mr. Dickerson was married July 28, 1864, to Angeline Dickerson. To them have been born four children, but three of whom are living—Albert R., Effie A. and Fred. Charlie is deceased. In politics Mr. Dickerson is a Democrat. He takes an active interest in all public affairs, but has no aspirations for official honors. He was once elected Justice of the Peace but refused to serve. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James G. Dickerson was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, April 21, 1827, a son of Burton and Sarah (Webb) Dickerson, his father a native of Delaware and his mother of Maryland. In 1837 his parents came to Hendricks County, Ind., and entered forty acres of land on section 17, Brown Township, which they made their home till death. Their family consisted of seven children, three of whom are living—James G., Angeline and Mary J. James G. Dickerson was ten years of age when his parents came to Hendricks County. His youth was spent in assisting his father clear a heavily timbered farm. He has always lived on the old homestead and in addition to the original forty

acres entered by his father, owns 132 acres, making a fine farm of 172 acres. He is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, and is one of the influential men of his township. He was married in October, 1850, to Sarah Snyder, of Marion County, who died in March, 1881. Four of the seven children born to them are living—James T., Marinda S., Melvina A. and Sarah J. In October, 1882, Mr. Dickerson married Constant Starkey, daughter of David Starkey, of Marion County. He and his wife are members of the Christian church which he has served as Deacon and Elder. In politics he is a Democrat.

Joseph Funkhouser, deceased, was born in Virginia, Feb. 28, 1830, and died on the old homestead in Brown Township, Oct. 20, 1876. His father, Martin Funkhouser, moved to Hendricks County, Ind., about 1846, and here he lived the remainder of his life. He was married Sept. 8, 1853, to Nancy E. King, a native of Kentucky, born Oct. 8, 1834, a daughter of William S. and Parmelia King, who moved to Decatur County, Ind., when she was a child and later to Hendricks County. To Mr. and Mrs. Funkhouser were born seven children five of whom are living—Sarah J., Ellis M., Viola A., Lucinda G. and Martin O. Cosander and Wyatt C. are deceased. Mr. Funkhouser was an upright, honorable gentleman; public-spirited and benevolent, he was a valuable citizen of the township and was esteemed by all who knew him. He was a prominent member of the Christian church. Mrs. Funkhouser resides on the homestead in Brown Township, which contains eighty acres of choice land all under cultivation. She is also a member of the Christian church.

Milton Hendricks is a native of Jefferson County, Ind., born June 13, 1831, a son of John and Linda M. (Buchanan) Hendricks. When he was three years old his parents moved to Hendricks County and located in Liberty Township, where they lived till their death. His father entered forty acres of wild land, which was the nucleus of the home in the new county. Five of a large family of children are living—Sarah A., Milton, Catherine, Harriet and Rosana. Milton Hendricks was reared on a pioneer farm, receiving but a limited education. After leaving home he engaged in farming for himself, till the breaking out of the Rebellion. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry, and participated in many important battles and skirmishes. He was wounded in his left ankle joint, and was obliged to have his foot amputated. He was honorably discharged in February, 1863, and

after his return home again engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns a fine farm of 107 acres, and his improvements are among the best in the township. He is a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of the county and has been elected to different positions of trust and responsibility. Mr. Hendricks was married March 14, 1858, to Mary E. Sparks, daughter of Galen and Lydia Sparks, early settlers of Hendricks County. To them have been born eight children, six of whom are living—Cora A., Myra J., Orestes H., Vada B., Lora M. and Erie G. Mary and Charles T. are deceased.

William J. Herring, deceased, was a native of Harrison County, Ky., born Jan. 20, 1824, a son of George and Elizabeth Herring. When he was a boy he accompanied his parents to Hendricks County, and here he grew to manhood. He was married Feb. 24, 1848, to Isabel Worrell, daughter of Richard and Jane Worrell, natives of Kentucky and early settlers of Hendricks County, where her mother died. Her father is now living in Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Herring were born four children—Richard, Mary A., Martha M. (deceased) and Elizabeth J. Mr. Herring was an honorable, upright Christian man, a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He was a liberal, public-spirited citizen and was loved and esteemed by all who knew him. He died April 3, 1876. His widow resides on the old homestead on section 34, Brown Township, and is one of the most estimable and respected of Brown's citizens.

Joseph Holloway is a native of Surrey County, Va., a son of William and Winifred Holloway, and was born Sept. 10, 1811. In 1831 he accompanied his father to Marion County, Ind., but the same year his father went to Tennessee, where he remained five years and then came again to Indiana. Joseph entered 164 acres of Government land in Brown Township, Hendricks County, and went bravely to work to make a farm out of an uncultivated and heavily timbered tract of land. His industry and energy have won him success and he now has one of the best farms in the township and has a pleasant home for his declining years. He was married in 1832 to Elizabeth Cool, daughter of William and Polly Cool, natives of Pennsylvania. To them have been born eight children—Mary E., John W., Eliza A., Henry E., David W., Indiana, Willis G. and George W.; the latter is deceased. In politics Mr. Holloway is a Democrat. He is a member of Brownsburg Lodge, No. 241, F. & A. M.

Joseph Lemar, one of the prominent and enterprising farmers of Brown Township, is a native of Delaware, born June 26, 1807, a son of Luke and Nancy Lemar. He was reared in his native State and when twenty-seven years of age accompanied his parents and brother and sister to Franklin County, Ohio, where he remained a year, when he moved to Preble County, and in 1853 came to Hendricks County, Ind., and settled on section 17, Brown Township, where he owns a fine farm of sixty acres all well improved. Mr. Lemar was married in Preble County, to Susan Morrow. Of the four children born to them but one, Creighton, is living. Martha J., Clark and Frances A. are deceased. In politics Mr. Lemar is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George W. Marvel is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born April 29, 1831, a son of Robert and Sarah Marvel, who came to Hendricks County, Indiana, in 1835, and entered eighty acres of wild land in Brown Township. Here he was reared on a pioneer farm, receiving but a limited education. He is one of the prosperous citizens of Brown Township, and owns 155 acres of valuable land. When a young man he learned the plasterer's trade, at which he has worked in connection with farming. Mr. Marvel was married in March, 1852, to Sarah Dickerson, and to them were born six children, but three of whom—Franklin P., Ottie M. and Rosa M.—are living. Margaret, Ettie and Clara are deceased. Mrs. Marvel died in May, 1875, and the following October Mr. Marvel married Lucinda Watson, of Vigo County, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Marvel are members of the Christian church.

John Marvel was born in Hendricks County, Ind., Feb. 10, 1837, a son of Robert and Sarah Marvel, early settlers of Brown Township. He was reared in his native county, receiving but a limited education, as his services were early required at home. He has always devoted his attention to agriculture, and is one of the representative successful farmers of the township. He owns a fine farm of eighty acres, and his improvements are among the best in the township. He was married in February, 1859, to Mary L. Wilson, and to them have been born eight children, but three of whom are living—Canada, Evert and Annie.

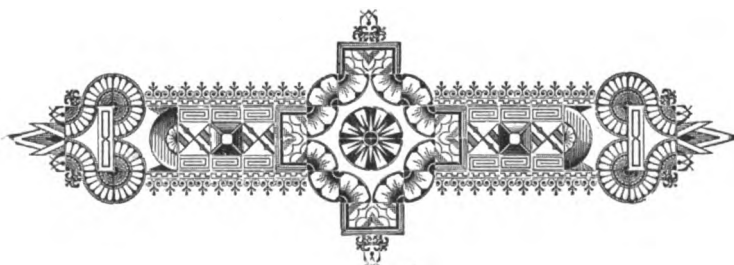
James W. Phillips, one of the successful farmers of Brown Township, is a native of Jefferson County, Ind., born April 7, 1837, a son of Thomas and Susan Phillips. His father was a native of North Carolina, and immigrated to Indiana with his parents

in an early day. Of ten children born to his parents six are living—Newton E., James W., Alexander W., Melville, Milton A. and Susan. James W. Phillips was reared in his native county, and made it his home till the fall of 1865, when he moved to Hendricks County, and in 1867 settled on the farm where he now lives, on section 22, Brown Township. His farm contains 105 acres of fine land, and his improvements are large and comfortable and in good repair. Mr. Phillips is an energetic, industrious man, and is one of the prosperous farmers of Hendricks County. He was married July 4, 1861, to Lydia M. Gray, of Jennings County, Ind. To them have been born four children—Charles H., Clarence, Iva J. and Roy. In politics Mr. Phillips is a Republican.

Isaac H. Schenck, one of the prominent pioneers of Brown Township, is a native of Butler County, Ohio, born Dec. 27, 1815, a son of Samuel and Mary (Hoffman) Schenck. When he was thirteen years of age his parents moved to Marion County, Ind., where he grew to manhood. In 1841 he settled in the woods of Hendricks County, entering the sixty acres of land on section 16, Brown Township, which is now his valuable farm. He has been one of the enterprising, public-spirited men of the township, and has assisted materially in its development. He has served several years as Township Trustee, and as Justice of the Peace four years. Mr. Schenck was married April 22, 1841, to Nancy J. Harris, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Harris, of Marion County, Ind., formerly of Kentucky. To them have been born eleven children, eight of whom are living—Rebecca A., Caroline, Levi H., Riley, James V., Nora C., Thomas J. and George. The deceased are—Mary E., Tilman H. and Ellen M. Mr. and Mrs. Schenck are members of the regular Baptist church.

Harvey Turpin, son of Robison and Rachel Turpin, was born in Hendricks County, Ind., Feb. 28, 1837. He remained at home till manhood, and in August, 1862, enlisted in the Fifth Indiana Cavalry. He participated in many severe battles and skirmishes, among others Resaca and Rheatown. In July, 1864, he was captured, and was confined in Andersonville Prison two months and thirteen days, and in Florence two months. He was exchanged at Charleston in December, 1864, and was given a furlough home. He was discharged in April, 1865, and again took up the peaceful pursuit of agriculture. He is one of the substantial and enterprising farmers of Brown Township. His homestead on section 15 contains 110 acres of choice land, and he also owns forty acres

in Boone County and sixty in Hendricks County. He takes an active interest in all public affairs, and is a liberal supporter of any measure that promises benefit to his township. He was married Sept. 5, 1867, to Parmelia F. Smith, who was born May 28, 1840, a daughter of Aaron and Frances Smith, of Boone County. They have a family of six children—Rachel F., Mary E., Viola M., Flora E., Harrison E. and Homer E. Mrs. Turpin is a member of the Baptist church.



CHAPTER XI.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.—FIRST ELECTION.—POLITICAL.—POPULATION, PROPERTY AND TAXATION.—DANVILLE.—DESCRIPTION.—INCORPORATION.—TOWN OFFICERS.—BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—BANKS.—PROFESSIONAL MEN.—CHURCHES.—SOCIETIES.—STATISTICAL.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Center Township is rightly named, occupying a central position in the county. It contains about forty-six square miles in congressional townships 15 and 16 north, ranges 1 east and 1 west. It is bounded on the north by Union and Middle townships, on the east by Middle and Washington, on the south by Liberty and Clay, and on the west by Clay, Marion and Eel River. It is drained by the west fork of White Lick, some of its tributaries and Mill Creek. In its course across Center Township, the west fork has eroded a deep, narrow valley, which makes some rather abrupt bluffs along this stream, but otherwise the surface of the township is beautifully undulating throughout most of its extent, the north part being level. The natural drainage of Center is the best in the county, except Guilford, and in it is the highest elevation of land in the county. Its soil is better adapted to the cultivation of grass and small grain than to that of corn. Almost every square foot of land in this township is utilized for cultivation or for pasture, and in the northwest part of it are some of the finest woodland pastures in the world.

The earliest settlement in this township was in 1823, but there were not over half a dozen families in the township until after the location of the county seat and the establishment of the town of Danville.

OFFICIAL.

We give the names of the incumbents of the most important township officers, with the years of their election. The list is as nearly complete as possible:

(481)

Justices of the Peace: Samuel Wick, 1826 (resigned 1830); Lewis Mastin, 1829 (resigned 1830); John C. Julien, 1830; William A. Stephens, 1831; Job Osborn and Noah Harden, 1833; Larkin R. Campbell, 1834; John Dunn, 1834; William A. Stephens, Job Osborn and Eldred Huff, 1836; Samuel Brenton, D. S. Carter, James Dugan and William Miller, 1837; Stephen C. Crawford, 1841; James Dugan and Samuel Melogue, 1842; Henry Miller, 1844; Edmund Clark, 1846; Samuel Melogue, James Dugan and James Christie, 1847; James Ward, 1848; John D. Burks, 1850; Jesse S. Woodard, 1851; Henry Miller, 1852; William Astley, Robert H. West and Job Osborn, 1854; Peter S. Kennedy, John D. Burks and Benjamin F. Tout, 1855; R. H. Morehead, 1856; Enion Singer, William Howland, Salmon Hall and Leonard T. Maccoun, 1856; Allen P. Burks, 1857; George S. Rich and William Astley, 1858; Enion Singer, 1860; Julius A. Perkins, 1862; Enion Singer and Willis Tabert, 1864; F. M. Darnall, 1865; R. H. Morehead and William Henson, 1866; Samuel Craddick, 1867; E. C. Dibble, 1868; Linn Rammel and James T. Matlock, 1869; R. H. Morehead and Enoch Henry, 1870; Simon Rammel, 1872; R. H. Morehead and Enoch Henry, 1874; N. M. Taylor and Thomas Nichols, 1876; Simon Rammel, 1878; Thomas Nichols and James W. Hamrick, 1880; Asa Martin, 1882; Thomas Nichols, James W. Hamrick and Joseph S. Miller, 1884.

Constables: John Nichols and William Faught, 1831; James Parks, John Nichols and David Adams, 1832; Peter McRoberts, G. Hufford, Clark Davis and D. C. Adams, 1833; James Dugan, Joel Jelf, Gideon Hufford and Isaac Williams, 1834; William Hiton, George Darnell, William Hazelrig and Samuel Melogue, 1838; Zachariah R. Clark and I. Stutsman, 1844; Zachariah R. Clark, James Douden, P. S. Dickens and George P. Ellis, 1845; Zachariah R. Clark and S. L. Hawkins, 1846; Joseph McCalmant, Boaz Williams, Samuel R. Pearson and Jonathan Irwin, 1847; J. L. Miller, Elijah Huff, James Stutsman and John C. Hagin, 1848; John Brown, Aaron Hart, Jesse Thompson and Lewis Percy, 1850; Daniel D. Hambleton, Andrew W. Tout, John Glover and Jacob K. Moore, 1851; Daniel D. Hambleton, Charles Ficklin, Andrew W. Tout and Parks Brittain, 1852; Orrin B. Fenton, Hugh Miller, Edmund H. Straughan and Edwin S. Meek, 1853; John W. Hawkins, Daniel D. Hambleton, Elijah Huff and Andrew W. Tout, 1854; John Faucett, Andrew Tout, George H. Walker and Edward Smith, 1856; Leonard T. Maccoun, Simon Rammel and

J. Russell, 1857; Isaac Ohaver, John Emmons and William W. Hays, 1858; Isaac Ohaver, James Stutsman and John Emmons, 1859; James Stutsman, William B. Keeney and James Stapp, 1860; David Doty, A. V. Bland and William E. Lee, 1861; Thomas Nichols, Jr., and John J. McMullen, 1862; James Stutsman, William Welshans and John J. McMullen, 1863; Gazway Sullivan, B. P. Hyten and John J. McMullen, 1864; Samuel Leffen, T. C. Workman and John Druin, 1865; Samuel Leffen, William H. Nichols and John Druin, 1866; Elisha Straughan, John Barton and Henry C. Tout, 1867; William Cross. Dr. Furnas and J. Ohaver, 1868; George Depew, 1869; John Whyte and Wesley Depew, 1870; Wesley Depew, Silas E. Cook and Andrew T. Tout, 1872; Jesse Cummins and Silas E. Cook, 1864; Jesse Cummins and J. B. Barton, 1876; John F. Crim and C. M. Baugh, 1878; Horace Colvin, Henry S. Curtis and Cyrus M. Baugh, 1880; Henry S. Curtis, William W. Comingore and William Barton, 1882; E. M. Straughan and E. C. Wills, 1884.

Trustees: Robinson C. Russell, 1857; Abram Bland, 1858; Lawrence S. Shuler, 1859-'60; Squire Wade, 1861; James Nichols, 1862-'5; H. C. Perkins, 1866; Alfred Welshans, 1867-'72; J. P. Dibble, 1874; John N. Shirley, 1876-'8; George W. Searce, 1880; John Mesler, 1882; Joseph W. Beekman, 1884; George W. Searce, 1885.

Clerks: H. C. Perkins, 1857; Nicholas T. Hadley, 1858 (office abolished).

Treasurer: James Christie, 1857-'8 (office abolished).

Assessors: W. H. Nichols, 1870; Jesse Cummins, 1872; Amos Hook, 1874; E. M. McCoun, 1876; William Hutchings, 1878; Samuel B. Ensminger, 1880; John B. Hale, 1882.

FIRST ELECTION.

The oldest document in existence pertaining to Center Township is believed to be the poll-book and tally sheet of the general election held Aug. 7, 1826, when the people voted for congressman, senator, representative, sheriff and coroner. Altogether, sixty-six persons voted in Center Township at this election, indicating a population at that time of perhaps 200. We give below the names of the voters, as entered on the poll-book. Many names are spelled incorrectly, but we leave it to the reader to correct them mentally. The list is doubly valuable, as it includes all the first pioneers of the township:

Francis Barbee, Thomas Hinten, Richard Chirly, Elijah Tompson, Dickison Tompson, James Tompson, Jeramiah Cutbirth, Thomas Nichols, William More, Juner, George More, Senor, Thomas Shelten, Jonathan Wyet, Nathaniel kirk, Thomas Irns [Irons], Ezekiel More, William Crain, George More, Junior, Moses Williams, William Moore, Sen., John Green, Samuel Gwin, John Briant, John Ristine, Martin Cooper, David Downs, Eli Twnsend, Samuel Herriman, Thomas Howel, Thomas J. Walker, John Hanner, Tomas B. Clark, David Adams, Robbert Cooper, Lemuel Hopkins, Joseph Dunn, George W. Pope, William Herren, Stephen Cook, Jesse Cook, Silas Briant, Abel Standly, Levy Kindman, Eli Moris, Job Osbern, Daniel Clark, William Pope, Buriah Dunn, Andy Clark, John Dunn, John Calor, James Downard, Presten Pennington, Nimrod Harrison, James Logan, John More, John Downs, James Williams, David Medlock, Stephen Annel, Thomas Walker, Jefferson Medlock, P. S. Dickens, David McDonald, Levy Jessup, George C. Brightman and Erasmus Nickles.

At this election Thomas Blake for Congress received sixty-two votes, and Ratliff Boon, two votes; Josiah F. Polk for "Sennittor," thirteen, Calvin Fletcher, thirty-seven, and John W. Redden, thirteen; Thomas J. Medlock (Matlock) for "Representative," forty-seven, John Syms, fifteen, and Isahia (Isaiah) Drury, two; John Dunn for Sheriff, thirty-eight, and Robert Cooper, twenty-three; William Faught for "Curener," forty-one; Preston Pennington, nine, and P. S. Dickens, one.

POLITICAL.

Two years later, at the presidential election of 1828, the number of voters had increased four-fold, or to 252. Andrew Jackson received 166 votes, and John Quincy Adams eighty-eight; plurality for Jackson, seventy-eight. The township has been first Whig and then Republican, continuously, except that it gave Jackson majorities in 1828 and 1832, and in 1856 it gave a majority of one for Buchanan. Following is the vote at each presidential election:

1828—Andrew Jackson.....166	78	1848—Zachary Taylor.....147	30
John Quincy Adams... 88		Lewis Cass.....117	
1832—Andrew Jackson.....306	186	Martin Van Buren..... 26	
Henry Clay.....120		1852—Winfield Scott.....174	28
1836—Wm. Henry Harrison..231	61	Franklin Pierce.....146	
Martin Van Buren.....170		John P. Hale..... 7	
1844—Henry Clay.....376	27	1856—James Buchanan.....806	1
James K. Polk.....349		John C. Fremont.....305	
		Millard Fillmore..... 4	

1860—Abraham Lincoln.....	302	178	1876—Rutherford B. Hayes...453	164
Stephen A. Douglas.....	124		Samuel J. Tilden.....	288
1860—John Breckenridge....	55		Peter Cooper.....	15
John Bell.....	5		1880—James A. Garfield.....	544
1864—Abraham Lincoln.....	457	454	Winfield S. Hancock...272	
George B. McClellan....	3		James B. Weaver.....	12
1868—Ulysses S. Grant.....	398	210	1884—James G. Blaine.....	544
Horatio Seymour.....	188		Grover Cleveland.....	283
1872—Ulysses S. Grant.....	408	159	Benjamin F. Butler....	15
Horace Greeley.....	249		John P. St. John.....	10

During the late war the people of Danville and vicinity were very strong in their Union sentiments, and so wrought up were they in 1864 that methods were pursued in the political campaign that would find few defenders now, and which were palliated, not excused, by the peculiar conditions of the times. Returned soldiers and other Unionists held the polls, and by one means and another kept the Democratic vote down to three, while 457 votes were given for the Union ticket. This and other incidents caused many of the Democratic citizens of the county to conceive a dislike for Danville which has lasted to this day, and which has had a permanently injurious effect upon the business of what ought to be a more thriving town. The ill-feeling was such during the later years of the war that some Democrats threatened to come and burn the court-house, and for a time this structure was carefully guarded and the streets regularly patrolled by the patriotic Danvilleites.

STATISTICAL.

The population of Center Township was in 1880 by the United States census 3,255, about half of this number being in Danville. The following statistics as to property and taxation, exclusive of Danville, are for the year 1885: Acres assessed, 28,593.05; value of same, \$304,996; value of improvements, \$128,039; value of lots, \$1,248; value of improvements, \$785; value of personal property, \$285,903; total taxables, \$1,220,971; polls, 291; dogs, 224; State tax, \$1,610.67; county tax, \$3,526.58; township tax, \$244.19; tuition tax, \$2,026.31; special school tax, \$2,011.76; road tax, \$3,052.43; endowment tax, \$61.05; bridge tax, \$1,220.94; total taxation, \$16,321.18; delinquent taxes, \$350.14.

DANVILLE.

In the chapter on "early history" is recorded the establishment of the county seat, and beginning of the town of Danville. Daniel Clark, the first Justice of the Peace in Center Township, was the man who built the first cabin in Danville, in the year 1824. Sev-

eral families at once settled here, to grow up with the capital of the new county, and by the following winter the population was sufficient to support a school, the first session of which was taught by Wesley McKinley. The first physician was Dr. Garrett. Levi Jessup, the first County Clerk, kept the pioneer hotel, and was succeeded in that business in 1828 by Colonel Thomas Nichols, who came to Danville in that year and assumed the duties of Sheriff,



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, DANVILLE.

while he kept hotel and built houses as well. In 1829 he built the first brick school-house in the county, at Danville. The venerable Colonel is still living in the town, and though more than fourscore years of age, is active and in possession of all his faculties unimpaired. He is now Justice of the Peace, and one of the most generally respected and popular citizens of the county. The first church of the township was a Regular Baptist, and was organized in Danville about the year 1828.

Danville is the largest town in the county, and is situated a half mile from the depot of the Indianapolis, & St. Louis Railroad, on an elevated position on the west bank of the west fork of White Lick, and is surrounded on all sides by a beautiful country, pleasantly diversified by hills and valleys, and farms and woodlands, covered with a rich carpet of blue grass. In addition to the county public buildings described elsewhere, Danville contains a commodious and elegant public school building, erected in 1873, at a cost of \$25,000, the Central Normal College and Business Institute, and fine churches, some of which are very creditable structures. The business portions of the town are generally well built, and consist of substantial two and three story brick blocks. No town of its size in Indiana has a greater number of neat, cosy and comfortable residences, some of which are deserving of being called elegant. The citizens justly pride themselves on the educational and religious privileges of the place, and the high standard of morality which society here maintains.

There is not a saloon in the town, and indeed there has not been one in the county for a third of a century. Attempts have been made at various times to obtain licenses and sell liquor here, but in every case the parties have been prevented, in one way or another.

INCORPORATION.

Danville was incorporated early in its history, as is seen from the following record:

"We, the undersigned, President and Clerk of an election held at the court-house in the town of Danville, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1835, agreeably to an order of the Board of County Commissioners, within and for the county of Hendricks, at their January term, 1835, for the purpose of electing five Trustees to serve the corporation of said town of Danville, do certify that at the election aforesaid, we, the undersigned, President and Clerk as aforesaid, after being duly sworn according to law, did proceed to lay off the said town into five districts, as follows, to wit: District No. One is composed of Blocks Nos. 1, 2, 3, 14, 15 and 16; District No. Two, of Blocks Nos. 17, 18, 19, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34; District No. Three, of Blocks Nos. 4, 13, 28 and 35; District No. Four, of Blocks Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; District No. Five, of Blocks Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 36, 37, 38 and 39; and after the division of said town into districts, and the same being made known to the qualified voters thereof, who then proceeded to elect

one Trustee from each district, whereupon the following persons were duly elected, to wit: District No. One, Henry G. Todd; District No. Two, Jubal Lee; District No. Three, Charles B. Naylor; District No. Four, James M. Gregg; and District No. Five, William S. Crawford. The foregoing certificate given pursuant to the revised code for such case made and provided, together with an act entitled 'An act amendatory of the act entitled an act for the incorporation of towns,' approved Feb. 2, 1832. Given under our hands and seals, this 27th day of January, 1835.

"J. W. GREGG, *President*.

"HENRY G. TODD, *Clerk*."

After some years, the town surrendered its corporate charter, but it was re-incorporated in 1859.

OFFICIAL.

The officials now serving are as follows: Trustees, First Ward, W. T. Lawson; Second Ward, J. J. Bell; Third Ward, Thad. S. Adams; Fourth Ward, E. H. Hall (President); Fifth Ward, James L. McCoun; Treasurer, L. D. Rawlings; Clerk, George C. Harvey; Marshal, George W. Long; Chief Fireman, J. J. Bell.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

That the business of Danville has grown to no mean proportions may be seen from the following business directory, compiled in the spring of 1885: Adams & Emmons, abstracts; J. J. Bell, harness; H. C. Bennett, barber; Biddle & Douglass, hardware; Black & Dooley, wagon and blacksmith shop; A. R. Brattin, jewelry; W. W. Carrier, sewing machines; J. T. Clark & Co., meat market; J. W. Craddick, photographer; Thomas Dinwiddie, blacksmith; Dooley & McCoun, hardware; Zach. Dooley, grocer; Downard & Parker, abstracts; Thomas Dudley, barber; Martin Englehart, blacksmith; First National Bank; Gerlash & Hennings, bakers; Yancy Green, grocer; Hadley, Homan & Co., bankers; E. H. Hall, grocer; L. B. Hawkins, sewing machines; Haynes Bros., flouring mill; W. W. Hicks, baker; B. F. Howell, grocer; Henry Howell, grocer; Hunt & Henry, millinery and dressmaking; H. Huston, grocer; J. M. Jeffers, dry goods; Johnson Bros., barbers; Keeney & Son, feed and sale stable; Keeter & Co., grocers; Keleher Bros., druggists; Will A. King, editor *Gazette*; James Lewis, dry goods; Mauning Bros., music; Julius Marsh, druggist; McClelland & Thompson, undertakers; W. R. McClelland, furniture and wall pa-

per; McCoun & Co., dry goods; James T. McCurdy, carriage maker; W. H. McPhetridge, harness; John Mesler, grocer; Moore & Sons, restaurant; Charles Morris, tobacco and notions; Moffett & Riddle, editors *Republican*; Fred Neiger, wagon shop; Nichols Bros., druggists; H. A. Patterson, boots and shoes; A. P. Pounds, hardware; J. W. Prendergast, photographer; Mrs. H. H. Rader, jewelry; Rawlings Bros., dry goods; G. W. Reichard, druggist; John Rowe, livery stable; Charles Sanders, grocer; G. W. Searce, boots and shoes; R. B. Sears, bakery and restaurant; Sherley, Shewalter & Co., dry goods; I. M. Silvey, livery; Smith, Pearson & Co., saw-mill; C. W. Stewart, books; G. W. Tout, meat market; Towles & Son, druggists; Abraham Trueblood, coal; Vaught & Allen, grocers; W. A. Vawter, dry goods; Wade & Norton, furniture; G. W. Wayland, books; Ed. Weibel, barber; Alf. Welshans, merchant tailor; James A. Wilson, proprietor Mansion House.

BANKS.

The First National Bank was organized Sept. 23, 1863, by Simon T. Hadley (President), Samuel P. Foote (Cashier), and twenty-five others, with a capital stock of \$60,000. This was afterward increased to \$165,000, and still later decreased to \$82,500, the present amount. Simon T. Hadley was succeeded in the presidency by Allen Hess, Jesse R. Cope and John V. Hadley. The last named has been President since June, 1877. The present Cashier is Benjamin F. Thomas; Assistant Cashier, L. D. Rawlings; Directors, John V. Hadley, Benjamin F. Thomas, Jesse R. Cope, Samuel Little, James A. Bowen, Cyrus Osborn and Enos Hadley. The stockholders number about fifty.

The banking house of Hadley, Homan & Co., of Danville, was established in July, 1873, by Nicholas T. Hadley, Jehu Hadley, Joseph B. Homan, Isaac Piersol, Mordecai Hadley, William G. Hadley and Zeno Hadley. Business was at first carried on under the name of the Danville Banking Company, the capital stock being \$75,000. The business was thus conducted until Jan. 1, 1880, when all the stockholders withdrew, excepting Nicholas T. Hadley and Joseph B. Homan, who constitute the present firm.

PROFESSIONAL.

The professions are well and ably represented in Danville. Those in the law are: Thad. S. Adams, L. A. Barnett, Richard B. Blake, George W. Brill, Leander M. Campbell, Thomas J. Cofer, James

A. Downard, Charles Foley, John V. Hadley, George C. Harvey, Enoch G. Hogate, Robert F. Hollowell, Murat W. Hopkins, Joseph F. Miller, Christian A. Nave, James O. Parker, Newton M. Taylor and James A. Wilson. The physicians in practice are: Bradley B. Bartholomew, Marshall F. Depew, C. E. Farabee, William J. Hoadley, Frank H. Huron (Hom.), Thomas W. Johnson (Hom.), Leroy H. Kennedy, W. T. Lawson, Madison G. Parker, and Charles A. White.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal.—Christianity is more than a creed, more than a philosophy. It has in it the vital significance which is the



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, DANVILLE.

life of all creeds. It has a comprehensiveness which embraces everything that is permanent in all of the philosophies, yet beyond them, beyond feeling and beyond intellect, Christianity means living and being. Words may express something of emotion and thought, but Christian faith can only be exemplified in life itself. Life means development and growth. Christianity is most

thoroughly alive. The benediction which rested upon the few disciples that gathered around the Master when his farewell words were spoken to their sorrowing hearts, has become the power which to-day gives impulse to the civilization of the earth. The idea of "feeling and knowing" that "God's power was in the human heart," which, from the lips of the Moravian missionary, was dropped as a germ into the consciousness of John Wesley, has budded and blossomed and fruited until now it brings spiritual sustention and strength to 25,000,000 of human beings. What its influence has been unto those whose work is done, and whose reward has come, can only be computed by celestial mathematics.

Other churches follow in the wake of progress and civilization. Methodism came here with its potent influence strong upon those pioneers that first chopped down a few trees, and cleared away the underbrush to make room for the little patch of corn that should help out in sustaining life, until the cabin should be finished, and the clearing should be lengthened and broadened into the garden and farm. Its power gave strength and courage to them in their loneliness, when, between cabin and cabin, miles of forest and brush intervened, unmarked by roadway or path. In the dreary months and years of isolation, of sturdy, exhausting toil, of strong, stern endeavor, which is almost beyond our comprehension now, upon which has been founded the culture and refinement of succeeding times, Methodism kept alive by its simple faith, courage to wait, to endure, and to do. Those who represented the Methodist church in those times have done their work and passed to their reward, and they have left the earth fairer through their endeavors, and they have added nobility and strength to the human spirit by their faith, their devotion, their constancy and their Christian lives.

In the winter of 1882-'3 there was the first Methodist preaching in this region at the house of Robert Wilson, near present Shiloh church, and a class was organized with Robert Wilson as Leader. This was the first class established in the county. Soon after prosperous classes were organized at North Salem, Danville, Stilesville, Wesley Chapel and at or near Lizton. At the first quarterly meeting for White Lick Circuit, held at Robert Wilson's on Oct. 25, 1828, there were present John Strange, P. E.; Joseph Tarkington, A. P.; Peter Monicle, L. P., and Robert Wilson and Wesley Monicle, Leaders. At that meeting Aaron Homan, Gideon Wilson and Elisha Kise were appointed a committee to make an estimate of

the amount necessary to build a meeting-house near Robert Wilson's. Early the next season the arrangements were perfected and the house built—the first Methodist meeting-house in Hendricks County. At that same meeting the receipts from the different classes were shown to be as follows: Martinsville, \$4.31½; White Lick, \$3.25; Moorsville, \$1.50; Wilson's, \$3.31½; Claypool's, \$2.00; Talbot's, \$2.12½; Collen's, \$.43½; George Monucal, \$3.00; John Denny, \$1.00; making a total of \$19.93½, out of which sum John Strange, P. E., received \$3.31½, and Joseph Tarkington \$16.62½. These sums may seem small to us, but out of what they possessed they gave more than we do from our abundance, and more than that, it is by the work so well done by those that have passed away that the possibility is given us to enlarge the offerings they laid upon the altars of the church.

At the quarterly conference held in Danville, Aug. 4, 1838, it was ordered that P. S. Dicken, Daniel McCreary, Hezekiah Smith, Asa Beck and Elijah M. Crawford be appointed a committee to divide the Danville Circuit into two circuits; also at the same time it was ordered that S. B. Caywood, R. C. Russel and H. Rammel be appointed a committee to form an estimate of the probable cost of building a church in Danville. At a subsequent conference Wm. Henton, R. C. Russel, Wm. C. Cline, James Logan and Samuel Brenton were elected Trustees for the Danville church, which was erected in 1840 on the same lot upon which is situated the present church. This church was occupied for public worship until 1865, when it was converted into a parsonage, and the chapel of the Danville Academy was fitted up and used for church purposes.

Prior to this time the church society in Danville had taken the lead in educational matters by organizing and building up the Danville Academy, which was operated under the auspices of this quarterly conference, furnishing thereby educational advantages of a high grade. This enterprise commenced in 1858 and lasted until 1868. Among the prominent educators who at different times had charge of this school were Profs. Tarr, Lunmis, O. H. Smith, J. L. Rippetoe and James Scull. In this enterprise the Methodists of Danville spent about \$18,000. Much good work was done for the development of morals and intellect, and the endeavor was kept up until there was no longer a necessity for any denomination to lead in school matters, a system of graded schools of high order having been established in the town. To the Methodists, more than to any other religious society, is due the credit

for the educational advantages which have been possessed by Danville in the past, and the high standard which exists now. In the spring of 1878 the society transferred, for a nominal consideration, all of the school property in which they had invested so much to the Central Normal College, and to-day the Methodists see with pleasure that the endeavors which they made thirty years ago are resulting now in this school, a pride to the town, and a blessing to its 800 pupils. The chapel of the Academy was used for church purposes until it was transferred to the Central Normal College in 1878. That year the present church edifice was begun and finished at a cost of \$10,000, and on the 26th day of January, 1879, it was dedicated to the service of God. Milton Henton, Moses Keeny, Bloomfield White, B. N. Beale and N. T. Hadley were Trustees during the erection of the present church building, and too much praise cannot be awarded them for the management and care which has resulted in a church home so sightly, pleasant and commodious as is the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Danville.

Danville was organized into a station in 1853. Before that, among the preachers who followed each other in the circuit were J. Tarkington, Joseph White, Asa Beck, Israel Lewis, D. F. Streight, Hezekiah Smith, Frank Richmond, J. B. Demotte. After that came the following preachers in charge: C. S. Burgner, N. L. Brakeman, Samuel Godfrey, Allen Gurney, George Warner, Luther Taylor, D. F. Barnes, T. C. Workman, F. Taylor, Nelson Green, Thos. S. Webb, Francis M. Pavey, Samuel P. Colvin, George W. Bower, James H. Claypool, Joseph C. Reed, R. D. Utter, and the present incumbent, Rev. J. H. Hull.

The following is the officary of the church: Trustees, Milton Henton, Pres.; E. G. Hogate, Sec.; Geo. W. Wayland, Treas.; I. N. Estep and Simeon Templin. Stewards, L. D. Rawlings, E. G. Hogate, W. R. McClelland, Dr. F. H. Huron, Dr. T. W. Johnson, Dr. C. E. Harlan, Rev. C. W. Stewart, J. M. Graham, Wm. A. Vawter and J. M. Silvey.

The present condition of the church society is most encouraging, looking to present usefulness and future results. The present pastor, Rev. J. H. Hull, was appointed to this station in August, 1884. Formerly he had been Presiding Elder for this district, and is well acquainted with the kind of work necessary to the prosperity of the church and for the fullest evangelical results. The church parlors are so arranged as to be quickly made a part of the auditorium, and it is pleasant to state that the building is

thus frequently filled to its utmost capacity, giving accommodations to 700 people. We all feel that the church, with its 260 members, is in good condition, numerically, financially and spiritually, with a house of worship which can be a home for a great many years to come, and we are looking forward with hope and confidence to a more perfect work, to a much greater influence for the diffusion of a knowledge of that "perfect love which casteth out fear."

The first Sunday-school organized by the Methodists in Danville was opened in the old brick school-house, located on lot 1, block 23, with Henry Rammel as Leader. Father Rammel was at that time an ordained Elder in the church. He died about four years ago at the ripe age of ninety-five. After this organization had continued one year it disbanded, and then there was a union Sunday-school, with John Baker as Superintendent. This school met in the old Presbyterian church on lot 1, block 15. This continued one year, when the Methodists withdrew from their support, and, as a society, were interested in no school until 1840, when they organized again into a Sunday-school, with John Green as Superintendent. This school lasted two years and then disbanded.

At a political meeting in the old court-house on Saturday night, in the latter part of October, 1844, there happened to be in attendance Hezekiah S. McCormack, Milton Henton and Wm. V. Bishop, who were good sterling Methodists. In a conversation then they three resolved that a Methodist Sunday-school should be started the next day week. During the service the next day notice was accordingly given out by the pastor, Rev. D. F. Streight, and on the day fixed this school started on its career with about fifty pupils in attendance, and it has been increasing ever since, until now it numbers over 400, officers, teachers and pupils. Of the three brethren who, even better than they knew, launched it on its onward and upward course, Brother Milton Henton is still with us, teacher of class No. 1, and we are encouraged with the hope that many years may intervene before we are deprived of his efforts and his presence. Brother H. S. McCormack is still living and doing his Master's work. Wm. V. Bishop worked with us until 1876, when he moved to Lebanon, Ind., where, in January, 1881, he finished his course and passed to his reward. Levi Reynolds and H. S. McCormack had charge of this school the first year. In 1845 Levi Reynolds was chosen Superintendent and so served until April, 1846, when H. S. McCormack was elected. He continued

in office until April, 1860, when he was succeeded by Dr. Levi Ritter. He was succeeded June 21, 1863, by Charles F. Hogate, who served until June, 1869, when Dr. Ritter was again elected, who served until June 12, 1870, when he was succeeded by D. M. Cox, who died while in office in September, 1870. The school was then conducted by the Assistant Superintendent, A. Chambers, until Oct. 9, 1870, when Wm. V. Bishop was chosen Superintendent at a special election. He continued in office until June, 1873, when he was succeeded by E. G. Hogate, who discharged the duties of the office until June, 1876, when R. B. Blake was elected. He was succeeded by A. Chambers March 4, 1877, who had charge of the school until Sept. 30, 1877, when he resigned, and E. G. Hogate was elected to his place. In June, 1878, W. R. McClelland was made Superintendent, and under his able management the school attained to unexampled prosperity, and school and church can but be under lasting obligations to him for his efforts and his devotion to their interests. In June, 1881, he was succeeded by E. G. Hogate, who, in turn again, in June, 1882, was followed by Brother McClellan, who kept charge until June, 1884, when Conrad E. Harlan, present Superintendent, was elected to office.

The Secretaries of the school, as far as can be ascertained from the record, have been as follows: Edward Clark, John G. Harding, Ollie Chambers, J. S. Ogden, E. G. Hogate, Otis Hadly, James McLean, Samuel Pierson, Mary Bishop, J. H. Pearson, Jennie Hancock, Jesse Cummins, Carrie Thornbro, James V. Cook, Laura Beckwith, Harry Waterous, Carrie Emmons, Elsie Stewart, Emma McCurdy and Laura McCurdy.

The Treasurers have been Ollie Chambers, Milton Henton, Charles Wynants and Brother Geo. W. Wayland, who has been Treasurer for many years.

The following is the roster of officers and teachers as the school is now organized: Superintendent, Dr. C. E. Harlan; Assistant Superintendents, Dr. T. W. Johnson and Miss A. Kate Huron; Secretary, Laura McCurdy; Treasurer, G. W. Wayland; Teachers, Milton Henton, S. L. Hawkins, C. W. Stewart, Mrs. J. T. McCurdy, Mrs. Serena Dunbar, Mr. S. W. Judy, Mrs. S. Hogate, Miss Melvie Hall, Enoch G. Hogate, Charles S. Wynants, Mrs. C. A. White, Mrs. Olive Pendegrast, Mrs. Mary Ogden, Mrs. Susie Pierson, Miss Delia Phillips, Dr. F. T. Huron, Mrs. J. T. Keeny, Mrs. Alice Pike, Miss May Pierson, John Trotter, Mrs. Wesley Hart, Mrs. E. G. Hogate and Miss Linia Walden.

This school has done much for the church. The whole church is manned to-day with those who are or have been constant and devoted workers in the school. Trustees, class-leaders, stewards, the whole officary of the church are in the Sunday-school in some capacity. The church singing is done by the scholars of the school, and with the membership of the church to-day almost without exception, from the child who can hardly lisp God's name to those whose hairs are white, and with their work almost done, are awaiting the summons home, the first vital spark of religious enthusiasm was lighted up in Sunday-school work. As the church of the present is the Sunday-school of the past, so the Sunday-school of the present will be the future church. This school is now on the rising tide, and we are glad to see constant proofs that it is advancing in interest, increasing in numbers and growing in general efficiency, and may it long be "as a city that is set upon a hill, whose light cannot be hid."

Church of Christ.—This congregation of disciples was organized in the fall of 1844 by Elder L. H. Jameson, of Indianapolis. The charter members were: Mr. and Mrs. Allen Hess, Mr. and Mrs. Asa S. White, Mr. and Mrs. James Odell, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley B. Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Bell, Mrs. Margaret McPhetridge, Mrs. Celia Cake, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Verbriek. Asa S. White, Indianapolis; James Odell, Plainfield; Mrs. Wesley Sears, Danville, are all who are living at this time.

The first officers were: Allen Hess, Asa S. White, Elders; Wesley Bell, James Odell, Deacons. The organization was effected at the residence of Asa S. White. For years they met to worship in private houses and in the old court-house. In the year of 1852 the congregation was large enough to build a good frame structure, in which it worshiped for more than twenty years.

They had no settled ministry for many years, but had the teaching of able, godly men, such as L. H. Jameson, Thomas Lockhart, N. Waters, Wm. Jarrett, John O'Kane, O. P. Badger, A. I. Hobbs, and others.

After the war of the Rebellion Wm. R. Jewell settled with them as their first pastor. He was an able minister, and his work and influence is still felt in this community.

He was followed by U. C. Brewer, who has preached here more or less for thirty years, having been its pastor two different terms of several years each. No man can stand higher in all this community.

Following ministers have served the church: W. H. Blanks, W. S. Tingley, George G. Peale and Ira J. Chase, who is its present pastor.

Revival meetings have been held by Jewell, Hobbs, Lockhart, J. H. McCullough, P. T. Russell, Brewer, Jarrett, A. N. Gilbert, John C. Miller, D. R. Van Buskirk, and the present pastor.

The present beautiful and commodious house of worship, the largest in the city, is of brick with a brick chapel annex. Its



CHRISTIAN CHURCH, DANVILLE.

foundation was laid in 1874—the auditorium 60 x 42, the chapel 56 x 32. The cost was between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

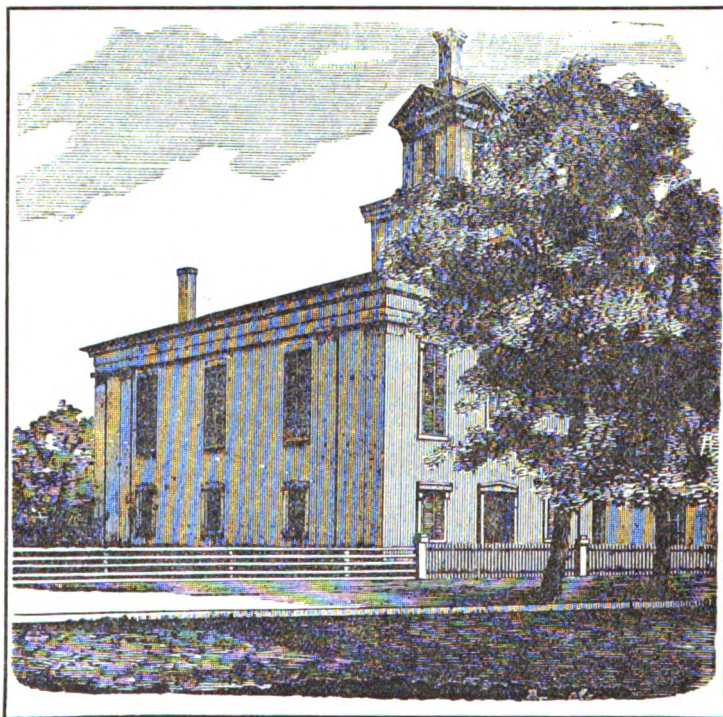
The Sunday-school was organized in 1852, Moses Cavitt being its first Superintendent. The church numbered at this time (1853) about thirty substantial members. Its present membership is some 260, as shown by the record. Its increase from its organization may be reckoned at more than 1,000. The present Sunday-school is well attended, and has for its Superintendent Mrs. Mary Hadly, who spares no pains to bring the school to the highest degree of efficiency and power. The school is missionary first and

last, and has an enrollment of 240, with an average attendance of 154. The attendance on the Lord's day meetings of the church is above the average.

An auxiliary society of the Christian Women's Board of Missions meets monthly, with Mrs. Mary Hadly, Pres.; Mrs. U. C. Brewer, Treas.; Miss Jennie Davis, Sec.

A Ladies' Aid Society is also sustained, looking toward keeping up the necessary repairs, caring for the poor, etc., which holds monthly meetings.

The present church officers are: Pastor, Ira J. Chase; Elders, Dr. W. J. Hoadley and A. J. Bowen; Deacons, James Nichols, Thomas Reynolds, George Acton, William McPhetridge and Albert McLain; Trustees, Hon. John V. Hadly, Hon. James Morgan and Adam Downard; Treasurer, J. J. Bell; Clerk, Ellsworth Acton.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, DANVILLE.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1832, prominent among the early members being Daniel McAuley and wife, William McLeod and wife, Jacob K. Moore and wife, Alexander Morris

and family, and Henry G. Todd. Among the pastors who have served this congregation are Rev. Samuel G. Lowry, H. M. Moody, Chase, Theophilus Lowry, Henry Hammer, Samuel Wishard, Henry L. Dickerson, G. D. Parker and N. S. Dickey. The last named is the present pastor, and resides here. Services are held every Sunday. The first house of worship used by the Presbyterians was a frame structure in the northwest part of town, erected at a cost of \$1,000. This was used about ten years, and then the present church was built, at an expenditure of \$5,000. It is a frame structure on Main street north-east of the public square. The society is entirely free from debt. The present Elders are Albert Downard, Isaac Lawson and Henry G. Todd; Deacon, James Christie; Trustees, Jacob K. Moore, William Smith and Henry G. Todd. The membership of the church is now but forty having been reduced by departures, etc. The Sunday-school has an average weekly attendance of perhaps ninety, and its Superintendent is Mrs. Spillman.

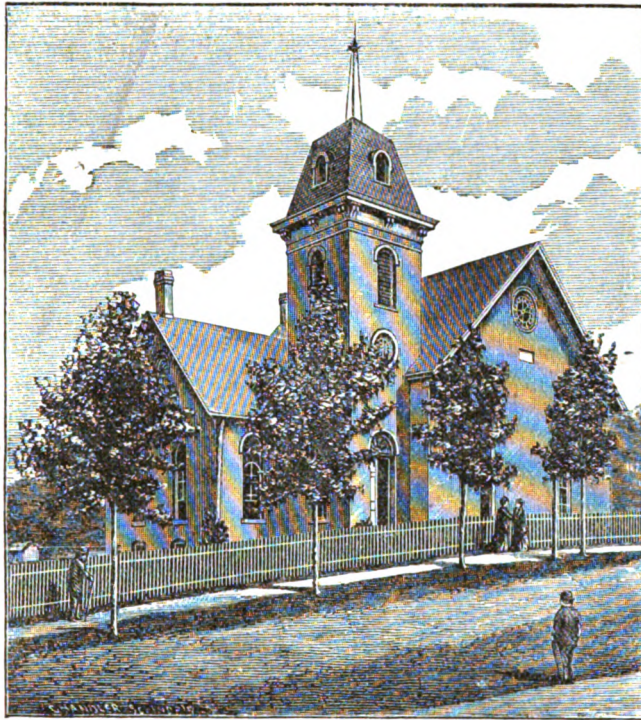
The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized by W. T. Ferguson July 30, 1882, and is therefore the youngest church in Danville. The first members were John O. and Elizabeth H. Wishard, C. R. Rose, Isaac and Elizabeth Piersol, Emma Barnett, Asa and Margaret Black, W. T. and Anna M. Lawson, S. A. and E. B. Hall, Lawrence, David M. and Mary E. Vannice, Elizabeth Scearce, Mollie E. Warner, Mary E. Cooper, J. B. Harlan, Clemence and Nancy Williamson, Mary C. McCord, James and Susan Reed, Ruth A. Cash, Asa and Martha Martin, Charles and Jane Hadley and Ella M. Nave. The society first used the regular Presbyterian church, then that of the Missionary Baptists. At the first meeting C. R. Rose, S. A. Hall and W. T. Lawson were selected as Ruling Elders; and Asa Black and Isaac Piersol were ordained Deacons. Rev. L. J. Hawkins, of Franklin, was pastor for the first half year, and then Rev. F. P. Witherspoon came to this pulpit from Lebanon, Tenn. He remained two years, until June, 1885, when he left, and was followed in this charge by Rev. A. H. Whately, also of Lebanon. In December, 1883, the first steps were taken toward erecting a house of worship. January following, J. B. Harlan, W. T. Lawson and Charles Hadley were elected Trustees. At the same meeting B. T. Buford, Isaac Piersol, S. A. Hall, John O. Wishard and W. T. Lawson were chosen as a building committee. Work on the church was begun in the spring of 1884, and completed in November of the same year, and dedicated Nov. 30, by W. T. Ferguson and the pastor. It cost \$6,200

and will seat 250 persons. B. T. Buford has become Deacon in place of Asa Black. The membership is forty. Mrs. Anna Lawson is Superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of sixty to eighty.

The Regular Baptist Church was organized early in the "thirties." Early members were William Faught and wife, Thomas Flathers and wife, Joel Jelf and L. T. Pounds. Elder J. W. Thomas preached for some time previous to 1836. Elders William Hardin and Thomas Hooten each served for a number of years. The latter's back was broken by a falling shed and he died a year after the distressing accident. Elder Erasmus D. Thomas commenced his labors here before the war. Services are held monthly. The brick church used by this society was erected in 1854 and 1855, at a cost of \$1,500. It will seat 500. The members, many of whom live in the country, number 100. The church has no debt. There is no Sunday-school.

The Missionary Baptist Church was organized Nov. 9, 1850, by members from the Belleville church. Prominent in this movement were Moses Cavett and wife, Rufus Tharpe, Richard Christie and David Downs. They soon built them a house of worship, which cost perhaps \$1,200. The money for this was raised chiefly through the efforts of the wife of the first pastor. The present minister is Rev. Mr. Chaffee, a professor in Franklin College, who comes here the second and fourth Sunday in each month. He commenced his labors here in the spring of 1885. Previous to that date there was an interim of two years without services. This period came after the pastorates of Harper, Sherrill and Beman. The present membership of the church is forty. The Sunday-school, under the superintendency of H. H. Crawford, has an average attendance of fifty.

The Friends' Church (of Mill Creek Monthly Meeting) was organized in 1875. The first members were Henry and B. F. Howell, Wyatt Osborn, William F. Hamrick, William Cox, John Warnock, John McPheters and their wives, Mrs. J. W. Estep, and E. L. Smith. Within a year steps were taken toward building a church, which was completed in 1876 at a cost of \$4,000, and is entirely paid for; situated on the corner of Cross and South streets. Services are held the first and fifth days of each week. The membership is about 100, and the Sabbath-school has an attendant membership of sixty, and meets at 9:15 a. m. of each first day. Abraham Trueblood is Superintendent.



FRIENDS' CHURCH, DANVILLE.

SOCIETIES.

Western Star Lodge, No. 26, F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation Feb. 10, 1846, and the charter is dated May 30 following. James L. Hogan was the first Worshipful Master; J. D. Parker, Senior Warden, and William L. Matlock, Junior Warden. Colonel Thomas Nichols, the venerable Justice of the Peace, was the first man initiated into the secrets of Masonry in this lodge, and also in Hendricks County. He was made a Mason Feb. 13, 1846, and is still a member of the lodge, of which he was Master for twelve years. The present officers are: C. A. White, W. M.; William Norton, S. W.; John Fitzgerald, J. W.; T. J. Cofer, Sec.; and M. G. Parker, Treas. The present membership is eighty-two. Lodge meets the Tuesday evening on or before full moon.

Danville Chapter, No. 46, R. A. M., was chartered May 23,

1860, with Reece Trowbridge as the first Grand High Priest; E. Singer, King, and Jacob Fleece, Scribe. The present membership is thirty-two, and officers: W. H. Cash, H. P.; Thomas Nichols, K.; J. K. Moore, Scribe; S. S. Hall, Treas.; T. J. Cofer, Rec. Chapter meets the Wednesday after each full moon.

Colestock Council, No. 26, R. & S. M., was organized under dispensation Aug. 24, 1868, and chartered in July of the following year. C. E. Perkins was the first Thrice Illustrious Master; T. N. Jones, Deputy Illustrious Master; W. G. Homan, P. C. W.; J. K. Moore, Recorder. The present officers are: E. D. Nichols, T. I. M.; W. H. Cash, D. I. M.; S. W. Steele, P. C. W.; Thomas Nichols, Recorder. There are at present sixteen members of the council, which meets Monday on or before the full moon of each month.

Danville Chapter, No. 39, O. E. S., was chartered in 1879, with T. S. Adams as Worthy Patron; Eliza M. Johnson, Worthy Matron; and Mary E. Cooper, Assistant Matron. The present membership is sixty. Officers: W. G. Parker, Worthy Patron; Ruth Towles, Worthy Matron; Sarah Hogate, Assistant Matron; E. J. Homan, Treasurer; and Lottie Daggy, Secretary. Chapter meets every other Friday evening.

Silcox Lodge, No. 123, I. O. O. F., was organized Jan. 14, 1853, by John W. L. Matlock, Ohio Cleveland, R. H. Morehead, Theodore P. Hoy, George F. McGinnis, J. B. E. Reed and J. S. Harvey as charter members. The first officers were: John W. L. Matlock, Noble Grand; H. S. McCormick, V. G.; William Astley, Sec.; D. G. Wilson, Treas.; J. G. Mulligan, O. G.; William Jeffers, I. G.; D. D. Hamilton, R. S. N. G.; R. C. S. Maccoun, L. S. N. G.; James H. Taylor, R. S. V. G.; R. Cope, L. S. V. G. Since organization 381 have been initiated into the lodge, and eighty-seven are now active members. The present officers are: Cyrus M. Baugh, N. G.; T. B. Jackson, V. G.; C. Thornbrough, R. S.; W. A. Talbott, P. S.; J. W. Tinder, Treas.; George W. Searce, N. M. Taylor and C. E. Harlan, Trustees; George W. Searce, R. S. N. G.; N. M. Taylor, L. S. N. G.; C. E. Harlan, Warden; C. W. Wynant, Con.; H. N. Vannice, R. S. V. G.; F. Neiger, L. S. V. G.; H. H. Crawford, I. G.; E. M. Tinder, O. G. The lodge meets every Wednesday at their hall, which is situated in a building owned by the order. L. M. Campbell is P. G. Rep. to G. L. U. S., and is prominent in the State Grand Lodge. Thomas L. Bedford, of this lodge, was initiated in 1828 in the first lodge started in Philadelphia. He never misses a meeting, except

when sick, and is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the United States.

Matilda Lodge, No. 47, D. of R., was chartered Feb. 24, 1871, on application of R. H. Morehead, S. S. Corbin, E. M. Tinder, Curtis King and A. R. Matlock, who were Odd Fellows. The ladies initiated the first night were Matilda Morehead, Mrs. J. O. McQuesney, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mrs. Lizzie Cox, Mrs. M. E. Howe, Mrs. L. J. Corbin, Mrs. E. Singer, Mrs. William Newman, Mrs. R. Wynant, Mrs. W. M. Bennington, Mrs. W. T. Lynn, Mrs. E. M. Tinder, Mrs. I. F. Pierson, Mrs. S. G. Dibble, Mrs. George Chamberlain, Mrs. George W. Searce, Mrs. A. Hart, Mrs. C. King, Mrs. A. J. Johnson, Mrs. J. T. Searce, Mrs. C. S. Gaskill, Mrs. J. B. Harlan, Mrs. A. Lininger, Mrs. I. Matlock, Mrs. C. E. Harlan and Mrs. M. E. Curtis. The leading officers at present are: Mrs. Sally Talbott, N. G.; Mrs. Anna M. Taylor, V. G.; Miss Lou Thornbrough, Sec.; Miss Cora Baugh, Treas. The lodge meets every third Tuesday at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Jesse S. Ogden Post, No. 164, G. A. R., was mustered April 27, 1883, by General J. R. Carnahan, Dep. Com. There were at first fifty-eight members, which number is now swelled to 111. The first officers were: Alfred Welshans, Com.; John Mesler, S. V. C.; James J. Bell, J. V. C.; Thomas J. Cofer, O. D.; Daniel Keleher, O. G.; Charles W. Stewart, Chap.; John W. Tinder, Q. M.; E. H. Hall, Adj.; Leroy H. Kennedy, Sur.; William H. Nichols, S. M.; Stanley A. Hall, Q. M. S. The present official roll is: Alfred Welshans, Com.; William Norton, S. V. C.; James J. Bell, J. V. C.; E. D. Nichols, O. D.; J. W. Tinder, Q. M.; C. A. White, Sur.; Ira J. Chase, Chap.; D. B. Keleher, O. G.; William H. Calvert, Adj.; John Bayne, S. M. Two comrades have died since the post was mustered—Henry H. Rader, Dec. 6, 1884, and Joseph W. Beekman, April 25, 1885. The post meets the second and fourth Friday of each month at Knights of Pythias Hall.

Danville Lodge, No. 48, K. P., was organized June 12, 1874, with twenty-eight members. The first officers were: C. W. Wynant, P. C.; Thomas N. Jones, C. C.; Charles H. Dill, V. C.; W. M. Hess, Prel.; D. B. Keleher, M. at A.; Lee Hunt, M. of E.; Washington Gregg, M. of F.; J. C. Waterous, K. of R. & S.; J. T. Clark, I. G.; Jesse Cummins, O. G. The membership is at present about fifty. The officers are: John Mesler, P. C.; M. W. Hopkins, C. C.; E. C. Wills, V. C.; C. G. McCurdy, Prel.; M. Englehart, M. at A.; Lee Barnett, M. of E.; D. B. Keleher, M. of

F.; C. W. Wynant, K. of R. & S.; J. C. Whitehead, I. G.; and A. Gentry, O. G. Lodge meets every Monday night.

Tuscarora Tribe, No. 49, I. O. R. M., was organized June 5, 1874, among the prominent members being E. M. Tinder, Henry Howell, W. T. Linn, James T. McCurdy, Aaron Hart, J. W. Hart, and James O. Parker. It had at one time fifty members, and prospered until 1880. It had a nominal existence until the fall of 1881, when it was dropped because the members mostly belonged to other orders of equal or greater interest to them. The I. O. R. M. was a social and benevolent order.

The Citizens' Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association of Danville was organized April 25, 1883. It meets the first Monday evening in each month, and the directors meet the second Monday evening. The capital is \$500,000, divided into five series of \$100,000 each. The second series was opened April 1, 1885. The profits of the first series for the first year were eighteen per cent. Money has sold as high as \$50.50 per \$200 share, and as low as \$27. The present directors are: James O. Parker, Pres.; Dr. F. H. Huron, V. P.; James A. Downard, Sec.; Dr. W. J. Hadley, Treas.; and William R. McClelland.

The Home Mutual Insurance Company of Danville is being organized, to insure property in this county. At present writing \$40,000 have been applied for. When \$200,000 of applications are in, policies will be written. The Directors are: James O. Parker, Sec. and Treas.; Alfred Welshans, Pres.; William H. Nichols, V. P.; George W. Scearce, William F. Haynes, James A. Downard and Henry Howe.

STATISTICAL.

The population of the town by the census of 1880 was 1,598; it may safely be put now at 1,800, besides the students of the Normal College, who generally number several hundred. The following statistics of property and taxation are for 1885: Number of acres assessed, 203.09; value of same, \$18,982; value of improvements, \$48,796; value of lots, \$57,728; value of improvements, \$154,440; value of personal property, \$304,319; total taxables, \$584,265; polls, 250; dogs, 50; State tax, \$826.13; county tax, \$1,798.30; tuition tax, \$1,815.30; special school tax, \$1,168.54; endowment tax, \$29.20; bridge tax, \$584.25; total tax, \$12,013.26; delinquent tax, \$2,101.43.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Bradley Bartholomew, M. D., is one of the oldest medical practitioners in Hendricks County. He established his practice first at Belleville in the southern part of the county in 1832, and in the spring of 1838 he removed to Crawfordsville, Montgomery Co., Ind., and from there to Danville in the fall of 1840. He was born in Charlotte, Vt., Oct. 26, 1804, a son of Levi and Rosanna (Castle) Bartholomew. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Coventry, N. Y., and in 1814 they came to Ohio and settled on a farm in Clermont County. At fourteen, his father gave him his time. He attended and taught school until he was twenty years old when he began to study medicine with Dr. A. V. Hopkins, of Bethel, Ohio, he having studied the Latin language with Dr. Dameron while teaching at Point Pleasant, Ohio, in 1822. He defrayed the expenses of his medical education by teaching, having taught in Ohio and Kentucky. In 1828 he went to Ghent, Ky., where he taught and practiced medicine at Port William, near Ghent, until the fall of 1831 when he came to Greensburg, Ind. In the spring of 1832 he passed his examination before the Indiana State Medical Society at Connersville, receiving a license to practice in the State. He then went to Greenfield, Hancock County, and became associated with Dr. Lot Edwards where he remained until coming to Belleville, Hendricks County, in the fall of 1832. He attended lectures in the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati in the classes of 1856-57 and graduated as M. D. in February, 1857, and also secured a diploma from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati in 1858. His long practice in Danville has made his name familiar in nearly every household in this county. The prevailing diseases when he first began to practice in the county were intermittent, remittent and typhoid fevers. At that time he was obliged to undergo many hardships, taking many long and tedious rides through unbroken woods with only bridle paths, through all kinds of weather. He is a member of both State and County Medical Associations, and is one of the founders of the County Medical Society. June 15, 1856, he was married to Harriet T., daughter of James and Priscilla (Tucker) Ward, of Belleville, Ind. Her father was a native of Virginia and her mother of Kentucky, they coming to Indiana in 1812 and were the first settlers of Madison, Ind., then a hamlet of block houses inhabited by Indians. They have four children living—Orion A., an attorney

at law, Charion, Iowa; Rev. William F., pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Corydon, Iowa; Laura, wife of Nathan J. Searce, druggist of Danville; Emily, wife of Dr. C. M. Colvin, of Des Moines, Iowa. Mary E. died Oct. 1, 1844, aged four years, and Levi W. died Nov. 2, 1871, aged twenty-nine years. Dr. Bartholomew and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Danville for many years. He is a member of Western Star Lodge, No. 26, A. F. & A. M., and has passed the chair of Worshipful Master. Politically he is a Republican but was originally a Whig.

John Bayne, dealer in boots and shoes, was born in Northampton County, Pa., March 2, 1834, a son of James and Lydia (Beisel) Bayne. When he was twelve he went with his parents to Lehigh County, Pa., and in his eighteenth year he went to Rushville, Pa., where he served two years at the shoemaker's trade. In the fall of 1854 he went to Canfield, Ohio, working there at his trade until the spring of 1856, when he came to Indiana and followed his trade at Dayton for two years. In the spring of 1859 he went to Avoca, Ind., and soon after to Bainbridge, Ind., where he remained till September, 1860. He then located in Marion Township, Hendricks County, where he carried on farming and shoemaking until July, 1862, when he enlisted in the Union service a member of the Eighteenth Battery, or Lilly's Light Artillery, for three years, or during the war. In October, 1862, while on duty at Frankfort, Ky., he received a spinal injury which caused his discharge in February, 1863. He then returned home and when partially recovered from his injury, in 1864, he resumed farming and shoemaking, which he followed till 1878, since which he has been engaged in his present business in Danville. He was married April 14, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Treap, of Canfield, Ohio. They have two children—Lydia L., and Robert A., a teacher of North Salem, Ind. While in Marion Township Mr. Bayne held the office of Township Trustee four years. He is Sergeant-Major of Jesse S. Ogden Post, No. 164, G. A. R., and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James A. Bowen, a farmer of Danville, was born near Flemingsburg, in Fleming County, Ky., Dec. 15, 1810. When he was fifteen years of age he began to learn the tanner's trade near his birth-place, serving an apprenticeship of four years. At the age of nineteen he worked as a journeyman tanner in Flemingsburg a few months, after which he went to Cincinnati, where he worked a

short time when he returned to Flemingsburg. From there he went to Mason, Ky., where he worked till 1832, when he became associated with Thomas Darnell in the tanning business at Poplar Plains, Ky., under the firm name of Darnell & Bowen. At the end of four years he sold out and in 1836 he came to Indiana, locating in what is now Maysville, in Putnam County, where he engaged in tanning till about 1842. He then purchased a farm near Maysville, to which he moved his tan-yard and carried on farming and tanning till 1852, when he devoted his entire time to his farm until 1865. He then farmed in Center Township, Hendricks County, until 1877, when he retired from active life and has since made his home in Danville where he expects to spend the rest of his days. He has been twice married, his first wife being Rebecca Keith whom he married in 1836 and who died in 1839. He was married to his second wife, Teressa Sander, Nov. 5, 1840. They have eight children living: Nancy Jane, wife of James Ford, of Ladoga, Ind.; Lydia Ann, at home; Mary, a teacher in Alabama; Eliza, widow of the late W. H. Searce; Matilda, wife of Dr. Frank C. Furgeson, of Indianapolis; Amanda, at home; Charles F., local editor of the *Hendricks County Republican*, and William V., on a farm in Center Township. Robert C. died in infancy, and Oliver W. died when two years of age. Mr. Bowen and wife are members of the Christian church of which he is an Elder.

George W. Brill, attorney at law at Danville, was born in Liberty Township, this county, Dec. 16, 1859, where he was reared. He was a son of William and Jennett (Mathew) Brill. His father died when he was fourteen years old. He was reared in his native place, and received his early education in the district schools, and afterward attended the Central Normal College at Danville during 1879-'80-'81-'82. He began reading law at home in 1882, and in 1883 he entered the law office of Hadley, Hogate & Blake as a law student, and in the meantime taught school several terms. In March, 1883, he was admitted to the bar in Danville but did not enter upon the practice of law until August, 1884, when he opened his present office in Danville, where he is meeting with fair success, and has his share of the law business of the county. His father was a native of Virginia and of German descent, and his mother was a native of Scotland. His parents came from Virginia about 1857 and settled in Center Valley, Liberty Township, where his father followed farming till his death in 1874. His mother is still living on the homestead farm in Liberty Township.

Mordecai Carter, Deputy Auditor of Hendricks County, was born in Guilford Township, Hendricks Co., Ind. His parents were Newlin and Beulah (Hunt) Carter, and both are descendants of pioneers of the county of about 1827. He was reared a farmer and educated in the district schools of his native place, and in the High School at Plainfield, taking a course of book-keeping at the latter place. On reaching his majority, he traveled as a salesman for the implement house of Ewald Over of Indianapolis at times for three years, and while thus employed he sold the right of a self-opening gate which he had invented. In 1881 he, in connection with J. B. Carter, purchased a saw-mill at Plainfield, which they operated one year under the firm name of J. B. & M. Carter, he retiring from the firm in October, 1882. He then became associated with S. Hiss, the firm name being Hiss & Carter, dealing in farm implements, wagons, buggies and carriages. Feb. 2, 1885, he was made Deputy Auditor by County Auditor John Kendall. He is a member of the Society of Friends of Plainfield. He is Secretary and Trustee of McCarty Lodge, No. 233, I. O. O. F., of Plainfield, and is also Secretary of the Hendricks County Horticultural and Agricultural Society.

Thomas Clark, of the firm of Clark & Co., butchers and cattle dealers, is a native of Hendricks County, Ind. He was born near Danville, April 13, 1848, and is a son of S. G. and Mary A. (Mount) Clark, both of whom are deceased. He lived with his parents till he was twenty years old, then engaged in the marble trade with Samuel Steele under the firm name of Steele & Clark, he having worked at the same business some time with Mr. Steele. He retired from the firm in 1877 and opened a meat market at Danville, being associated with different partners till 1884, when his present partner was admitted to the firm, the firm name being Clark & Co. Mr. Clark enlisted in the late war in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry, Feb. 1, 1865, and was discharged Sept. 5 of the same year. He was married Jan. 11, 1870, to Miss Melissa Adams, of Des Moines, Iowa. They have one child—Ada. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Danville. Mr. Clark began life with no means, but through his own efforts he has built up a permanent and profitable business, his market being the oldest in Danville.

William Thomas Conn was born near Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky., Dec. 6, 1814, a son of Hugh and Julia Ann (Blankenbaker) Conn, who were natives of Virginia. He was reared a farmer

and remained on the farm with his parents till attaining his majority. He came to Indiana with his parents in 1832 and settled in Clark County where he remained till 1840. He returned to Jefferson County where he was married April 20, 1837, to Miss Eusebia N. Garr, born near Danville, Boyle Co., Ky., Aug. 7, 1818, a daughter of Louis and Nancy (Thraillkeld) Garr. When twelve years of age she removed with her parents to Jefferson County remaining there till her marriage. Eight children have been born to them—Miranda, wife of the late Benjamin Moon, of Center Township; Etna, wife of James Rodgers, of Rochester, Ind.; Martha E., wife of Henry Wiley, in Center Township; Mary A., at home; Edward H., a farmer of Center Township; Samuel L., of Indianapolis; William N., of Eel River Township, and James F., of Center Township. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Conn returned to Indiana and located in Clark County. In 1840 he returned to Jefferson County, Ky., remaining there till 1853 when he again came to Indiana and has since pursued farming in Center Township, Hendricks County. He and his wife and five of their children are members of the Regular Baptist church. Two of their children belong to the Missionary Baptist, and one to the Christian church.

Henry Harrison Crawford is a native of Hendricks County, Ind. He was born in Franklin Township, near Stilesville, July 10, 1840, where he lived with his parents, Moses and Melinda (Churchman) Crawford, until manhood. Dec. 10, 1861, he was married to Miss Julia A., daughter of Andrew B. and Sarah (Barnett) Shelleday. They have five living children—Edward A., Sarah Hettie, Moses, George Waland and John. One child died in infancy, and a daughter, Myra Jane, died Sept. 18, 1874, aged nearly six years. Since his marriage Mr. Crawford has lived on the homestead farm of Mr. Shelleday, where he has pursued farming till the present time with the exception of the time he spent in the army. He enlisted in August, 1862, as a private in Company C, Seventieth Indiana Infantry, serving till June, 1865, when he was discharged at Indianapolis at the close of the war, having participated in the battles of Rushville, Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah and Bentonville. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and was at the grand review at Washington at which city he was mustered out in June, 1865. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and his wife belongs to the Presbyterian church of Danville. In politics he has always voted

the Republican ticket. He has held the office of Deacon of the Danville Baptist church since 1874.

James E. Daugherty, one of the prominent agriculturists of Center Township, was born Feb. 8, 1841, in Montgomery County, Ind., a son of James and Mary Ann Daugherty, natives of Kentucky. His parents settled in Montgomery County in 1830. His mother died July 31, 1872, aged sixty-six years. His father is living near Ladoga, Montgomery County. They had a family of five children—William W., Mrs. Nancy Stover, Mrs. Catherine Bird (died Aug. 1, 1881), Mrs. Minerva Hashbarger and James E., who was married May 27, 1869, to Eliza Jane Maccoun, born in Jackson Township, in August, 1849, a daughter of John W. and Melvina Maccoun. They have four children—Henrietta, Edgar, Charlie and Mary. In October, 1869, Mr. Daugherty bought and moved to his farm on section 31, entered in pioneer days by Jesse Kennedy. He has added to this property by purchasing the adjoining farm, and is now the owner of 556 acres all under improvement. Mr. Daugherty is also engaged in buying and shipping all kinds of stock. John W. Maccoun, father of Mrs. Daugherty, is one of the largest land-owners in Center Township.

William T. Davis, junior member of the milling firm of Haynes & Davis, proprietors of the Commercial Mills of Danville, was born on a farm near Powellsville, Worcester Co., Md., Aug. 4, 1845. He lived with his parents, Todd F. and Levicy (Littleton) Davis, till reaching his majority, receiving only a common-school education. On leaving home he went to Salisbury, Md., and clerked in a store about two years. In 1869 he came West and worked in a machine shop in East St. Louis, Ill., at engineering, about two years, and during that time he was in the employ of the I. & St. L. R. R. Company in Hendricks County. In 1871 he permanently settled in Danville, and was engineer in the Peerless Mills until 1878 when he was employed as a clerk in the store of Yancy Green, of Danville, till Jan. 1, 1879. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Reno, Hendricks County, which he discontinued in August, after which he was engaged in business a short time in Indianapolis. In 1881 the present firm of Haynes & Davis was formed, he having purchased an interest in the Peerless Mills. In 1883, after great improvements, the name of the mill was changed to the Commercial Mills. While at Reno, Mr. Davis served as Postmaster. He was married Jan. 12, 1871, to Joanna Moore, of Danville. They have three children living—

Levicy, Cheivor and Virgil L. Loda died at Reno, Dec. 1, 1880, aged five years. Mr. Davis and wife are members of the Christian church of Danville. He is a member of Silcox Lodge, No. 123, I. O. O. F., of which he is past Grand, and is also a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana.

Adam Downard, a retired farmer of Danville, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Fayette County, July 25, 1819. When about three years of age he was brought to Indiana by his parents, James and Elizabeth (Curry) Downard, who located on a farm in Guilford Township, on which the Reform School building at Plainfield is now situated, and where he lived till he was twenty-two years of age. In 1843 he settled on a farm in Center Township, where he farmed till 1850, when he removed to Marion Township. In 1860 he returned to Center Township, where he lived on a farm two miles west of Danville till 1869, when he gave up agricultural pursuits and became a resident of Danville. Aug. 5, 1842, he was married to Miss Mildred Bereman, of Center Township, Hendricks County. They have had five children—Jesse James, who died Oct. 5, 1867, aged twenty-four years; Mary Elizabeth, who died March 10, 1846, aged five months; William P., who died May 7, 1869, aged nearly twenty-two years; Thomas Allen, who died in April, 1854, aged nearly four years; and Oliver, who died Feb. 19, 1884, aged over twenty-five years. Mr. Downard and wife have been members of the Christian church since 1842, and he has held the office of Trustee eight years. Mrs. Downard was born in Mercer County, Ky., Feb. 16, 1823. Her parents, Thomas and Nancy (Emmerson) Bereman, both dying before she was twelve years of age, she in 1835 came to Hendricks County to live with her brother, Jesse Bereman, with whom she remained until her marriage.

James A. Downard, senior member of the law firm of Downard & Parker, at Danville, was born in New Winchester, Hendricks Co., Ind., Nov. 15, 1855, a son of David M. and Cassandra (Morgan) Downard. He was reared on a farm in Marion Township, where he obtained his primary education in the district schools. He afterward attended Butler University at Irvington, Marion Co., Ind., one year, and during 1876-'77 he took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, at Indianapolis, from which he graduated in November, 1877. He then immediately entered the office of Cofer & Taylor as a law student, where he studied till June, 1878, when he was admitted to the bar at Dan-

ville. He remained in the same office till August, 1880, when he began the practice of law with Thad. S. Adams, the firm name being Adams & Downard. He retired from the firm in December, 1881, and became associated with Marshall Todd in the law and abstract business. In April, 1884, Mr. Todd was succeeded by James O. Parker, the firm name now being Downard & Parker. May 22, 1884, he was married to Miss Maud L., daughter of the late William H. Donaldson, of Danville. In 1881 he was elected Clerk of Danville, holding the office by re-election for three years. He is a Master Mason and member of Western Star Lodge, No. 26, A. F. & A. M., of which he has served one term as Junior Warden. In 1882 he was elected Secretary of the Hendricks County Republican Central Committee, and was re-elected in 1884.

Robert R. Downard, son of James and Elizabeth Downard, was born March 11, 1822, in Morgan County, Ind. He lived at home till his marriage, which occurred March 16, 1848, to Catherine King, who was born in Kentucky, July 20, 1823. When she was nine years of age her parents, William and Elizabeth King, settled in Washington Township, where her father died. Her mother died in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Downard have had six children—Louesa, the eldest, who died at the age of fifteen months; William A. and Albert B., residents of Greenwood County, Kan.; Henry F. and Jennie May, at home; and Fanny L., who died at the age of eleven years. Mr. Downard bought the place where he resides in 1867. His home farm contains 252 acres of land, located in sections 6 and 31. In 1874 he rented his farm and went to Greenwood County, Kan., where he bought two farms, one of 225 acres and one of 162 acres. He still owns these farms, which are now occupied by his two eldest sons. Mr. Downard returned to this county in 1882. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Old School Presbyterian church. His father, James Downard, was a native of Pennsylvania. He spent his youth in Ohio, and from there went to Kentucky, where he was married. His wife was a native of Kentucky. After his marriage he lived in Ohio eleven years, and in February, 1823, he emigrated to this county, and located in Guilford Township. He was an energetic business man, and was possessed of considerable means. He entered 900 acres of Government land in different parts of the country, a part of the town site of Danville covering one of his land entries. He donated twenty acres of land for

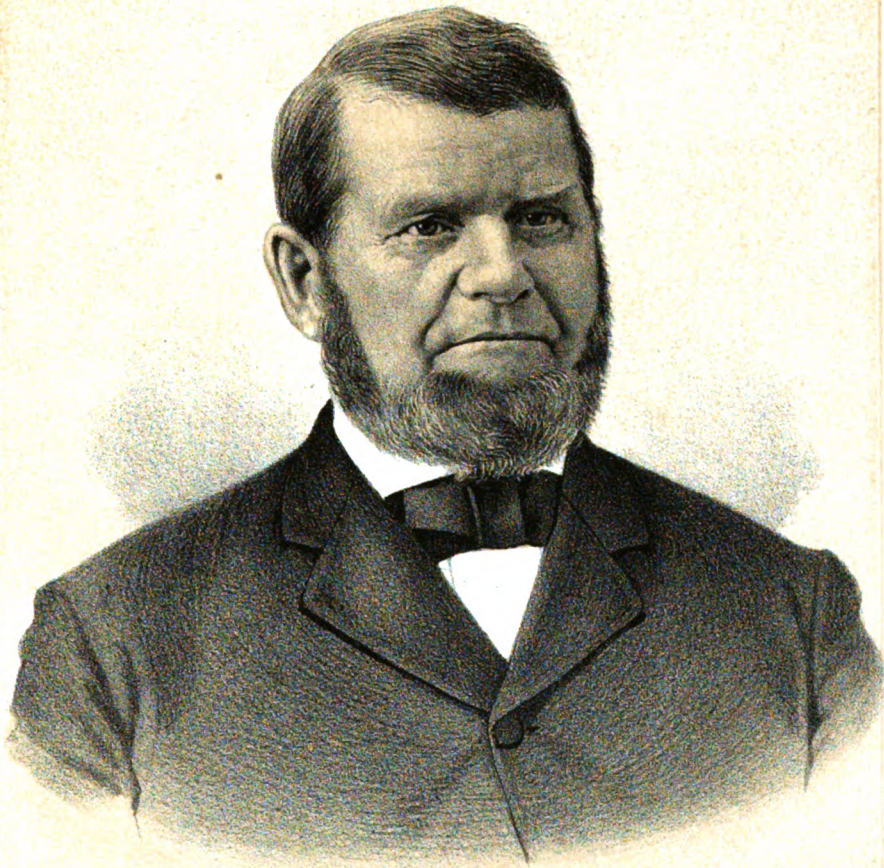
county buildings, on which the court-house now stands. Mr. Downard was in early days County Judge. His first home was in Guilford Township, and is now owned and occupied by the State Reform School. He reared a large family to maturity.—Mrs. Cynthia Russell, died in Clinton County; Mary Ann, married Rev. Andrew Prather, and died in Texas; Mrs. Jane Burks, residing in Illinois; Mrs. Sarah Little, died in this county; Adam, of Danville; Robert R., our subject; David M., of Marion Township; Jonathan, died in California; William, died in Missouri; and Thompson, in Clinton County, Ind. James Downard and his wife are both deceased.

Abram Eastes was born in Shelby County, Ky., July 11, 1819, son of Joel and Lucy (Sanders) Eastes. He was reared on the home farm, remaining with his parents till he grew to manhood. He began farming for himself in Shelby County in 1842, remaining there till March, 1852, when he sold his farm and came to Hendricks County, Ind., purchasing his present farm in Center Township. In 1839 he was married to Miss Louisa Crook, of Shelby County, Ky. They have six children living—Lou Ella, wife of James F. O'Hair, of Putnam County, Ind.; John William, farming in Lucas County, Iowa; Mary Ann, wife of Isaac Carson, of Dayton, Wash. Ter.; Walter, a farmer of Hendricks County; Jesse, traveling salesman for the wholesale house of Penfield & Son, Willoughby, Ohio; and Charlie, at home. Five children are deceased—James Pleasant, died Aug. 21, 1857, aged over twelve years; Henry Jefferson, died Dec. 6, 1864, aged nearly eighteen years; George Thomas, died Jan. 16, 1882, aged thirty-three; Joel Franklin, died March 14, 1885, aged over three years; and Ira Urban, died July 17, 1871, aged over two years. Mrs. Eastes was born May 24, 1821, in Shelby County, Ky., a daughter of John and Mary (Radford) Crook. She lived with her parents till her marriage, and was educated in the common schools. Although a member of no church, she was reared a Baptist, and still adheres to the doctrines taught by her parents.

William Thompson Eddingfield, teacher, was born Nov. 9, 1850, at Pisgah, Butler Co., Ohio. His parents, John J. and Sarah Eddingfield, were of English and German descent, and were married near Bethany, Butler Co., Ohio, in 1843. To them were born seven children, of whom five survive—G. W. E., a successful physician at Mace, Montgomery Co., Ind.; Mary A., wife of J. H. Lynn, at Whitesville, Ind.; Oscar, farming on the

old homestead near New Ross, Ind., with whom the mother makes her home, the father having died in the fall of 1875; James C., a successful teacher, and our subject. The latter spent his early life on a farm near New Ross, Montgomery Co., Ind., to which his father removed in the fall of 1853. His educational advantages were limited to a few months in the year in the country schools, he having to assist his father to improve their farm, but he made the best use of his time, and at the age of nineteen was enabled to take charge of the school in his neighborhood, where he met with a good degree of success. The following year he taught at Center, two miles north, and the next year he returned to Greenwood, where he taught one year, giving good satisfaction. The next year he taught at Hunt's school, and the three years following at Maple Grove, two miles north of Ladoga, with marked success. In the meantime he spent one summer in the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, and one spring and summer at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind. In September, 1877, he entered the Central Normal College, then located at Ladoga, and resolved to take the scientific course. Before the close of the year the school was removed to Danville, Ind., and the principalship of the commercial department placed in his hands, which through his efficient management increased in numbers, and interest, and was soon one of the leading departments of the school. Having graduated with honors, he began the classic course in the fall of 1878, completing the course during the year, and during this time he taught three classes daily. Mr. Eddingfield is just closing his seventh year in the Central Normal College, and is now looking forward to a year's recreation in the West, when he hopes to return and resume his work in the school to which he is so much attached. He was married at the Grand Hotel, Indianapolis, by Elder U. C. Brewer, pastor of the Central Christian Church of that city, May 1, 1879, to Miss Bien Travers, sister of Prof. M. T. Travers, then teacher of penmanship in the college. Three bright children—Stella Bea, Ina Dea, and Frank Travers—have blessed their marriage. Stella is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Eddingfield are active workers in the Christian church, of which they are members.

John W. Estep, a retired merchant and farmer of Danville, was born near Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind., Oct. 17, 1815. His parents were John and Jemimah (Wright) Estep, his father a native of Maryland, and his mother of Pennsylvania. They came to Indiana in



J. M. Estep

1812, and lived in Wayne County until their death. Our subject's educational advantages were very limited. He helped his mother prepare flax for weaving, and assisted his father on a farm till his eighteenth year, after which he was allowed to keep whatever he earned. At the age of twenty he began teaching in the public schools of Washington Township, Wayne County, which he followed a part of three years. By the time he had reached his twenty-first year he had accumulated enough money to purchase 200 acres of Government land in Whitely County, Ind. He was married Feb. 6, 1840, to Rachel Falls, of Wayne County, a native of Virginia, by whom he had five children, all of whom are deceased except one son, Isaac Newton, a farmer of Center Township, near Danville. In 1853 Mr. Estep sold his farms in Wayne and Whitely counties, for which he received \$4,000, and purchased a farm of 180 acres in Floyd Township, Putnam Co., Ind., for \$3,800, where he engaged in buying and selling hogs till 1859, when selling part of his property, he having accumulated about 600 acres of land, he came to Hendricks County. Here he settled on a farm adjoining Danville, having purchased a half section of land in that vicinity. In 1861 he was one of the prime movers in founding the Danville Academy, and was the first man to subscribe toward building it. The Academy is now known as the Central Normal College of Danville. He lived on his farm, carrying on farming and dealing in everything in which there was any money, until 1877, when he retired from business and is now living in one of the most pleasant residences in Danville. He has accumulated about \$90,000, much of which he has given to his children and to charitable, church and educational purposes. His wife died June 4, 1884, being a member of the Society of Friends. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having connected himself therewith in June, 1832. He was also of Methodist parentage. His present wife, *nee* N. J. Hurdle, was also of Methodist parentage, and is a member of the same church.

Clark E. Farabee, M. D., was born near Salem, Washington Co., Ind., Dec. 16, 1847, a son of Benjamin C. and Susan (Haghey) Farabee. He was reared on a farm until nineteen years of age, when, in order to raise money with which to educate himself, he began working on the New Albany & Chicago Railroad, working and attending school alternately for two years. In the fall of 1869 he entered Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind. (now De Pauw University), which he attended, teaching part of the time to defray

expenses, until 1873. The same fall he came to Hendricks County and taught school there till 1878. Jan. 1, 1876, he resolved to prepare himself for the practice of medicine, and in connection with teaching he studied under Dr. W. J. Hoadly, of Danville. In the spring of 1878 he entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, Ky., taking a summer course of lectures. In the fall of 1879 he entered the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis, from which he graduated Feb. 27, 1880. He began the practice of medicine at Danville in April, 1880, and has secured a good patronage. He was married March 21, 1876, to Miss Cora P., daughter of Aaron and Margaret (McKindley) Hart. They have three children—Bernice, Nellie and Archibald. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends at Danville. Our subject is physician for Hendricks County poor, and a member of the State and county medical societies. He is also connected with the Tri-State Medical Society, and is Secretary and Treasurer for the Hendricks County Medical Society.

Charles Foley was born in Indianapolis, Jan. 3, 1835, on the lot where the *Journal* building now stands. He is a son of Moses and Mary Ann Foley, the latter being a sister of the late Hugh O'Neal, who was at one time a most eminent attorney of Indianapolis. In 1843 his father sold the lot on which the building stands to the Roberts Park Methodist Episcopal Church, and moved to a farm near Crown Hill Cemetery, where he grew to manhood and where his father died in 1870. Mr. Foley spent the four years immediately before the Rebellion surveying in the State of Missouri. He read law in the office of the late Judge Newcomb & Tarkington, of Indianapolis, and in May, 1863, he commenced the practice of law in Danville, where he has been continuously engaged ever since, except during 100-days service in the army of the United States in the summer of 1864. He is engaged in the general practice of law. He was married Jan. 31, 1867, to Eliza Ann Leach, of Pittsboro, Hendricks County. One child has been born to them, named Bruce Foley after the family of George Bruce, near Indianapolis. He was born Oct. 2, 1876. Mr. Foley is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is not a member of any church. He has never sought political favors.

Dr. Allen Furnas was born in Clinton County, Ohio, March 27, 1821, the eldest of eight children of Isaac and Esly Furnas, natives of South Carolina, early settlers of Ohio, and in 1826 moved to Marion County, Ind., where they spent the last years of their lives.

His education was obtained under adverse circumstances, having very little opportunity to attend school. After the work on the farm was done for the day he spent his evenings in studying by the light of a hickory bark or by scooping out a turnip and filling the cavity with lard, and putting a wick in it. His father was a physician and he therefore had access to some medical books, and after reaching manhood he went to Cincinnati and studied with Dr. Curtice, subsequently attending a course of lectures at the Physio-Medical College. In 1845 he began his practice in Marion County, and in 1847 moved to Hendricks County and located at Danville. In 1851 he moved to the farm where he has since lived, three miles southwest of Danville, and for five years continued his practice in connection with his farming pursuits. Since then he has given his exclusive attention to the work of his farm, making a specialty of fruit culture. He also pays considerable attention to the raising of sugar-cane, and is President of the Northern Indiana Cane-Growers' Association, and Vice-President of the National Association. He was President of the Indiana State Horticultural Association two years. He is an able and frequent contributor to the State and National agricultural journals. His farm contains 160 acres, and is now carried on by his son-in-law. He was married in 1847 to Zeruah A. Hodson, a native of North Carolina. They have but one child, a daughter—Laura H., wife of William E. Mendenhall. In 1863 Dr. Furnas was elected to represent his county in the State Legislature, and was twice re-elected, serving six years. One term he was the nominee of both the Republican and Democratic parties. He is a birthright member of the Society of Friends.

James Gorrell, a farmer of Center Township, is a native of Kentucky, born in Bourbon County in 1816, a son of James and Rebecca (Caywood) Gorrell, the father a native of Ireland, and the mother a native of Maryland, of Scotch descent. In 1833 he came with his mother and sister to Indiana and settled on a tract of uncultivated land in Center Township, this county, three miles east of Danville, on which he still lives, it being now a fine farm. His mother lived with him till her death in 1849. Nov. 1, 1838, he was married to Miss Amanda Hamilton, of Center Township. They have had eleven children, of whom eight are living—John, of Madison County, Iowa; Marilda Ann, wife of John Monday, living near Danville; Daniel H., of Iowa; James M., of Center Township; Amanda Martilla, wife of Joseph Hashbarger, of this township;

William O., of this township; Mary Frances, wife of John Hayes, of Center Township, and Charlie, at home. Martha, wife of Robert Ramsey, is deceased, and two children died in infancy. Mr. Gorrell came to Hendricks County before much clearing had been done in Center Township, and at that time Danville was but a small hamlet. At the age of seventeen he began to support himself and also his mother. He has been successful through life, and at present owns 236 acres of land which he has accumulated by his own persevering industry and economy.

Martin Gregg, a retired farmer of Danville, Ind., was born in Grayson County, Va., Feb. 14, 1811. He is the fourth of six sons of John and Elizabeth (Dickenson) Gregg. His father having died when he was only four years old, he went with his mother to Patrick County, Va., where he lived until his eighteenth year. He then came to Indiana alone and lived in Centerville, Wayne County, until 1843 when he came to Hendricks County and purchased a farm near Danville, which is now the county poor farm. He sold his farm in 1863 and retired from the business. In 1864 he was elected one of the commissioners of Hendricks County, which position he held by re-election for fourteen years, and during his term of service the court-house, county jail and county poor-house were built and he was chosen by the board to superintend the work. Jan. 24, 1839, he married Mary J. Wortman, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Medaris) Wortman, of Wayne County, Ind. She was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1816, and when eleven years of age she came to Centerville, Ind., where she lived till her marriage. They have three children living—Martha, wife of Henry Curtis, of Danville; Mary, wife of S. R. Holt, of Indianapolis, and Emma, still at home. Those deceased are—Sallie, wife of E. D. Nichols, died Feb. 30, 1880, aged thirty-six years, and Henry, aged thirteen, died Feb. 18, 1862. Mr. Gregg is politically a Republican, but was originally a Whig. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James T. Hadley was born in North Carolina, July 16, 1796, a son of Simon and Elizabeth Hadley, grandson of Joshua, great-grandson of Joshua and great-great-grandson of Simon Hadley, who was born in Ireland, of English parentage, and settled in the Penn colony in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Thus the Hadleys trace their descent through 200 years of American ancestry. Simon Hadley brought considerable wealth to the new colony and as habitually as he wore his clothes carried his money with him.

He was found dead in his stable and was supposed to have been murdered by his servant for his money. He was a man of note and influence. The Hadleys have been noted for their thrift, both in this and the old country. The most of them have been farmers and all have owned the land they worked. Until the last generation or two all have been Friends, and none were military men until the late civil war, when several bore arms in defense of the Union. About 1730 Joshua Hadley, Sr., moved to North Carolina and settled on Leaf River, and from him the families in this county trace their origin. Our subject, James T. Hadley, lived in his native State till manhood, and there married Elizabeth Richardson, a native of the same State, of English descent. He was an enterprising, and, for a farmer, an active business man. His anti-slavery convictions and ambition to live in a country where an active, progressive man would have a better opportunity to develop his powers, led him to leave his native State and move to a newly settled part of the country, and in 1825 he located in Center Township, this county, bringing with him a family of eight children. He was an energetic and ingenious mechanic and found ample use for his knowledge of tools in the new country. He manufactured wagons, worked at the blacksmith's forge, built a saw-mill at Greencastle which he ran two years, built on contract the depot, turntable and other buildings for the railroad company at Greencastle, and in many other ways displayed the variety of his mechanical powers. In early life he was a Quaker, and although not identified with them in his later life, their teachings undoubtedly influenced him to the end of his days. His family consisted of eleven children, eight born in North Carolina and three in Hendricks County—Mrs. Martha Nichols, of Danville; Jehu, of Franklin Township; Mrs. Julia Ann Vannice, of Marion Township; Mrs. Nancy Matlock, of Danville; Mrs. Sinia Hadley, of this county; Edom R., of Marion Township; Edmund R., Orran E. and John Oliver, deceased; Mrs. Elizabeth Tinder and Mrs. Jane Homan, of Danville. Mrs. Hadley died Aug. 8, 1863, in the seventy-fourth year of her age. Feb. 28, 1871, while crossing the railroad with his team, he was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed. Thus closed a long and useful life, and of all the pioneers none are more favorably or better remembered.

Nicholas T. Hadley, of the banking firm of Hadley, Homan & Co., is a native of Chatham, N. C., where he was born Oct. 5, 1824. His parents, Simon T. and Mary (Hadley) Hadley, came to Hen-

dricks County, Ind., when he was about two years old, first settling in Center Township two and a half miles southwest of Danville. When he was eight years old his parents located in Danville where he lived with them until he grew to manhood, he being educated in the schools of that place and in Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind. In 1846 he was appointed Deputy in the County Clerk's office, where he served till 1855, when, being elected County Treasurer, he held that office until the fall of 1857. He then resumed the position of Deputy County Clerk which he held till 1868, and being previously elected County Clerk, he assumed the duties of that office, holding that position four years. In January, 1872, while County Clerk, he was elected Cashier of the First National Bank of Danville and served as such one year, when he helped to found the Danville Banking Company of which he was Cashier until it was succeeded by the banking house of Hadley, Homan & Co. He was married Aug. 31, 1852, to Mary J., daughter of Aaron Homan, of Danville. They have two children—Otis C., clerking in the bank of Hadley, Homan & Co.; and Frank O., of Kansas City, Mo.

Stanley A. Hall, farmer, resides on section 1, Center Township, where he settled in the fall of 1876. His farm contains 262 acres and is one of the most beautiful homes and most valuable farms in the township. It was entered from the Government by Daniel Hamilton, but bought by Mr. Hall of Jesse S. Jackson. Mr. Hall was born in Canfield, now in Mahoning Co., Ohio, in 1836. He came to Hendricks County, Ind., in 1859 and in 1862 enlisted in the Fourth Indiana Cavalry and served in the defense of the Union three years. He was Commissary Sergeant of his regiment two years and the last year was First Lieutenant. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and he participated in the Atlanta campaign and other important events of the war. He was married in 1864 to Emma B. Archer, of Carrollton, Ky., with whom he became acquainted when in the army. They have four children—Charles S., Edward F., Herschel S. and Stella G. Mr. Hall's parents, Salmon and Maria (Austin) Hall were natives of Connecticut and moved to Ohio when young people, and settled in Mahoning County, and were married in the year 1827. In 1849 they moved to Mount Pleasant, Iowa. In 1852 they returned to Wells County, Ind., where they remained a few years, and then moved to Danville, Ind. In the year 1862 they removed to Groveland, Putnam Co., Ind., where they lived until their death, the

mother dying in the year 1882 at the age of seventy-five, the father dying in the year 1885 at the age of eighty-two years. Their family consisted of nine children, namely: Cornelia, the eldest child died, aged three years; Edward, the youngest son, died, aged twelve years; Elizabeth, wife of John Dooly, died in Danville, Ind., aged forty-seven years. Those now living are Mrs. Sarah J. Blatchley, Mrs. Ella C. Dooly, Stanley A. Hall, Francis H. Hall, Sheldon W. Hall and Chester F. Hall.

Conrad E. Harlan was born at Upshur, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1842, second son of J. B. and Lucinda (Bonebrake) Harlan. His mother died when he was seven years old, after which he lived with his Grandfather Bonebrake till his sixteenth year, attending the schools of his neighborhood. He then came to Danville with his father, and attended the Danville Academy three years but was obliged to leave before graduating on account of his father's illness. He then studied Latin and the sciences one year and at the same time studied dentistry with his father. At the age of twenty he commenced general practice, being associated with his father till he was twenty-four years old. Since 1866 he has practiced dentistry in Danville. May 12, 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Infantry, and served in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, returning home in September, 1864. He was married Oct. 17, 1866, to Annie M. Bedford, daughter of Thomas L. and Catharine (Hearne) Bedford, of Danville. To them were born three children—Kate L., born Nov. 1, 1867, a graduate of the Danville High School; Edith A., born July, 1870, and Wilbur K., born March 5, 1876. Mrs. Harlan was born March 30, 1847, and died Jan. 11, 1883. Dr. Harlan has been a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity for twenty-two years. He has belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church ten years and Superintendent of the Sabbath-school for the past year. In politics he is a Republican.

Joshua B. Harlan, youngest son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Gregg) Harlan, was born in Warren County, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1815. He left Warren County May 12, 1838, and studied medicine eighteen months with Dr. Wilkinson, of Upshur, Ohio, at which place he engaged in the practice of dentistry. Nov. 17, 1839, he was married to Lucinda, daughter of Conrad and Lydia Bonebrake, and to this union were born five children—Theophilus L., born Sept. 10, 1840, and died March 24, 1859; Conrad E., born Aug. 19, 1842; Lydia D., born Jan. 16, 1844, died Feb. 12, 1866; D. Emma, born

Aug. 19, 1847, died July 23, 1849, and Aaron, born May 8, 1849, and died July 27, 1849. His wife died July 23, 1849, and Oct. 22, 1855, he was again married to Mary J., daughter of Thomas and Catharine Bedford, of Centerville, and to them have been born three children—Charles N., born Nov. 22, 1856; George B., born May 4, 1861, and Helen E., born Jan. 5, 1866. Aug. 12, 1851, Dr. J. B. Harlan and Dr. O. H. Kendrick opened a dental office in Centerville, Ind., and Dec. 12, 1855, he formed a partnership with Dr. J. F. Wilson, in Greencastle, Ind. March 22, 1857, he removed to Danville and opened a dental office which is now carried on under the firm name of J. B. Harlan & Son. He has belonged to the Presbyterian church twenty-six years. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity for thirty-six years, having passed all the chairs. Politically he is a Republican but was formerly a Whig.

Samuel L. Hawkins, of Danville, Ind., was born in Bath County, Ky., October, 1820, a son of William and Abigail (McVey) Hawkins, with whom he remained until reaching his majority. He came with them to Danville in 1836, and when becoming of age, in 1841, he made a prospecting trip to Missouri. In about a year he returned to Danville, and after attending school a few months he taught a subscription school in what is now known as the Huron district, in Washington Township, Hendricks County, one term of sixty-five days. He then began to learn the trade of a wheelwright in Danville with his brother-in-law, W. H. Cash, working the first year at \$10 per month and the second year at \$12 per month. After serving his time, instead of following that trade he engaged in the manufacture of furniture, which he followed until December, 1863, when he enlisted in Company I, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, for three years, and during the war he was appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant of his regiment. He participated in nine engagements, the most important being Nashville and Franklin. While at Gravelly Spring, Ala., in January, 1865, he was taken sick, and not fully recovering he was discharged for disability, at Port Gibson, Miss., May 17, 1865. He then returned home and a year later he engaged in house-painting at Danville, which he followed until 1867, when he was made Deputy Sheriff by William H. Calvert, serving four years. In the fall of 1872 he was elected Sheriff of Hendricks County, and re-elected in 1874, serving two terms of two years each. He was then made Deputy Sheriff by his successor, A. B. Bryant, serving as such two years, having served in all ten years. He has since lived a retired life. Nov. 17, 1843, he was married

to Miss Louisa, daughter of John and Lydia (Barnes) Cash, who was born in Pulaski County, Ky., April 8, 1824. She came to Hendricks County with her parents in 1831, settling in Center Township. Her mother having died when she was quite young, she lived most of the time with an elder sister at Danville, attending school till her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Danville. They have four children living—Lydia, wife of J. N. Terry, of Philadelphia; Lucian B., of Danville; Retta, wife of C. B. Hauser, of Logansport, Ind., and Seldon T., foreman of the *Hendricks County Republican*, of Danville. Alleine died March 21, 1850, aged two years; Wilber F., died Aug. 30, 1856, aged four years; Emma, died March 1, 1859, aged nearly two years and Nellie, died May 7, 1880, aged thirty-four years. Mr. Hawkins is a Master, Royal Arch and Council Mason, and is also a member of Jesse S. Ogden Post, No. 164, G. A. R., of Danville.

Murat W. Hopkins, senior member of the firm of Hopkins & Hollowell, attorneys, was born in Brown Township, this county, Oct. 20, 1857, a son of William and Ruah Ann (Harding) Hopkins. His father is a native of Maryland and came to this county in 1838, and his mother was born in Kentucky, and came to this county in the year 1833. Murat remained on the farm till his eighteenth year, attending the district schools and the Brownsburg High School till then, after which he taught in the schools of the county five years during the winter terms, attending the State Normal School of Indiana, at Terre Haute, the remainder of the year. During this time he also commenced to read law, and in the fall of 1880 he entered the law department of the State University of Iowa, from which he graduated as LL. B. in June, 1881. He then returned home and taught school the following winter and in spring of 1882, he located in Danville, having been admitted to the bar in Danville, in October, 1881. Jan. 1, 1885, Robert T. Hollowell became associated with him in the practice of law. April 20, 1882, he was married to Miss Allie L., daughter of Tyra Montgomery, of Mattoon, Ill. They have one child—Kate Elliott, born at Danville, Ind., July 12, 1883. Mr. Hopkins and wife are members of the Christian church at Danville. He is a member of Brownsburg Lodge, No. 241, A. F. & A. M., and is Chancellor Commander of Danville Lodge, No. 43, K. of P. In politics he is a Democrat.

James M. Jeffers, merchant of Danville, Ind., was born in Cen-

ter Township, near Danville, July 3, 1840, a son of Lindsay and Elinor (Nichols) Jeffers. When about six years of age his parents moved to Danville where he was educated in the public schools. In early life he worked at the carpenter's trade, but on becoming of age he engaged in clerking until he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, to serve six months, in 1862. He served eight months, being on duty mostly in East Tennessee. After being mustered out at Indianapolis he returned to Danville where he clerked for several firms. He has also served as postoffice clerk at Danville several years under Postmasters S. R. Craddick and James Gregg. In 1881 he embarked in the mercantile business in which he is still engaged. He was married May 9, 1872, to Miss Anna Gibbs. He is a member of the Christian church.

Rodney Jeger, Treasurer of Hendricks County, Ind., was born in Clearfield County, Pa., March 21, 1844. He is the eldest of four sons of Julius A. and Esther Ann (Warrick) Jeger, who came to Hendricks County in 1844 and settled in the woods in what is now Lincoln Township. His father was a native of the West India Islands, and his mother of Pennsylvania. His father being a farmer and a merchant, our subject was reared to follow both pursuits. In 1856 he removed with his parents to Lizton, Hendricks County, where he remained until his eighteenth year, he having attended the public schools till that time. On leaving home he joined the Union army, enlisting in Company G, Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry, to serve three years. He was promoted from private to Corporal Feb. 28, 1864. He was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, having participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission Ridge and the Atlanta campaign, after which, his health being impaired, he was granted a furlough and returned home for fifteen days. After returning to the army he was placed on duty at Chattanooga, not being able to join his regiment, which was with Sherman on his march to the sea. In February, 1865, he was sent, via Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Baltimore, to Moorehead City, N. C., to join his regiment, but being intercepted by the Confederates, he engaged in a battle at Kingston, N. C., reaching his regiment at Goldsboro just prior to the surrender of Lee's army. His regiment was soon after ordered with Sherman's army to Washington, and took part in the grand review in May, 1865, and was soon afterward mustered out. Being dismissed from the army he returned to his home in Lizton and in the spring of 1866 he attended the Central College at Danville (now the Central Normal)

one term. In the summer of 1866 he engaged in farming. In 1874 he became associated with his brother, Hother Jeger, and J. H. Kendall in the mercantile business and grain and stock trade at Lizton, under the firm name of Jeger, Kendall & Co. Mr. Kendall retired from the firm in the following year and soon after his brother was succeeded by William L. Leak, they doing business together until 1880, the firm name being Jeger & Leak. In 1880 they discontinued the mercantile business, and in 1881 they engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Scott County, Tenn., in connection with their grain and stock trade, where they are doing an extensive business. In November, 1882, he was elected on the Republican ticket, Treasurer of Hendricks County, assuming the duties of the office in September, 1883, and is the present incumbent of that office. April 28, 1867, he married Miss Evalinè, daughter of Sandrum and Sarah (Leach) Leak, of near Lizton. He and his wife are members of the Christian church of Lizton, of which he has served as leading Elder since 1880. He is a member of Jesse S. Ogden Post, No. 164, G. A. R., of Danville.

Aquilla Jordan, Jr., section 1, Center Township, settled on his farm in October, 1857. His homestead contains 197 acres, on sections 1 and 12, and he owns 200 acres in another tract on section 12. He is one of the most prosperous farmers of the township, and owns a beautiful home, having made most of the improvements himself. He is a son of Aquilla and Elizabeth (Curtis) Jordan, natives of Bedford County, Va., who, after their marriage, moved to Ross County, Ohio, in 1828, and in 1830 to Hendricks County, Ind., and settled in Liberty Township. Their family consisted of eleven children—George, Sophiah, Wilson, Susannah, Samuel, Eliza L., Andrew I., Jabel L., Aquilla and Elizabeth (twins), and Sarah J. Jabel and Wilson died in Ohio, in infancy. Andrew and Eliza reached maturity, and at their death left families. The rest of the family are living. Aquilla, Jr., was born in Ohio, Aug. 20, 1830. He was married in 1850 to Amanda Bunton, who was born Sept. 16, 1835, and died April 21, 1855, leaving one son, John W. He subsequently married Sarah Duval, who was born April 13, 1831, and died June 6, 1884. To them were born four children—Jane A., George W., Emma Alice and Samuel.

J. P. Keeter, senior member of the firm of Keeter & Co., grocers, of Danville, was born near Rutherfordton, Rutherford Co., N. C., Nov. 22, 1853. He was reared a farmer, and came to Hen-

dricks County, Ind., in 1871, first locating at Plainfield, where he pursued farming until 1879. He then followed farming near Clermont, Marion Co., Ind., until September, 1882, when he removed to Indianapolis, where, for a short time, he carried on a livery. He sold out his livery business in 1883 and came to Danville, where he has since been engaged in the grocery trade. Dec. 6, 1877, he was married to Miss Samantha, daughter of the late John Williams, of Washington Township, Hendricks County. They have three children—Effie, Iva and Charley. Mr. Keeter and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Thomas B. Keleher, of the firm of Keleher Bros., druggists, of Danville, was born June 17, 1853, near Hogansburg, N. Y. When an infant his parents came to Indiana, settling in Danville, where he lived till his sixteenth year. He then left home and was engaged as a book canvasser in Iowa for several months, he being the general agent for the publisher, E. Hanniford, of Chicago. He left Iowa in 1871 and went to California, where he was employed in driving a stage between Trinidad and Eureka for one year. He was then employed on a sailing vessel almost a year. In 1874 he took a contract to get out 2,000,000 feet of red-wood saw-logs, in which business he was engaged till 1877. During the winter of 1877-'8 he attended the St. Joseph College at Rohnerville, Humboldt Co., Cal., and in the spring of 1878 he went to Crescent City, where he was employed as tallyman on the shipping docks for Joe E. Walls until December, 1878. He then returned to Indiana and engaged in farming in Center Township. In 1879 he was married to Miss Josephine Courtney, of Danville, who died in fall of 1881. They had one child—John Dudley. In the spring of 1883 he took a trip through Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, returning in November of 1883, since which he has been engaged in the drug business with his brother in Danville. In July, 1884, he was married to Miss Elsie Adelia Reed, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Have one child—Thomas Burtrand.

Daniel B. Keleher, of the firm of Keleher Bros., druggists, of Danville, was born near Hogansburg, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., April 4, 1847, a son of Maurice and Marguerite (Brady) Keleher. When twelve years of age he came to Danville, Ind., with his father. At the age of fifteen he began to learn the trade of a shoemaker with George Chamberlain, with whom he remained two years. In June, 1863, he enlisted in the Union army in Company B, One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, to serve six

months. He was discharged after serving nine months, and in May, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Infantry, for 100 days. In March, 1865, he enlisted in **Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Indiana Infantry**, for one year, or during the war. He was discharged with his regiment at the close of the war, having participated in the battles of Blue Springs, Bull's Gap, Walker's Ford, Blane's Cross Roads, and seven-days fight in Bean's Station Valley, Clinch River, Clinch Mountain Gap and Strawberry Plains. After being discharged from the army he returned to Danville and worked at his trade till 1879, after which he traveled for a wholesale leather house at Terre Haute, Ind., until 1881. He was then employed in the drug store of Frank Pierson, of Danville, until the fall of 1883, since which time he has been associated with his brother, Thomas B. Keleher, in their present business. He was married July 2, 1868, to Mary E. Comingore, of Danville. They have four children—Alfred Guy, Luella C., Lillian K. and Lora Eva. One child, Thomas B., died in 1876, aged six months. Mr. Keleher is a Master Mason, and belongs to Western Star Lodge, No. 26, and Knights of Pythias, a member of Danville Lodge, No. 48. He is also a member of Jesse S. Ogden Post, No. 164, G. A. R. He has been Warden in the Masonic order, and is a member of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, Knights of Pythias.

John Kendall, Auditor of Hendricks County, Ind., was born in Clay Township, near Pecksburg, Hendricks County, Jan. 16, 1843. He is the youngest of four sons of James G. and Sallie D. (Bales) Kendall, pioneers of the county, having settled here about 1837, both of whom died before our subject reached his fifteenth year. He was reared a farmer, receiving most of his education at the Union High School in Westfield, Ind. His residence is in Clay Township. He held the office of Township Trustee from 1872 till 1882, with the exception of one term, and in 1882 he was elected Auditor for a term of four years, from Nov. 1, 1883. Feb. 7, 1867, he was married to Miss Margaret Roberts, of Westfield, Ind. They have two children—Abbie and Ethan. They are members of the Society of Friends of Amo.

Joseph P. Lewis was born in Bracken County, Ky. While he was a lad his parents moved to Indiana, stopping in Fayette and Rush counties. Joseph went back to Kentucky and was married to Louisa Leak in June, 1834. He moved to Hendricks County in 1835, and lived there continuously until his removal to Nebraska

April 1, 1885, where he went to join his children in Custer County. He could relate many interesting experiences of pioneer life, such as how the settlers beat their corn into meal in a hominy mortar, and attended mill at Crawfordsville for several years, going one day and returning the next on horseback, which he did many times. On the death of his wife he married a widow lady, Mrs. Eliza Bell, of Hendricks County. They have several children. Uncle Joe, as he was familiarly called by everybody, left a host of friends and well-wishers behind him.

G. Dallas Lind, M. D., Professor of Natural Sciences and Drawing in the Central Normal College at Danville, was born near Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., Oct. 30, 1847. When about two years old his parents, Samuel and Catharine (Myers) Lind, moved to Clarke County, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm until he reached maturity. He attended the common schools till he was twenty years of age, and in 1867 attended a Normal School at New Carlisle, Ohio, about six months, after which he taught a country school near his home till 1869. He then attended the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, from which he graduated in the scientific course in the class of 1870, after which he taught school and read medicine one year, and in the winter of 1871-'72 he took a course of lectures in the Physio-Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio. In the spring of 1873 he located at Clinton, Mo., where he practiced medicine six months, after which he practiced in Hamilton, Iowa, until the fall of 1879, when he was engaged as Professor of Natural Sciences at Danville. In March, 1883, after taking a partial course of lectures in Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, he received the degree of M. D. In the spring of 1884 he began to teach drawing as well as the sciences in the Central Normal College. He is the author of the following works: "Method of Teaching in Country Schools," "Normal Outlines," "Easy Experiments," "Blank Speller," "Teacher's and Student's Library," and "Man."

Hubbard B. Lingenfelter, farmer, resides on section 7, Center Township, where he settled in October, 1867. His father, Volentine Lingenfelter, was born in Winchester, Clark Co., Ky., in 1809, and was there reared and learned the saddler's trade, which he followed a number of years. In 1851 he moved to Hendricks County, Ind., and bought the farm now owned by J. E. Dougherty. He engaged extensively in stock-raising, making a specialty of short-horn cattle and mules. He brought with him from Kentucky

a herd of short-horns, and was the first to engage in that industry in Hendricks County. He subsequently moved to Hamilton County, Mo., where he still lives. His family consisted of four children—Hubbard B.; Prudence, wife of L. S. Shuler; Margaret, wife of Captain Augustine Dunn; Mary, wife of George Allen. Hubbard B. Lingenfelter was born in Kentucky in 1842. He was reared a farmer and has followed that avocation since attaining manhood. His home, which contains 107 acres, is one of the most pleasantly located in Center Township, and his improvements have nearly all been made by himself. He married Mary Nave, daughter of Christian C. Nave. They have three children—Margaret, Benjamin and Scott.

William R. McClelland, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Hendricks County, was born near Clermont, Marion Co., Ind., June 21, 1846, where he lived until reaching his majority. He was reared a farmer and was educated in the common school during the winter terms, working on his father's farm the rest of the year. He is the second of six sons of Jonathan D. and Eliza J. (Wilson) McClelland. On leaving home he was married to Miss Sadie, daughter of James and Rachel (McPheunage) Nichols, Oct. 9, 1872. They have one child—Harry Nichols. Mr. McClelland is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Danville, in which he has served as Steward, and has been Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He is a member of Silcox Lodge, No. 123, I. O. O. F., of Danville. He has passed all the chairs and is a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana.

Robert McGee was born in Kentucky in 1820, and at the age of ten years he came with his parents, William and Elizabeth (Asher) McGee, to Indiana, they settling one mile northeast of Danville. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, a native of New Jersey, and his mother was of German descent, a native of Kentucky. His father entered land in Center Township on which he lived till his death in 1842, his wife having died in 1836. The subject of this sketch was reared in this county after his tenth year, and received a limited education by attending a subscription school in Danville during the winter terms. After his father's death in 1842, he became part owner of the farm by purchases, which he sold in 1845, and the same year purchased his present farm in Center Township, four miles east of Danville. Oct. 6, 1859, he was married to Sarah English, of Rush County, Ind. They have four children—Craig, a farmer of Washington Township; Mary

Elizabeth, Sarah Jane and Martha Jewel, living at home. Mr. and Mrs. McGee are members of the Christian church at Danville. In politics he is a Republican.

Fletcher M. Mitchell resides on section 31, Center Township. His farm was formerly owned by his uncle, Solomon Mitchell, a pioneer of Center Township, who willed it to our subject. The homestead contains 102 acres of valuable land, and in addition to this Mr. Mitchell owns thirty acres in Washington Township. The Mitchell family have many representatives in Hendricks County. They are the descendants of two brothers, William and Hiram, who, with their brother Solomon, settled in Center Township in the fall of 1832. Solomon Mitchell was born in Bath County, Ky., in December, 1806, and died in the spring of 1875, in Center Township, Hendricks Co., Ind. He was a bachelor, and an industrious, wealthy citizen. He at one time owned between 400 and 500 acres of land in this township. Hiram is still a resident of Center. Fletcher M. Mitchell was born in Center Township in the spring of 1854. He resided with his father, James M. Mitchell, in Center Township, until August, 1864, then moved to Kentucky with his father and lived there until August, 1865, when he moved to Marion County, and lived in Marion County until the fall of 1875. He married Sarah F. Brown, a daughter of John Brown. She died April 2, 1884, leaving two children—Albert H. and Lurena. He then married Clara Tharp, a daughter of John and Susan Tharp, in the summer of 1885, and still resides in Center Township.

Thomas Nichols, one of the oldest settlers of Hendricks County and Justice of the Peace at Danville, is a native of Kentucky, born near Bardstown, Nelson County, Nov. 5, 1803, a son of James and Rachel (Jackson) Nichols. He was reared a farmer. He came to Indiana in April, 1821, with his father's family, settling with them about two miles below the bluffs of White River, in Morgan County, but in the following year they came to Hendricks County, and settled on the east fork of White Lick Creek, in what is now Guilford Township. At the time of their arrival there were but few settlers in the county. In 1825 they moved to what is now Center Township, locating two miles west of Danville. His father being aged and infirm, he remained with him until Dec. 27, 1827, when he was married to Martha Hadley, daughter of James and Mary (Richardson) Hadley, of Center Township, when he settled on a tract of land in the vicinity of Danville. In 1828 being elected Sheriff of Hendricks County, he removed to Danville, where he has

since resided. He has served as Sheriff of Hendricks County twelve years—from 1828 till 1832, 1844 till 1848 and 1860 till 1864, the term of office being two years, but he has been re-elected for the second term each time. In the winters of 1833-'34 and 1835-'36 he represented Hendricks County in the Indiana State Legislature as Assemblyman. In the spring of 1873 he was elected Justice of the Peace of Danville, and has held the office by re-election, his present term extending to April, 1889. In 1832 he was Captain in command of a company in the Black Hawk war, in the regiment known as "the Bloody Three Hundred." He has six children living—Nancy, widow of George W., Powell; Serena, wife of Charles A. Rose, of Putnam County, Ind.; William H., Deputy Auditor of Hendricks County; Erasmus D., a druggist at Danville; Julia A., wife of R. H. Harney, of Lebanon, Ind., and Oliver E., clerking in the drug store of his brother in Danville. One child died in infancy, and two, a son and a daughter, after reaching maturity. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Master, Royal Arch and Council Mason, and was the first Mason made in Hendricks County. He served as Worshipful Master of his lodge fourteen years and High Priest of his chapter two years. Politically he was originally an old-line Whig, and his first presidential vote was cast for Henry Clay in 1824. He now affiliates with the Republican party.

William H. Nichols, Deputy Auditor of Hendricks County, Ind., was born near Danville, in Center Township, Hendricks County, Feb. 24, 1841. He is the second of four sons of Thomas and Martha (Hadley) Nichols. He had the advantage of obtaining only a common-school education. His father being a carpenter he began to work at that trade when quite young, but abandoned it before becoming of age. From the age of twenty to twenty-two years he worked in a printing office at Danville. He was then variously employed until June, 1863, when he enlisted as a private in Company B, One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, for six months, and served in Kentucky and Eastern Tennessee. The Colonel of his regiment was Thomas J. Brady of Star Route fame. After his discharge at the expiration of his term of service he returned to Danville and worked mostly at the carpenter's trade until April, 1872, when he became Deputy Auditor under W. M. Hess, and served as such until April, 1875. He was then employed as bookkeeper in the bank of the Danville Banking Company until November, 1879, when, having been elected Auditor of Hen-

dricks County in November, 1878, for a term of four years, he assumed the duties of his office. On retiring from the office at the expiration of the term, he resumed contracting and building. In October, 1884, he was deputized County Auditor by County Auditor John Kendall. He was married to Miss Laura, daughter of the late Coleman C. Cash, of Danville, May 8, 1868, by whom he had one child—Jessie Pearl, who died at the age of nearly three years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Danville. He is a member of Western Star Lodge, No. 26, F. & A. M.; Danville Chapter, No. 46, R. A. M., and of Colestock Council, No. 26, R. & S. M., and of Jesse S. Ogden Post, No. 164, G. A. R. He has served as Secretary and Junior Warden of the lodge, High Priest in the chapter, Recorder of the council, and Sergeant-Major of the post.

Adrian A. Parsons, Recorder of Hendricks County, was born in Guilford County, N. C., Nov. 7, 1846. His parents, Nelson and Elvira (Swain) Parsons, came to Indiana in 1852, first settling in Bridgeport. His father was a millwright by trade. Mr. Parsons lived with his parents in Hendricks and Marion counties until he was seventeen years of age. He enlisted in the Union army in Company I, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, Dec. 23, 1863, to serve three years, or during the war, as a private. He was discharged at the close of the war at St. Louis, Mo., in August, 1865, having participated in numerous battles and skirmishes during Hood's raid in Tennessee. After his discharge he returned to Washington Township, Hendricks County, and being disabled by a gunshot wound received at the battle of Spring Hill, Tenn., he attended the Danville Academy two years and the Earlham College at Richmond, Ind., one term, when, having expended all his money, he taught school during the winters and worked on farms in the summer seasons until 1872. He then engaged solely in farming in Washington Township till 1876 when he added bee-keeping to his farming pursuits. In the fall of 1882 he was elected on the Republican ticket Recorder of Hendricks County for a term of four years, which office he still holds. April 10, 1870, he was married to Miss Mary M., daughter of Barney and Hannah (Gossett) Fox, of Washington Township, Hendricks County. They have six children—Lester, Norman, Ethel, William, Edith and Gilbert. He is a member of Jesse S. Ogden Post, No. 164, G. A. R.

Frank Pierson, druggist, of Danville, was born in Washington Township, Hendricks Co., Ind., July 30, 1856, a son of Isaac

H. and Mary (Clark) Pierson. His mother died when he was an infant, and at the age of ten years he came with his father to Danville, where he attended the public school until he was fourteen years of age. At that age he began to provide for himself by working by the month, and when he was sixteen he began working in a saw-mill with his father during the summers and attending school in the winters till he was twenty years old. He then clerked in Indianapolis one year and in 1877 returned to Danville, where he was employed in John Misler's heading factory for a short time. Mr. Misler then placed him in his drug store as clerk, where he was employed by him and by his successor, J. M. Roach, several months, when in August, 1878, he purchased the drug store of Mr. Roach and established his present business. He was married April 3, 1884, to Miss Madie McKee, of Center Township, Hendricks County. They have an infant daughter—Ruth Alice. Mr. Pierson is a Knight of Pythias and has passed all the chairs of Danville Lodge, No. 48, and is a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana.

Charles R. Rose, a retired farmer of Danville, was born in Mercer County, Ky., March 7, 1806, the youngest of two sons of Charles and Mary (Lewis) Rose. He was reared a farmer at his brother's home, and Sept. 3, 1839, he married Barthena P., only daughter of Isaac Mitchell, of Mercer County, Ky. She was born July 18, 1805, and died at Danville, Ind., April 19, 1880. Mr. Rose engaged in agriculture for himself in 1828 on a small farm in Mercer County, given him by his father, on which he lived until 1836, when, losing his property, he rented land in the same county where he farmed till 1850. He then removed with his family to Indiana, where he purchased a farm of 135 acres in Eel River Township, Hendricks County, on which he farmed for eight years, when he exchanged his farm for one in Center Township near Danville, known as the Billy Blanton farm, containing 172 acres, on which he lived eight years. In 1866 he retired from farming and became a permanent resident of Danville, where until lately he has dealt and traded in real estate. In 1854 he was elected one of the County Commissioners of Hendricks County for a term of three years, and re-elected in 1857, but at the end of one year he resigned, having sold out and removed from that part of the county. He has four children living—M. H. Rose, M. D., of Thorntown, Ind., who served as a surgeon in the Union army through all the late war; B. M. Rose, who served four years as a private in the Union army;

Elizabeth Ann, wife of W. A. Caldwell, of Kentucky; and Mollie R., widow of the late Dr. John T. Warner, of Neosha Falls. Zilpha died at Danville in 1875, aged twenty-nine years; Charles Dwight died in the army at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1863, aged nineteen years; William died in Kentucky, aged twenty-two months, and Leslie died near Danville in 1862, aged fourteen years. Mr. Rose and his entire family are members of the Presbyterian church of Danville. Politically he is a Republican.

Robertson C. Russell was born in Guilford County, N. C., Sept. 15, 1811. In his twentieth year he came to Indiana on a prospecting tour and about two years later settled in Danville, Hendricks County, in 1832. He being a carpenter followed that trade till 1842, when he turned his attention to farming. He purchased his present farm in 1837, and has resided on it and pursued farming since 1844. He came to Danville with limited means but by perseverance and economy he is now the owner of a large property in Danville and in Center Township. In 1835 he was married to Alice Bonfield, a native of Clark County, Ky., and a daughter of Mereen and Susan (Hardesty) Bonfield, who came to this county in 1833. They have two children living—Martha, wife of Simeon Templin, of Center Township, and John C., a farmer in Center Township. One child, Susan, died in August, 1846, aged over one year. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church over fifty years. He was one of the first Board of Trustees and helped build the first church in Danville. Besides serving as Trustee eight years he has served several years as Steward. He has also filled the office of School Trustee for Center Township. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party but was originally a Whig.

J. E. Sherrill, publisher of educational, religious and subscription books, was born on a farm in Jefferson Township, Putnam Co., Ind., Jan. 19, 1852, a son of James W. and Mary C. (Denny) Sherrill. He received his early education at the district school and afterward attended the Ladoga Seminary and the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and at Ladoga and Danville, Ind. At the age of seventeen he began teaching in the district schools of Jefferson Township, which he followed about ten winters. In March, 1878, he began to publish the "Normal Teacher," a journal devoted to the use of public schools, the first two numbers being published at Ladoga, Ind. In the following May he removed to Danville, where he published the "Normal Teacher" until August, 1884, when he

sold it to Prof. W. H. F. Henry, of Indianapolis. In the meantime he has added to his publications a series of educational, religious and subscription books, and carries on an extensive business at Danville. Feb. 13, 1879, he was married to Miss Annie, daughter of H. K. Mitchell, of New Philadelphia, Ohio. They have two children—Gail and Cidney Dee. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church and his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Gustavus L. Spillman, Prof. of Languages in the Central Normal College at Danville, was born in Zurich, Switzerland, Nov. 6, 1855. His parents emigrating to America in 1856 he was left in his grandmother's charge till May, 1867. He then came with his grandmother to the United States and joined his parents at Tell City, Perry Co., Ind., remaining with them till reaching his majority. He attended school in the old country, and afterward the schools of Tell City. In January, 1877, he entered the Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., attending it till the summer of 1878. He then taught the German language in the schools of Rockport, Ind., until the summer of 1880, when he entered the Central Normal College as a student, and teacher of German. He graduated from that institution in the scientific class of 1881 and in the classic course in the class of 1882, since which he has held the position of teacher of the languages. Nov. 13, 1882, he was married to Miss Lottie Peterson, of Tipton, Ind. She is a native of Sweden, and came to America in 1869 with her parents, Gustavus and Gustava (Gabrielson) Peterson. She graduated from the Tipton High School in the class of 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Spillman have one child named Stella Cornelia. He is a member of Tell City Lodge, No. 206, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Evangelical church at Tell City, and his wife belongs to the Presbyterian church of Danville.

Bennett Swain, only son of John and Matilda (Darnell) Swain, was born on the homestead in Center Township, Hendricks Co., Ind., Nov. 21, 1837. His birthplace has always been his home, he owning all of the homestead but forty acres. He is one of the enterprising citizens of the township, and an industrious and prosperous farmer. He was married in Montgomery County, Ind., Oct. 24, 1861, to Jemima J. Chadwick, a native of Montgomery County, Ind., born March 29, 1838, daughter of Jehu and Peninnah Chadwick, early settlers of Montgomery County. Her father died May 7, 1879, and her mother is still living on the homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Swain are members of the Baptist church.

John Swain, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Hendricks County. He was born in Fleming County, Ky., Dec. 22, 1811. He was reared in his native county and in November, 1831, came to Hendricks County. In January, 1832, he was married to *Mattilda Darnell*, a native of Montgomery County, Ky., born April 2, 1810, daughter of Henry and Sally (Turpin) Darnell, who settled in Hendricks County in September, 1831. Soon after his marriage Mr. Swain moved to Kentucky and remained till the fall of 1834, when he returned to Hendricks County, and settled on 160 acres of land on section 22, Center Township, which had been entered by Mr. Darnell and presented to Mr. and Mrs. Swain. Of this land Mr. Swain made a fine farm, where he resided till his death, April 23, 1871, aged fifty-nine years four months and one day. Mrs. Swain still lives on the homestead. To them were born three children, but two of whom are living—Elizabeth, widow of John Turpin, of Sangamon County, Ill., and Bennett. Eliza married Samuel Williams, and died Dec. 28, 1859. Mrs. Swain's parents made Center Township their home till death. The father died in 1846 and the mother in 1854. The family adhere to the faith of the Baptist church.

Jeremiah Tinder, deceased, was born in Woodford County, Ky., Nov. 19, 1808. He was married Jan. 27, 1831, to Catherine Radford, and to them were born five children, all of whom are living—Simeon Dudley, in Platte County, Mo.; John William, and James Franklin, of Hendricks County, Ind.; Huldah Jane, wife of W. E. Crawford, living in Labette County, Kan., and Samuel Martin, in Shawnee County, Kan. Mrs. Tinder died in 1841, and Mr. Tinder was married to Mrs. Delilah Ann Wells, of Kentucky, April 2, 1843. To this union were born two children—Annie E. and Jeremiah, both deceased. Mr. Tinder came to this county in 1834, settling in Marion Township, near Danville, where he lived till his death, Dec. 6, 1874. His father was a native of Scotland and his mother was a native of Germany. Their children were—Joel, Jesse, Jeremiah, Martin, Lydia, Dicy and Susan. On coming to this country his father first settled in Virginia, and from there moved to Shelby County, Ky.

John W. Tinder was born in Marion Township, this county, Jan. 22, 1835. He obtained his education in the district schools of his neighborhood, and remained on the home farm till he was twenty-two years old. He then married, Feb. 5, 1857, Laura, daughter of William F. and Jane (Crawford) Hamrick, of Marion



Yours Truly
Eld. Erasmus D. Thomas

Township, and to them were born two children—James William, born March 3, 1858; died March 9, of the same year, and Carrie, born Feb. 11, 1862; died Jan. 18, 1863. They have reared several children. Linnie Wallen, now living with them, was taken at the age of nine years. After his marriage Mr. Tinder purchased a farm of eighty acres in Marion Township, where he farmed till June, 1862, when he enlisted in the Fourth Indiana Cavalry under Colonel L. S. Shuler and served over three years. He was wounded in the leg at Bardstown, Ky., which disabled him for two months. He was engaged in the battles of Chickamauga, Resaca, Murfreesboro and Jonesboro raid, and was mustered out with his regiment in September, 1865. After the war he returned to Marion Township, where he farmed till August, 1867, since which he has resided in Danville, where he owns a fine home and three acres of ground on Main street. He also owns 140 acres in Marion Township, most of which he has rented. Mr. Tinder and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has held the office of County Commissioner by re-election since 1877, his present term expiring in 1889. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and has passed all the chairs of his lodge, and was representative to the Grand Lodge one year. He has been Quartermaster of the G. A. R. Post since its origin in 1883.

Elder Erasmus D. Thomas was born in Harrison Township, Fayette County, Ind., Nov. 13, 1821. He was reared a farmer, receiving his early education in the schools of his native county. When nineteen years of age he began teaching school and taught in his own district three winters. He was married March 16, 1843, to Mary G. Thompson, a native of Warren County, Ohio, born Feb. 17, 1825, daughter of Wilson Thompson, a minister of the Regular Baptist church, and widely known for his successful ministry and prominent work in political circles, being two terms a member of the Indiana Legislature, and at one time a candidate for Congress from his district. After his marriage Mr. Thomas engaged in farming in Fayette and Tipton counties for seven years. In 1849 he embraced Christianity, and united with the Regular Baptist church. He very soon felt it his duty to devote his life to the work of his divine Master, and began preparatory studies for the ministry. In May, 1851, he was ordained at Williams Creek church, Fayette County, and the next two years were spent in that county. In the fall of 1853 he was called to the pastorate of the church at Big Run, Marion Co., Ind., and now for a period of near-

ly thirty-two years he has had charge of that parish, although at the same time he has had the care of other churches. He now has charge of four—Big Run, Mount Pleasant, Danville and Palestine. He lived in Franklin Township, Marion County, till October, 1863, when he moved to Hendricks County, and has since lived in Center Township, on section 30, where he owns a good farm of 140 acres, which is carried on by his sons. His wife died May 17, 1870, leaving a family of ten children—John A., a minister of the Christian church, located at Columbus, Ohio; Charles, an attorney of Bedford, Iowa; Lewis E., a minister of the Regular Baptist church, at Ashley, Ohio; William, of Eel River Township; Albert M., with his father; Erasmus W., of this township; Edward D., of California; Marshall, at home; Mrs. Phoebe E. Morgan, of Taylor County, Iowa, and Mrs. Hattie M. Tinder, of this township. May 17, 1871, Mr. Thomas married Mrs. Mary E. Holcomb, a native of Posey County, Ind., born Oct. 8, 1845, widow of Tillman Holcomb, and daughter of James Rosborough. She has one son by her first marriage—Aubrey Holcomb. Five children were born to this marriage—Harvey C., Joseph (deceased), Frank W., Mary and Raymond. Elder Thomas is a son of David F. and Phoebe Thomas, natives of Tompkins County, N. Y., and early settlers of Fayette County, Ind. His father was a hero of the war of 1812. His mother died in Fayette County in 1872, aged seventy-eight years, and his father in this township in October, 1882, aged eighty-eight years. His grandfather, Miner Thomas, was a minister of the Regular Baptist church in New York, and moved to Fayette County, Ind., in 1821, where he lived till his death, in July, 1830. He was in the active work of the ministry about forty years, and administered the rite of baptism to over 1,200 persons.

Henry G. Todd, M. D., was born in Louisville, Ky., April 7 1811, a son of Rev. John and Sarah (Soda) Todd. When he was about thirteen years of age his parents removed to Charleston, Ind., and from there to Paris, Ky., about 1828. He attended the common schools until his eighteenth year, when he entered the office of Dr. John B. Duke, at Paris, to study medicine, and studied with him until attending lectures in the Transylvania University at Lexington in the winter of 1830-'31, after which, in the summer of 1831, he began to practice in Danville, Ind., where for fifty-three years he has been in uninterrupted practice, with the exception of one year—1856—when he lived at Indianapolis. He has for many years been a member of medical societies of the

county and State, and was the first President of the Hendricks County Medical Society, which position he held many terms. In the winter of 1849-'50 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Indiana, and was a member of the House of Representatives in the Indiana State Legislature in the year 1854. Politically, he was originally a Whig, but since the organization of the Republicans he has affiliated with that party. Sept. 18, 1834, he was married to Serena, daughter of William and Sarah (Richards) Henton, of Danville. They have five children—Minerva, wife of William M. Steele, of Reno, Ill.; William Addison, a physician, of Chariton, Iowa; Laura, wife of Joseph Oheaves, of Rockville, Ind.; Marshall, a druggist, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Henrietta, still at home. Dr. and Mrs. Todd are members of the Presbyterian church of Danville, of which he has been a Ruling Elder about forty-five years.

James W. Todd was born on the homestead on section 31, Center Township, where he now lives, June 15, 1843, and has always lived in Hendricks County. His father, James Todd, Sr., settled in Center Township in an early day, and entered 260 acres of land from the Government in 1834, the deed bearing the signature of President Andrew Jackson. James W. owns a part of the old homestead, and has been a successful and worthy descendant of his father. He was married to Mary Mitchell, daughter of Lorenzo and granddaughter of Hiram Mitchell. They have three children—Alice L., Amanda J. and Maggie E.

William A. Vawter, merchant, of Danville, Ind., was born in Lafayette, Tippecanoe Co., Ind., May 22, 1858, the eldest son of A. J. and Elizabeth (Richardson) Vawter. His father followed teaching, and taught in various places. He was Superintendent of the Lafayette public schools five years, and Principal of the Baptist Seminary at Ladoga, Ind., five years, and in those schools our subject received the most of his education. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to Wright, Baker & Co. to learn the book and job printing, with whom he remained nine years. In November, 1881, having given up the printing business, he went to Plainfield and engaged in the dry-goods business. In April, 1883, he removed his stock of goods to Danville, where he still carries on the business. Sept. 24, 1881, he was married to Miss Alice R., daughter of Harlan Hadley, of Plainfield, Ind. They have two children—Cora C. and William B. Mr. Vawter and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Danville.

George W. Wayland, dealer in books and stationery, and fire insurance agent, at Danville, Ind., was born near Visalia, Kenton Co., Ky., April 28, 1829. His parents, Joseph and Catharine (Shaver) Wayland, were of German descent, and came to Kentucky in 1808. He lived with his parents until 1848, when he went to Independence and commenced to learn the trade of saddler and harness-maker, working as a journeyman at the same place till 1851. He then engaged in the same business for himself till 1856 in Independence, when he removed to Lebanon, Ind., where he carried on the business until 1858, when he removed his business to Jamestown, Ind. In January, 1862, he changed from harness and saddlery to a general mercantile business. In December, 1861, he was appointed Postmaster of Jamestown by Montgomery Blair, which office he held until Jan. 1, 1865. In the following February he removed to Danville and worked at his trade as a journeyman in the harness shop of W. H. McPhetridge until October, 1865, when he established himself as a harness-maker and carriage-trimmer, which he followed till 1876, since when he has carried on his present business. In 1868 he was elected Coroner of Hendricks County for a term of two years. In 1872 he was elected one of the School Board for a term of three years and was again elected in 1878. He was married May 2, 1850, to Nancy Kelley, of Versailles, Ind., who died at Jamestown, Ind., Feb. 20, 1860, leaving three children—Lucy, wife of F. D. Roberts, of Danville; Adelia, who died Feb. 2, 1857, aged three years; Calista (Kitty) still at home, and Confucius Lane, of Seattle, Wash. Ter. Mr. Wayland was again married, Jan. 22, 1867, to Nancy J. Barnett, of Danville. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Danville, of which he has been Class Leader nineteen years. He is now a Trustee, having held that position many years, and has been Treasurer of the Sabbath-school for the past fifteen years. He is a member of Silcox Lodge, No. 123, I. O. O. F., at Danville, of which he is Past Grand.

Alfred Welshaus, a merchant of Danville, was born at Crawfordsville, Montgomery Co., Ind., July 25, 1840. When an infant his parents, William and Elizabeth (Britton) Welshaus, moved to Milton, Pa., where they lived until his twelfth year, when they settled in Hendricks County, Ind., living at Brownsburg and Springtown until coming to Danville in 1855. While at Springtown, he began to learn the shoemaker's trade which he finished at Danville. At the age of sixteen he began to maintain himself and also as-



Chas A. White M. D.,

sisted his parents. His father dying in 1865, he wholly supported his mother till 1877. In response to the first call of President Lincoln he enlisted April 24, 1861, in Company A, Seventh Indiana Infantry, as a private for three months, and was on duty in West Virginia. Being mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, he returned to Danville and worked at his trade till June, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, to serve as a private three years. He was soon promoted to Duty Sergeant and then to Quartermaster-Sergeant of his regiment. He was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., at the close of the war, in July, 1865. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Allatoona, Franklin, Columbus, Selma, Tullahoma, Atlanta, New Market, and a number of others. He then returned home and followed shoemaking in Danville about one year, after which he carried on a boot and shoe store in connection with shoemaking. In 1869 he was elected one of the trustees of Center Township, which position he held till 1875. In 1876 he discontinued the boot and shoe store, being elected Treasurer of Hendricks County, serving one term of two years. He then purchased a farm in the vicinity of Danville and pursued farming until 1882, since which he has carried on the clothing and merchant tailoring business at Danville. In 1882 he was elected one of the members of the school board and was chosen Treasurer by that body, still holding that position. In June, 1876, he was married to Miss Emma J. Parker, of Danville. They have three children—Gracie, Bertha and Sammie. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Master Royal Arch and Council Mason and was Worshipful Master of the lodge of Danville for four years. He is also a member of Jesse S. Ogden Post, No. 164, G. A. R.

Charles A. White, M. D., was born near Salem, the county seat of Washington County, Ind., Jan. 4, 1845. His parents were Maximillian and Martha (Miles) White. He removed with them to Hendricks County in the autumn of 1851, locating in Liberty Township, two miles south of Belleville, then the principal business town in the county. He was reared a farmer, and received a good common-school education. At the age of nineteen he began the study of medicine in the office of Drs. R. C. Moore and L. H. Kennedy, at Belleville, remaining under their preceptorship about four years, entering Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the class of 1867-'68. In the spring of 1868 he began the practice of medicine in Monroe County, Ind., near Bloomington. He formed a part-

nership with John Dancer, M. D., of South Milford, LaGrange Co., Ind., March 15, 1869, with whom he remained for two years, during which time he took a second course of lectures and instruction at Rush Medical College, where he graduated Feb. 1, 1871, and was unanimously chosen by the class numbering eighty-five, to deliver the valedictory address. In April following his graduation he located at the flourishing village of Wolcottville, La Grange Co., Ind., continuing his partnership with Dr. Dancer, which relation was sustained until April 1, 1873, when on account of the failing health of his wife he returned to Hendricks County, the place of her birth, and home of their parents. He located in Danville Jan. 1, 1874, having formed a partnership with Henry G. Todd, M. D., for a period of three years. From March, 1878, till Oct. 1879, he had associated with him in the practice, Wilson T. Lawson, M. D., since which time he has practiced alone. Jan. 21, 1873, he married Miss Dee A., daughter of Tolliver B. and Matilda (Gill) Miller, near Clayton, Hendricks County. They have had born to them two children—Geraldine Max Miller, born June 14, 1880, and Glyndon De Laskie Miller, born Nov. 1, 1881. Dr. and Mrs. White are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Danville. He was made a Master Mason in Ionic Lodge, at Wolcottville, in 1870. He is a Royal Arch and Council Mason, has passed the chair of Worshipful Master in both the lodges to which he has belonged, which station he now holds in Western Star Lodge, No. 26, F. & A. M., of Danville. He is a member of the county and State medical societies. He served as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, during the war of the Rebellion.

Samuel W. Williams was born in Clark County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1831. He came with his parents, William and Margaret (Braley) Williams to Hendricks County in the fall of 1836. They settled in Marion Township, where they lived till 1844, then removed to Middle Township, where our subject lived till he was twenty years old. He began life for himself in Center Township, buying forty acres of land, to which he has added from time to time, and now owns 300 acres of well-cultivated land. Feb. 25, 1855, he was married to Miss Eliza Swain, daughter of John and Matilda (Darnall) Swain, of Center Township. She died Dec. 29, 1859, leaving two children—John W., of Union Township, and Sarah E., living at home. He was again married Dec. 22, 1861, to Mrs. Elizabeth (Turpin) Craig. Mrs. Williams had one son, Charles,

by her first husband. She was born Oct. 9, 1828. Mr. Williams was one of the prime movers of the Grange organization in 1872, and was one of the charter members of Talbot Grange, No. 757, of Center Township, of which he is now Master; he is Past Grand of Silcox Lodge, No. 123, I. O. O. F., at Danville. His parents were natives of Clark County, Ky., and are numbered among the worthy pioneers of Hendricks County. Both lived to a good old age; the father died in 1882 aged seventy-three years, and the mother in 1883 aged seventy-one years, both being members of the Regular Baptist church. Mrs. Williams' parents were Roberson and Rachel (Powell) Turpin, both natives of Scott County, Ky., where they lived until 1834, when they came to Hendricks County with a family of three children. They settled in Lincoln Township on a farm of eighty acres, to which they had added until their farm contained 500 acres. Her father died Aug. 31, 1880, aged seventy-five years, and her mother, July 31, 1880, aged seventy-three years, leaving eight children, five of whom, three sons and two daughters, are living in Hendricks County, one in Boone County, Ind., and two in Illinois.

Eldridge C. Wills, janitor in the Hendricks County court-house, at Danville, was born in Liberty Township, this county, July 31, 1842, where he was reared a farmer and lived with his parents, Amos S. and Lucinda (Tatman) Wills, until manhood. June 18, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry, to serve three months, and was out nearly five months on duty in Kentucky. He re-enlisted Feb. 13, 1865, in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry, to serve one year, and on the organization of his company he was made a Corporal. He was mustered out at the close of the war at Indianapolis, Sept. 5, 1865, and after receiving his discharge from the war he returned to Clayton, Hendricks County, where he followed farming until 1869, when he worked at the carpenter's trade till 1870. He then engaged in teaming in Danville until 1878, when he was appointed janitor of the Hendricks County court-house by the county commissioners, holding this position until 1882. He then held the office of Deputy Sheriff for several months during 1882, and in 1882 also served as City Marshal. In 1880 he was elected Coroner of Hendricks County, and served as such two years. In 1883 he served as Constable of Center Township, and in 1884 he was again appointed janitor of the county court-house. Jan. 1, 1866, he was married to Miss Julia Bell, of Danville. They have two sons—

Charlie A. and Harry. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. He is a member of Jesse S. Ogden Post, No. 164, G. A. R., and has held the position of Master of Finance in Danville Lodge, No. 48, K. of P., for two years.

James A. Wilson, attorney at law, was born at Peoria, Ill., Sept. 15, 1854, and is the youngest son of William and Sarah F. (Hosea) Wilson. His father having gone to California and not having been heard from, was supposed to be lost, he was reared by his grandfather, W. F. Hosea, of New Philadelphia, Ind., until his sixteenth year. He worked on the farm till he was thirteen, after which he supported his grandparents, by working in a stave-mill, for three years. After leaving his grandparents he continued to work in a stave factory until the fall of 1870, and during that time he attended school for the first time, working for his board. During the spring and summer of 1871 he worked on a fruit farm near Seymour, Jackson Co., Ind., and in the following winter he again attended school, working on a farm for his board. In the spring and summer of 1872 he again worked on a farm in Jackson County, part of the time attending the Normal School at Little York, Ind. He again attended school in the winter of 1872-'73, working for his board as before. In the spring of 1873 he attended the Blue River Academy near Canton, Ind. During the summer of 1873, while working on a farm in Jackson County, he broke his arm, which caused him to be laid up till the following winter, when he was engaged as a teacher in a school in Du Bois, Orange, Brown and Morgan counties until the spring of 1881, and attended school at Blue River Academy or the Southern Indiana Normal at Paola, Ind. He also studied law under his brother, E. G. Wilson, and in the spring of 1880 he became associated with his brother, L. F. Wilson, in the practice of law at Nashville, Ind. After he gave up teaching, in 1881, he engaged solely in the practice of law with his brother. In November, 1881, they removed to Danville, his brother retiring from the firm in May, 1884. In connection with their law practice, he and his brother published at Danville the *Hendricks County Gazette*, a Democratic paper, until August, 1884, since which he has devoted his time entirely to his law practice at Danville. June 15, 1881, he was married to Miss Julia A., daughter of William B. Cooper, of near Mooresville, Hendricks County. They have one child—Grace. Mr. Wilson is a Master Mason. Politically he is a Democrat and is the chairman of the Democratic Central Committee.

CHAPTER XII.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.—DESCRIPTION.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.—FIRST ELECTION.—POLITICAL HISTORY.—PECKSBURG.—AMO.—COATESVILLE.—RENO.—HADLEY.—PROPERTY AND TAXATION.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

This township was formed by separating from the north end of Franklin Township three tiers of sections of land, and taking off of the southeast corner of Marion three sections, making for Clay Township an area of twenty-four square miles. The organization was effected by the Board of Commissioners in 1845. The surface is rolling, and the soil for the most part good; especially is this so in the eastern portion, but much of the western half of the township is only second-rate land. It is drained by the three forks of Mill Creek.

The first settlements in this township were made about the year 1825, and the prominent families who came previous to 1832 were:

Obadiah, George and John Tincher, John Hadley, Joel and Jesse Hudson, William Benbow, Dr. Kersey, Newbry Hunt, Abraham West, Nicholas Orsburn and George Hancock.

OFFICIAL.

The following list of those who have held the several township offices, is believed to be nearly complete, as it is made from the election returns on file in the office of the County Clerk.

Justices of the Peace: Robert Harvey, 1845-'50; Amiel Hunt, 1851; Amiel Hunt and Alfred V. Coffin, 1855; Amiel Hunt and William W. Wellman, 1859; Cyrus L. Stanley, 1860; Robert N. Harvey, 1863; Cyrus L. Stanley, 1864; Thomas Mendenhall, 1866; William P. Jenkins and A. Bundy, 1868; Thomas C. Mendenhall and Joel T. Tinder, 1870; Cyrus L. Stanley, 1871; John S. Roberts and Joseph Bundy, 1872; Thomas C. Mendenhall and Asa J. Martin, 1874; Joseph Williams and Thomas C. Mendenhall, 1878-'82.

Constables: William Moore and Alfred Hunt, 1845; William Tincher and James Wright, 1846; Hiram D. Jones and James Wright, 1847; John C. Gambold and Cyrus Moore, 1848; Cyrus Moore and John Rushton, 1849; James Crews and William Hutchings, 1850; Milton Wright and Thomas E. Harrison, 1851; A. M. Cleghorn and William Page, 1852; Joseph McAninch and Milton Wright, 1853-'4; Joseph McAninch and William Tincher, 1855; William Tincher and Henry Yount, 1856; Quincy C. Tomlinson and John A. Phillips, 1857; Quincy C. Tomlinson and Benjamin Hiatt, 1858; Cyrus L. Stanley and Renal F. Swaim, 1859; Alfred V. Coffin and Stephen S. Kitchen, 1860; John A. Phillips and Stephen S. Kitchen, 1861; John C. Gambold and James Queen, 1862-'3; Himelius Kendall and Annuel Edwards, 1864; Jason Tomlinson and Josiah Phillips, 1866; William M. Farmer and John C. Gambold, 1867; P. P. Thomas and George Smith, 1868; William White and Joseph Bundy, 1869; Stephen Clime-worth and Zimri Warren, 1870; James L. Astley and Zimri Warren, 1872; John Harris and Annuel Edwards, 1874; John Champion and William Stanley, 1876; John Champion and William Stanley, 1878; Lewis Shaw and Woodson Bryant, 1880; J. A. Bohannon and John Crews, 1882; W. H. Crose and John Crews, 1884.

Trustees: Elias Grimes, 1856; Robert Harvey, 1857; Addison Coffin, 1858; James Kersey, 1859; Milton Hadley, 1860; Job Hadley, 1860; David Walker, 1861-'3; Samuel N. Hubbard, 1864; Benjamin T. Scherer, 1866; Caleb Hunt, 1867-'8; John Newman, 1869-'70; John Kendall, 1872-'6; Elias Ginnes, 1878; John Kendall, 1880; John N. Phillips, 1882; S. D. Edwards, 1884.

Clerks: Milton Wright, 1856; William Tomlinson, 1857-'8 (office abolished).

Treasurers: Moses Burgess, 1856-'7; Dr. James Kersey, 1858 (office abolished).

Assessors: Elwood Stanton, 1870; Joshua Brown, 1872; Amos Hoak, 1874; E. D. Wheeler, 1876-'80; F. M. Smith, 1882.

FIRST ELECTION.

The poll-book of the general election of 1846 (held at Springfield, Aug. 3) gives the names of 101 voters, which are here copied, as forming a nearly complete list of the pioneers of that day: Peter Long, Wesley Hardwick, Joshua F. Huckings, Mordecai Samuels, Abraham West, Benjamin Picket, Caleb Hunt, Thomas

J. Hadley, Erasmus Nichols, Milton Asher, Phineas Moon, Eli Hodson, Job Hadley, Henry Bland, Robert Harvey, Menchor Coe, John Candiff, John Harlan, John Gambold, Phineas Tomlinson, Ransom Estes, Edward B. Estes, John Johnson, Mathias Alaster, Carver Benboel, Timothy Swain, Clark Hill, David Mastin, Henry Coats, James Wright, William Talbot, Hiram D. Jones, Elijah Anderson, Isaac Miracle, William H. Dalton, Harvey Stanley, Samuel Stanley, Francis Huckings, Edward Tomlinson, Miles T. Richardson, Allen Pearson, James Pearson, George Tinchler, Henry B. Goolman, Winson Yates, Jesse Turbeville, Jonathan Mendenhall, Hugh McKee, Harvey Richardson, Tandy Scott, Elijah Wright, Solomon Rushton, Benjamin Gaeres, Joel Haggins, Eleazer Hunt, Jabez Watson, John Wright, Thomas C. Parker, Milton White, John Stanley, William S. Benbow, Charles Green, Robert Walker, Edward Newham, Jacob Workrider, Jesse Watson, Albert Hunt, John Newham, William Mann, A. Edwards, Jesse M. Hackett, James Acres, Alfred Hunt, Ellis King, Henry Wise, Asahel Mann, William Tancher, Alexander Adams, Robert B. Stanley, Nathan Harvey, Blake Swain, William Hayworth, John Harrison, Silas Dixon, William Benbow, Nathaniel Hadley, Jeremiah Smith, Eli Phillips, John Edwards, Samuel Phillips, Joseph Morris, Wesley Pearson, Elihu Dixon, Elam Benbow, Price F. Hall, James Hayworth, John Hancock, William Cosner, Joel W. Hodson and William Beechardson.

POLITICAL.

In political sentiment the people of Clay have always been overwhelmingly Republican, and before the birth of that party they were as loyal to its predecessor, the Whig party. The township was also a stronghold of free-soilism during the days of Clay and Webster, and in the campaigns of 1848 and 1852 many more votes were given to the Free-Soil than to the Democratic candidates. Following is the vote cast at each presidential election from 1848 to 1884, inclusive:

1848—Zachary Taylor.....	57	21	1860—Stephen A. Douglas..	7
Martin Van Buren....	36		John Bell.....	6
Lewis Cass.....	9		1864—Abraham Lincoln....	241 220
1852—Winfield Scott	89	45	George B. McClellan..	21
John P. Hale.....	44		1868—Ulysses S. Grant.....	301 266
Franklin Pierce.....	27		Horatio Seymour.....	35
1856—John C. Fremont.....	152	100	1872—Ulysses S. Grant.....	302 231
James Buchanan.....	52		Horace Greeley.....	71
Millard Fillmore.....	7		1876—Rutherford B. Hayes...	326 246
1860—Abraham Lincoln.....	174	136	Samuel J. Tilden.....	80
John C. Breckinridge	88		Peter Cooper.....	8

1880—James A. Garfield....	362	266	1884—James G. Blaine.....	303	206
Winfield S. Hancock...	96		Grover Cleveland.....	97	
James B. Weaver.....	8		John P. St. John.....	11	
Neal Dow.....	8		Benjamin F. Butler...	6	

PECKSBURG.

Clay Township is the smallest in the county, but is the most densely populated (eighty to the square mile) and has the most villages and postoffices, which are five in number, three on the Vandalia line and two on the Indiana & St. Louis Railroad.

Pecksburg, which was named in honor of the first President of the Vandalia Railroad, is near the east line of the township, on section 31. It has one store, kept by Abraham Bowen, who is also Postmaster and station agent. There is also a church, of the Lutheran denomination, where services are usually held every other Sunday. William Tinster preached for several years, and in 1882 removed to Mud Creek. At present writing there is no regular pastor, the last one having been Rev. Mr. Keller, now in Kentucky. The congregation numbers about fifty. Sunday-school sessions are held every Sunday, under charge of Allen Reitzel. Pecksburg is not prosperous as a village, and has now but fifty inhabitants.

AMO.

Two miles west of Pecksburg, on sections 2, 3, 34 and 35, is Amo, the voting place of the township, and a prosperous place of 200 inhabitants. It was laid out in 1850 by Joseph Morris, and called Morristown, which name was dropped for that of Amo by some of its classical-minded citizens. The first house was built by William Tomlinson, who lives yet in the village. The business firms of to-day are: E. B. Owen, general store; Cook & Masten, grocery and meat market; Thomas Mendenhall, grocery; Roberts & Marshall, saw-mill; Pearson & Snodgrass, livery; G. W. McCloud, livery; I. H. George, drug store and postoffice; A. J. Crosswaite, blacksmith and wagon shop; W. W. Ralston, station agent.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The handsome brick school-house was completed in 1868, at a cost of \$8,000. There are four rooms, three of which are occupied. The teachers for the present year are Joseph J. Doane, Mrs. Naomi Ratliffe and Miss Anna Hawkins. There are 150 pupils on the rolls.

Society of Friends.—Of the three churches, that of the Friends

is the oldest. They organized about 1840, and built first a log church. This was speedily succeeded by a frame structure, which was used forty years and then gave way to the present structure, which was completed in the fall of 1883, at a cost of \$1,500. Among the early members of this society were Philip Johnson, John Cosner, Annuel Edwards and Asael Hunt. Services are held on the first and fifth days of each week.

The Baptist Church was organized about the time of the war, and the frame church was built a year or two after, seating 400, and costing \$2,000. Among the early members were Elijah Wheeler, Harding Tincher, Milton Bland, Hiram Bland, Samuel Hubbard and their wives. The first regular pastor was Rev. Mr. Edwards; next was Rev. Wilson G. Trent, and then came successively Revs. Moore, Sherrill, L. A. Clevinger and R. N. Harvey. The church has about 100 members.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1867. The church was completed in that year, having been begun in 1866, at a cost of \$2,000. Among the first members were William H. Tush, Winfield Hines, John McAninch, Wesley Johnson, M. W. Cosner, John M. Champion, Harbert Fencer, John Gasper, S. F. Tincher, James E. Ralston, with their wives, Mrs. Martha A. Tincher, Mrs. Lucinda Stanley, Mrs. E. Cosner, George W. Fencer and Mrs. Nancy Newman. The pastors have been in succession, Revs. F. M. Pavy, B. H. Bradbury, Thomas Bartlett, J. F. McDaniel, W. C. Davidson, Nelson Green, D. W. Risher, Nelson Green Jesse Hill, J. B. Combs, Elihu Mason. The last named, the present pastor, lives at Coatesville, and conducts services here every two weeks. The present membership of the church is thirty-five.

COATESVILLE,

the largest town in the township, having about 600 inhabitants, is situated in the western part, on sections 5, 6, 31 and 32. Its business firms are as follows:

Isaac Baughman, Coatesville House; James Brown, shoe shop; John Brown, boarding house; J. M. Bourne, druggist; Bryant & Sharp, druggists; D. W. Campbell, general store; T. L. Campbell, furniture; Henry Crews, restaurant; Draper & Gambold, general store; E. R. Ellis, harness; Alex. Fetrow, saw and planing mill; Nathan Fisher, freight and express agent; Thomas Gibbons, harness; George N. Glass, photographer; Allen Job, hardware; W. H. Johnson, livery; W. N. Lakin, wagon and agricultural imple-

ments; Elias H. Marker, miller; William Newkirk, contractor; D. W. Risher, postoffice and grocery; Robbins & Baughman, druggists; Noah Siler, blacksmith; Wier & Tucker, dry-goods; Joseph Williams, Justice of the Peace.

The legal profession is represented by C. L. Stanley and W. H. Talbot; the medical by Tilghman Hunt and Stephen Hunt.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has been organized nearly fifty years. Their first church was burned about 1860, that now used being their second edifice; it was built in 1863, at a cost of \$2,000. The present membership of the church is 105. Services are held every Sunday. The present pastor is Rev. E. Mason, who has now been here two years. He was preceded by Revs. J. B. Combs, two years; Jesse Hill, two years; D. W. Risher, three years; Nelson Green, three years; John McDaniel, W. D. Davidson and B. H. Bradbury. The Trustees of the church now are Tilghman Hunt, Joseph Williams and Abner Miller. S. P. Brown is Superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The Missionary Baptists organized their church in 1871, and built their frame church in 1873, at a cost of \$1,200. The membership is about forty, and services are held monthly. The present pastor is Rev. G. W. Terry, of Stinesville, preceded by Revs. Sherrill, Jesse Buchanan and John F. Crews. Following are the church officers: Clerk, Jesse Harlan; Moderator, Harding Tinchler; Treasurer, Darius Crews; Trustees, J. F. Crews, David Walker, Darius Crews and Harding Tinchler.

SOCIETY.

Coatesville Lodge, No. 357, I. O. O. F., was organized Nov. 27, 1870, with the following first members: Joel T. Tinder, Wallace Snowden, William Lakin, William Newkirk and Alva W. Sanders. The present officers are: O. S. Newton, N. G.; J. N. Bowen, V. G.; J. G. Sharp, Secretary; W. M. Lakin, Treasurer, David Fisher, Warden.

RENO.

is a small station on the Indiana & St. Louis Railroad, on section 30. It has about 100 inhabitants, and is fourteen years old, dating from the construction of the railroad through the township. In business at Reno are William Rammel, postoffice and

general store; John Walden, general store; T. L. Hadley, broom factory; T. L. Gose, blacksmith; William Worline, blacksmith; William Crimmel, station agent; Jesse Alberson, shoe shop.

HADLEY

is a railroad station on section 23, and has but few inhabitants. There is a postoffice, store and Friends meeting-house.

STATISTICAL.

In 1880 the population of Clay Township was 1,965. The following statistics of property and taxation are for 1885: Acres of land assessed, 14,493.48; value of same, \$399,561; value of improvements, \$171,000; value of lots, \$7,416; value of improvements, \$22,400; value of personal property, \$278,208; total taxables, \$878,585; polls, 287; dogs, 130; State tax, \$1,197.79; county tax, \$2,615.20; township tax, \$878.60; tuition tax, \$1,126.05; special school tax, \$2,779.30; road tax, \$1,757.20; endowment tax, \$43.93; bridge tax, \$878.60; total tax, \$13,131.58; delinquent tax, \$825.52.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

James N. Bourne is one of the wide-awake, enterprising business men of Coatesville, where he has lived since 1876. For a time after coming here he was engaged in the livery business, but since December, 1877, has been engaged in the drug business, in which he has built up a large trade. His father, William S. Bourne, was a native of Garrard County, Ky., and one of the pioneers of Putnam County, Ind., where he died, in Jefferson Township, in September, 1872, and where his wife still lives. They had a family of eight children. James N. is the only one living in Hendricks County. He was born in Jefferson Township, Putnam Co., Ind., in 1847. He remained with his parents till after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted, in March, 1864, in Company A, Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry. He participated in some of the most important battles of the last years of the war, including the Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to the sea; thence to Washington, where he was in line at the grand review of the army. He married Sarilda J. Hill, a native of Putnam County, Ind., daughter of Andrew J. Hill. They have had five children—Everett, Maggie, Bertha, James A., and Ralfo. Bertha is deceased.

D. W. Campbell, merchant, Coatesville, is a native of Jennings

County, Ind., born in 1844, a son of Luther J. Campbell, one of the early settlers of that county. He remained at home till eighteen years of age, and in 1862 enlisted in defense of the Union, and was assigned to the Eighteenth United States Infantry, and served six years. During the war his regiment operated with the Eastern army, and he participated in a number of severe engagements, and during General McClellan's peninsular campaign formed a part of General Butler's command. After the close of the war he served on the Western plains three years, and there had many thrilling experiences. The regiment was stationed at different forts doing garrison duty. In November, 1866, they were transferred to Fort Phil Kearney, and were there at the time of the slaughter of Captain Fettermore and his command, the particulars of which may be of interest to our readers, as our subject was directly concerned in the transaction. Mr. Campbell, as Sergeant, was detailed with a party of men to go some distance from the fort to procure fuel, and Captain Fettermore, with ninety-six men, accompanied them as a guard. They were considerably annoyed by the Indians, and when nearing the fort on their return Captain Fettermore determined to turn back and attack them, while the wooding party proceeded to the fort. This was a fatal error, as he was decoyed to a ravine and at once attacked by thousands of Indians on both sides, and the entire party slaughtered, not a man escaping. After the expiration of his term of service Mr. Campbell returned to Indiana and soon after located in Coatesville and settled down to the peaceful vocation of a merchant. He has been successful in this branch of business, and is now the oldest merchant in the village. He has a fine brick store, which he erected in 1877, and has also one of the best residences in the town. He has built up a large trade, his annual sales amounting to \$40,000. He was married in 1869 to Mary A. Allen, of Putnam County, Ind. They have two children—Lenna and Flora.

James Christy, section 29, Clay Township, is one of the pioneers of Hendricks County. He was a son of James and Elizabeth Christy, and when a child moved with them from Virginia to Putnam County, Ind., where they both died. In 1828 he came to Hendricks County and settled on land entered by his father in 1828. He has been a successful financier, and has by industry and energy made of his land a good farm and acquired a competence for his old age. He has been thrice married. His first wife was Harriet Kinsler. Their only child, a daughter, died in infancy. His second

wife was Kesiah Vice. To them were born three children—Mary, James A. and Robert K. His third and present wife was Nancy Flinn. They have had two children—William Sherman and Charles. The latter is deceased. William Sherman was born June 5, 1865, and lives with his parents on the homestead. He is an industrious, enterprising young man, intelligent and well educated, and takes an active interest in all enterprises of social or mental benefit.

Jesse F. Elrod was born in North Carolina, Aug. 29, 1824, a son of Joseph and Catherine Elrod, the former born in 1806, and the latter in 1810. In 1834 Joseph Elrod and his family, and John Gambold and George Fansler and their families left North Carolina to seek homes in the wilds of Indiana, and after a journey of six weeks arrived in New Garden, ten miles north of Richmond, Wayne County. The father lived but two years after his settlement in the new country, and after his death, in 1836, the mother moved to Hendricks County with her family, and settled on forty acres of leased land in Franklin Township. She died in Coatesville, Sept. 10, 1877. The family consisted of seven children, four of whom are living—Jesse F., Barbara Ann, Charles and Joseph. Jesse F. Elrod was twelve years of age when he came to Hendricks County. He remained with his mother till manhood, and in connection with farming was engaged in milling several years. In 1863 he bought the farm where he now lives, on section 31, Clay Township, adjoining the village of Coatesville, which contains 108 acres of choice land, and is one of the pleasantest homes in Clay Township. He was married to Lydia Pursell, a native of Mariou County, Ind., born June 8, 1834, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Strong) Pursell. The former lives at Tuscola, Ill., but the latter has been dead many years. Mrs. Elrod died Sept. 28, 1884, leaving her husband and children to mourn the loss of a true and affectionate wife and mother. The children are four in number—Samuel H., Charles W., William F. and Mary A.

Josephus B. Gambold, of the firm of Draper & Gambold, general merchants, Coatesville, Ind., is a son of John C. Gambold, one of the pioneers of Hendricks County. John C. Gambold was born in Pennsylvania, in November, 1805. His parents died when he was a child and he was placed in a family named Green and with them went to North Carolina and was reared in a Moravian settlement. He was married to Nancy Swaim, a native of that State, and in 1834 they came to Indiana in company with Joseph Elrod and

family and located in Wayne County. In 1835 he moved to Hendricks County and settled in Clay Township. In 1856 he started for Minnesota, and before reaching his destination, at Delhi, Delaware Co., Iowa, in January, 1857, his wife died. The family remained in Minnesota till 1859, and then returned to Clay Township, where the father died June 2, 1870. His family comprised ten children, six of whom are living—Levi S., Eri A., Louisa C., Mary J., Josephus B. and Cynthia A. Josephus B. Gambold was born in Clay Township, Oct. 18, 1839. Aug. 7, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and served three years and two months. He participated in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; was transferred West and participated in the Atlanta campaign. He escaped without injury save a slight wound at Dallas, Ga. After his return from the war he was employed by the Terre Haute and Indiana Division of the Vandalia Railroad till 1872, and the next three years by Pierson, Fellows & Stanley, merchants of Coatesville. In 1882 he formed his present partnership with Mahlon B. Draper. He was married to Mary E. Brown, of Putnam County, Ind. They have two children—Charles and Ella E.

William Greenlee is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born in September, 1839. His father, Abner Greenlee, settled in Marion Township in 1829, and there he was reared and educated. He enlisted in October, 1861, in the Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, and served in the defense of his country three years, two months and ten days, participating in many important campaigns and battles. He was in General Buell's command at Shiloh; was at Stone River, with General Streight on his noted raid, at Franklin, and later with General Thomas at Nashville, where he was discharged Dec. 17, 1864. He returned to Hendricks County, and in 1865 bought the farm on section 28, Clay Township, where he has since lived. He is a model farmer and has one of the pleasantest homes in the township. He has been twice married. His first wife, Martha Bryant, is deceased. His present wife was Melinda J. Pierson, daughter of Ervin Pierson. He has had two children, only one of whom is living—Ernest, born Sept. 16, 1876. His eldest son, Emerson, died in infancy.

Milton E. Hadley is a representative of one of the most prominent pioneer families of Hendricks County, and is one of the oldest living natives of the county. He was born in Center Township in December, 1829, a son of Simon T. Hadley, the second Clerk of Hendricks County. He has lived in Clay Township since 1870 and

owns a fine farm on section 32. He now resides in the village of Amo. His wife was Jane Phillips, daughter of John Phillips. They have no children, but have an adopted daughter—Sarah.

Mordecai Hadley is a representative of one of the leading pioneer families of Hendricks County. His ancestors were early settlers of Pennsylvania. Subsequently one branch of the family moved to North Carolina, another to Kentucky and a third to Massachusetts, for whom Hadley of that State is named. The grandfather of our subject, Joshua Hadley, was a member of the North Carolina branch, and was born May 23, 1743. He married Ruth Lindley, who was born at London Grove, Pa., March 25, 1745. Their son, Joshua Jr., was born in Chatham County, N. C., Dec. 13, 1783, the thirteenth of sixteen children. Joshua, Jr., was married twice. His first wife was Lydia Hiatt, by whom he had one daughter, who grew to womanhood and married William White, and died several years ago. Mr. Hadley's second wife was Rebecca Hinshaw, who was born in Randolph County, N. C., Feb. 20, 1789. Their family consisted of eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity. In the fall of 1838 they came to Hendricks County, Ind., and settled in Clay Township. At that time their two eldest children were married. Mr. Hadley died Aug. 23, 1847. As is characteristic of all members of the society of Friends, he was strongly opposed to slavery, one object of his leaving North Carolina being to escape the evils resulting from it. He was a man of decided convictions, strong in the support of what he believed to be right, and equally earnest in denouncing what he believed to be wrong. He was a well-educated man and for some time a teacher in his early life. His wife survived till April 19, 1882, dying at the age of ninety-three years. She was a woman of great energy and fortitude, and strong religious convictions, and a devoted Bible student. She was a frequent attendant at church, riding horseback when between eighty and ninety years of age. Mordecai Hadley was born in Chatham County, N. C., June 30, 1827, and was ten years of age when his parents moved to Hendricks County. He was educated in the schools of his adopted county, remaining with his parents till manhood. He has been twice married. His first wife, Sarah Jane Clark, was born in Chatham County, N. C., in July, 1827, and died in October, 1877. His present wife, Susan Lindley, was born in Chatham County, N. C., May 16, 1842. Mr. Hadley is one of the leading citizens of Clay Township, representing its most prosperous agriculturists.

W. N. Lakin is the proprietor of the carriage and wagon factory, Coatesville, Ind., one of the principal enterprises of the town. He is a native of Illinois, born in 1845. His father, William H. Lakin, is a native of Ohio, moving thence to Illinois about 1845, and in 1859 coming to Hendricks County, Ind., and locating in Plainfield, where he still lives. W. N. learned his trade of his father, and was for some time associated with him in business in Plainfield. He then went to Danville and remained a year, and in 1869 located in Coatesville. In 1875 he erected a commodious building to accommodate his growing trade, and in 1885 built an addition, 20 x 45 feet in size, as a storeroom for his carriages and agricultural implements, which is a leading feature of his business. He carries on a general blacksmithing business. He is one of the most prosperous business men of the town and one of its most influential and enterprising citizens. He married Louisa C. Gambold, daughter of John Gambold, a pioneer of Hendricks County. They have one son—Otto F.

George W. McCloud, proprietor of the livery and sale stables, Amo, Ind., was born in Lee County, Va., Dec. 27, 1811. His father, John McCloud, died in 1819, and in 1830 his mother, with her four children—George W., Nancy, Thomas and Archlif, moved to Hendricks County, Ind., and settled in Franklin Township. Of the family, George W. is the only one living. He married Eunice Bray, a native of Kentucky, daughter of Henry Bray. To them were born twelve children, seven of whom are living. His wife died several years ago and he subsequently married Elizabeth Elliott, who died Jan. 14, 1885, leaving two children.

Daniel Osborn, one of the pioneers of Hendricks County, was born in Hart County, Ky., in 1811. In 1829 his father, Daniel Osborn, Sr., emigrated with his family to Hendricks County, and settled in what is now Franklin Township, and lived where he first settled till his death, in 1839. His wife survived her husband till 1855. They had a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters. Of these there are living Margaret, Christina, Daniel and Mary. Daniel Osborn, Jr., married Mary Broadstreet, a native of Clark County, Ind. She died in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn had twelve children, nine of whom are living, eight sons and one daughter.

Eli Phillips, deceased, was one of the first settlers of Clay Township. He was born in Stokes County, N. C., in 1805. He was reared in his native county and there married Peggy Cosner,

who was born in 1814, a daughter of John and Abigail Cosner, who came from North Carolina in 1832 and settled in Clay Township, Hendricks Co., Ind., where the father died in 1849 and the mother Jan. 1, 1861. In 1833 Mr. Phillips moved to Indiana and settled on a tract of wild land on sections 33 and 34, Clay Township, on which he lived till 1867, when he moved to Amo, where he died Jan. 1, 1881. To Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were born twelve children, all in Clay Township; six are living—William; Pamela, wife of Bennet Osborn; Phoebe, wife of William Beason; Abigail, wife of William Demoss, of Kansas; Jane, wife of John Walls, of Stilesville, and Arcada, wife of Dr. H. C. Summers. Mrs. Phillips makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Summers. She has one brother and four sisters living older than she. The eldest, Mrs. Mary Vass, was born Jan. 1, 1795.

Jonathan F. Phillips, the eldest son of Samuel and Rachel (Newman) Phillips, resides on the southeast quarter of section 5, Clay Township. His farm contains 128 acres of valuable land, located on sections 4 and 5. He was born in Clay Township, April 16, 1840. He remained with his parents till July, 1863, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana Infantry for six months. He was discharged after a service of seven months, and in February, 1865, enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana and served till the close of the war. He was married March 23, 1868, to Makina Couch, a native of North Carolina. They have a family of five children—Alma, Lora, Aldus, Amanda and Olney.

Samuel Phillips, deceased, was one of the pioneers of 1836. He was born in 1808, in North Carolina, a son of John S. and Sally Phillips, who emigrated from Forsyth County, N. C., to Wayne County, Ind., where the father died, and in 1836 the mother and two unmarried children, Samuel and Sally, came to Hendricks County, and settled on section 4, Clay Township. Samuel bought a tract of land, but a few acres of which had been cleared of the timber, and on it a small log cabin had been built. This land he cleared and improved and made his home till his death, in July, 1880, and it is still the home of his widow and younger children. He was married in 1839 to Rachel Newman, a native of Randolph County, N. C., born in 1818, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Newman, who came to Hendricks County in 1837, and settled in Franklin Township, where they both died. To Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were born seven children—Jonathan F.; Susanna E., wife of

Enoch Harlan; Lewis A.; Sally M., wife of William Shirley; John N., Oliver P. and Emery E. Mr. Phillips in an early day hauled a load of wheat to Lawrenceburg, which he sold for \$9.00, the time occupied in going and returning being fourteen days.

Simon Rammel, one of the pioneers of Hendricks County, was born in Franklin County, Ind., Nov. 16, 1818, a son of Rev. Henry and Elizabeth P. (Heward) Rammel. Henry Rammel was a native of New Jersey, and a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. He came to Indiana in 1817, and in 1828 to Hendricks County, and settled in Danville. He organized the first Methodist society in Center Township. He died Feb. 21, 1882, aged eighty-six years, one month and twenty-eight days. He was married three times and had a family of seven children, six of whom lived till maturity—Eli, a Methodist minister, died in Kansas in October, 1882; Simon; Elizabeth, deceased; James, of Nebraska; Ruth, of Illinois; Lydia A., deceased; Henry, deceased. Simon is the only member of the family living in Hendricks County. He is by trade a mason, and has been one of the most industrious and enterprising citizens of Danville. He has served as Justice of the Peace twelve years. He has been twice married. His first wife was Lavina Ball, and to them were born four children—David, William, Eliza and James. His present wife was Cynthia A. Griggs.

William Rammel, merchant and Postmaster, Reno, Ind., is a son of Simon Rammel and grandson of Rev. Henry Rammel, one of the earliest settlers of Danville. He was born in Danville, in 1852, and has been a life-long resident of Hendricks County. In August, 1881, he located in Reno, and bought the stock of general merchandise of William Davis, and at the same time was appointed Postmaster. His is the only store of any importance in the place, and he has a good trade, his annual sales amounting to \$5,000. He was married to Jennie, daughter of David Haworth. They have two children—Otis and Clara.

Cyrus L. Stanley, attorney at law, Coatesville, Ind., is a son of Samuel Stanley, one of the pioneers of 1831. Samuel Stanley was a native of North Carolina, and was there married to Anna Bowman. They were members of the society of Friends, with strong anti-slavery principles, and not wishing to rear their children under the influence of that institution, in the fall of 1830 they left North Carolina, and with a one-horse team came to Indiana, being six weeks in making the journey. Their family at that time

consisted of five children, the eldest fourteen, and the youngest two years of age. They located near Richmond, Wayne County, where, April 6, 1831, Cyrus L. was born. The same season they moved to Hendricks County and settled on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 23, Clay Township. The land was heavily timbered with no improvements. Mr. Stanley erected a log cabin fourteen feet square, and began clearing his land, which he made his home till his death in October, 1850. His wife survived him but one week. He was an upright, honest man, of a quiet disposition, but decided in his convictions. He was in politics a Whig, strongly opposed to slavery, and was as conscientious in his political as in his religious views. He had a family of eight children, all of whom are living except Barkley, who died in October, 1849. The surviving children are Harvey, of Douglas County, Kas.; Rebecca, of Dallas County, Iowa; Sarah, of Warren County, Iowa; William, of Parke County, Ind.; Cyrus L.; Levi, of Warren County, Iowa, and Anna Jane, of Huron, Dak. The second son, Barkley, learned the carriage-maker's trade, and settled in Springville. He took a prominent part in politics; was a strong anti-slavery man, a member of the Free-Soil party, and a delegate to the convention that nominated Martin Van Buren in 1848. He died in October, 1849, leaving a wife and one child, the former since deceased. Harvey and Barkley were prominent in the early settlement of the county. Harvey was well educated and taught school a number of years. After reaching maturity he cleared a farm of his own, but in 1871 removed to Kansas. Cyrus L. Stanley has been a resident of Clay Township since his infancy. He has always given some attention to agriculture, and owns a fine farm. He was also for some time engaged in the mercantile business, and since 1870 has devoted considerable time to the practice of law. He was originally in politics, a Whig, but since its organization, has been a Republican. In 1860 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and was re-elected in 1864, but resigned before the expiration of his term, and in 1868 was again elected to the same office. He has also served as Commissioner of Hendricks County. Mr. Stanley has been twice married. In 1850 he married Lucy Elrod, who died in 1853, leaving one daughter—Mary Elma. In 1857 he married Sarah Jane Braun, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Eva Ettie, Ena Ethel, and Oscar O.

H. C. Summers, M. D., is a native of Putnam County, Ind., born in 1849, a son of Benjamin F. and Marion (Collings) Sum-

mers. His paternal grandfather, Rev. Cornelius Summers, was a native of Kentucky and one of the pioneer Presbyterian ministers of Northern Indiana. His maternal grandfather, Rev. Harvey Collings, was a native of North Carolina, and a pioneer Methodist minister of Putnam County, Ind. H. C. Summers was reared in his native county, where he received his literary education. He began the study of medicine with Drs. Holman and Johnson, of Martinsville, Morgan Co., Ind., and subsequently attended, in 1872-'73, a course of lectures at the medical department of the University at Louisville, Ky. He then returned to Putnam County and entered the office of Drs. Ellis and Smythe, at Greencastle, and later entered the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. After being at Cincinnati two months he was prostrated with typhoid fever and was sick about three months. This prevented him from graduating, and he returned to Indiana, and in 1874 formed a partnership with Dr. S. C. Monnet, and located at Amo. In the fall of 1877 he returned to Cincinnati and graduated in the spring of 1878. Dr. Summers was married Sept. 18, 1879, to Arcada Phillips, daughter of Eli Phillips, one of the pioneers of Clay Township.

Abraham Williamson, farmer and stock-raiser, section 28, Clay Township, Hendricks Co., Ind., is a native of Somerset County, N. J., born Aug. 24, 1827. When he was twelve years of age he accompanied his parents to Ohio, and there grew to manhood. When twenty-three years of age he came to Indiana and has since been a resident of Clay Township, Hendricks Co., Ind. In 1855 his father-in-law, James Kersey, Sr., gave him forty acres where he now resides, which he has improved and erected good buildings, and now has a pleasant home. He was married Nov. 29, 1854, to Mary Kersey, daughter of James Kersey. She died April 29, 1879, aged forty-three years, four months and four days, leaving five children—Rachel, Eva, Luella, Lillian and James Claude.



CHAPTER XIII.

EEL RIVER TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.—FIRST ITEMS.—MILLS AND DISTILLERIES.—“BOULDER CLUB.”—“COULD READ BIRD TRACKS.”—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.—FIRST ELECTION.—POLITICAL HISTORY.—PROPERTY AND TAXATION.—NORTH SALEM.—BUSINESS.—CHURCHES.—LODGES.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

This is the northwest township of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Boone County, on the east by Union and Center townships, on the south by Marion Township and Putnam County, and on the west by Putnam and Montgomery counties. In number of streams and in natural drainages, Eel River Township is equal to Guilford, except that the east and west sides of the township, from its center toward the north, is not well drained by these streams, and is rather flat, but no part of the township may be called wet land. In the southwest corner of Eel River Township are the highest hills in Hendricks County, and just below where Rock Branch flows into Eel River, some of the hills rise 100 feet from the bed of the stream, and are covered with native evergreen trees.

Near the southwest corner of the township, from different directions, come together five considerable streams, to form Eel River proper. These five streams spread out over the township like a fan, and make as many beautiful valleys, which are separated by undulating ridges which were originally covered with a dense growth of sugar maple, walnut, oak and poplar trees. From many points in the township extensive tracts of country may be seen at one view; and as the delighted beholder looks out upon vistas of rich farm land, stretching down the valleys, with alternating fields of dark green corn or golden wheat, while upon either side stretch away beautiful undulating hills, diversified by open woodland and cleared fields, upon which hundreds of fat, sleek cattle are feeding upon the rich carpet of blue grass, or ruminating beneath some mighty old monarch of the primeval forest, he can hardly realize

that he has before him a reality, and that the picture he sees is not a dream about some fairy land. As may be already inferred, there is little land in Eel River Township that is not first-class. The soil is uniformly good, and is adapted to grain and grass alike.

SETTLEMENT.

In the spring of 1824 Noah Bateman and Reuben Claypool settled in this township a mile south of North Salem, and were followed in the fall by John Claypool and John S. Woodward. Among those who located in the township previous to 1830 were James Trotter, Henry Bales, J. and Martha Page, John P. Benson, Robert Covey, Enoch Davis and his sons, William, Frank and Jesse; William Dewitt, Dr. Collins, Andrew Clifton, James Campbell, Mr. Crum and the Penningtons. John P. Benson built the first mill in the county on Rock Branch, in 1826. Colonel Nichols says it was a very patient and industrious mill, but "rather slow."

Mr. Benson's mill stood only a few years, and in 1829 Mr. Crum built a mill on Eel River, not far from the location of the Benson mill. As early as 1830 some one started a distillery at Crum's mills. This was the first distillery in the county. It is believed that there has never been a distillery in any other township except Center, but there was, from time to time, a number of different distilleries in Eel River Township, which, in an early day, bore much fruit in the form of drunkenness and immorality; but with the still-house passed away its effects, and in its place the tenets of temperance and religion have brought forth sobriety, morality and prosperity.

The date of organization of this township cannot be definitely ascertained, but it was soon after that of the county.

BOULDER CLUB.

In defense of their property, which was often taken and sold by the constable, the citizens passed a "stay law," which they denominated a "boulder club." Whenever the constable advertised any property for sale, on the night before the sale the club would carry a few bushels of boulders and pile them upon the premises as a legal notice to the constable not to offer the property for sale.

Justice Hartman was required by the County Court, once upon a time, to appear before it with his docket as evidence in a certain cause in hearing, and when the docket was brought into court,

neither the 'Squire himself, the Court, the Clerk, nor any of the lawyers could read a single word of it. Mr. Hartman suggested that "Bill" Davis be sent for, as he had helped him out of several such quandaries, and could read "bird tracks."

FIRST CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

The first church organization in the township was a Regular Baptist, which was organized at Round Town, by the Penningtons and others, at an unknown date.

The first school was taught about 1829, in a house one-half mile southeast of North Salem, by William Dewitt. This man had fled from New Orleans for some crime, joined a pirate vessel, and with it sailed more than once around the world, and finally left the vessel to seek a new and different life in the wilds of the North. He was a man of intelligence, and was one of the most successful pioneer instructors in Hendricks County. He was one of the principal teachers of Eel River Township for a number of years. He died near North Salem at the advanced age of 115. He used to say to his neighbors, after he was passed 100 years old, that if he did not get out of this wet country, he would never again be the man he had been.

OFFICIALS.

The various township offices in Eel River have been held successively by the following persons:

Justices of the Peace: Reuben Claypool, 1826 (resigned 1829); Christian Hartman, 1829; Young L. Hughes, 1830; William Trotter, 1832; William Davis, 1834; William Trotter, 1837; Matthew Mark, 1839; William Trotter, 1842; Robert D. Covey, 1845; William Trotter, 1847; Thompson Fanner, 1849; Jacob G. Faught, 1850; Preston Pennington, 1851; John S. Woodart and Robert D. Covey, 1855; John J. McPhetridge and Preston Pennington, 1859; C. B. Trowbridge, 1860; Robert D. Covey, 1863; A. H. Proctor, 1864; Jacob H. Fleece, 1867; Aaron Smith and Minatree Pennington, 1868; Hiram T. Storm and Joseph Jones, 1870; W. H. Fleece and W. S. Pound, 1871; Robert D. Covey, 1872; E. T. Robbins and Michael Higgins, 1874; Buford Howell, 1876; W. J. K. P. Jones, 1878; Milton Lowder and William D. Long, 1880; Milton Lowder and Elisha Christie, 1884.

Constables: William Buttery and James Lacy, 1831; William Davis and William Davidson, 1832; William Davis and Anderson

Trotter, 1833; Chesley Page and Archibald L. Whitt, 1834; Benjamin Havens and Samuel M. Holland, 1835; Benjamin Havens and Wakefield Trotter, 1836; John Emmons and Benjamin Havens, 1837; Preston Pennington and A. L. Whitt, 1838; William Davidson and John Davis, 1839; Archibald L. Whitt and John N. Harlow, 1844; Reuben H. Ely and William D. Webb, 1846; Reuben H. Ely and William H. Mack, 1848; Reuben H. Ely and Crockett Hedge, 1849; Archibald L. Whitt, and Crockett Hedge, 1850; Robert Hackley and Archibald L. Whitt, 1851; H. Lapham and Archibald L. Whitt, 1852; Daniel Davidson and William V. Howard, 1853; William V. Howard and James H. Craig, 1854; William V. Howard and James H. Craig, 1855; James B. Proctor and John N. Harlow, 1856; A. L. Cutter and George Duckworth, 1857; Archibald L. Whitt and George Duckworth, 1858; James Emmons and Robert Hackley, 1859; P. S. Duckworth and John Pennington, 1860; G. Doty and H. Clay, 1861; William S. Pounds and Robert Hackley, 1862; William Scott and Noah Toney, 1863; P. S. Duckworth and Jacob Harlan, 1864; J. F. M. Davidson and D. Tucker, 1865; William B. Woodard and James B. Proctor, 1866; G. H. Adams and Francis Russell, 1867; Reuben Hampton and John T. Hedge, 1868; John Hypes and Robert Oreah, 1869; J. T. Waters and James Jones, 1870; Robert Hackley and Samuel C. Clay, 1872; Granville Davis and W. L. Wright, 1874; J. E. Clements and W. S. Howell, 1876; D. C. Smith and J. C. Adair, 1878; Martin Cramer and John Lytle, 1880; George Chadd and George M. Bales, 1882; Jacob Higgins and William P. Stephens, 1884.

Trustees: George D. Doty, 1856; Smith Russell, Preston Pennington and Joseph Waters, 1857; George S. Wren, 1858; James Trotter, 1859-'62; James H. Clay, 1863; James Trotter, 1864-'69; James H. Shields, 1870-'72; Samuel McDaniel, 1874-'76; Waller M. Benson, 1878-'80; John Durham, 1882-'84.

Clerks: R. D. Davis, 1856; James M. Emmons, 1857-'58 (office abolished).

Treasurers: Owen Davis, 1856; James D. Trotter, 1857-'58 (office abolished).

Assessors: Samuel Jones, 1870; Benoni M. Jones, 1872; William C. Mitchell, 1874; W. W. Hawker, 1876; Jesse Baker, 1878-'80; David A. Clements, 1882.

FIRST ELECTION.

The poll-book of the general election of Aug. 7, 1826, gives the

names of twenty-seven who voted at that election, and includes nearly all of the first settlers. Here is the list, with the spelling preserved as in the poll-book: Abel Penning, Lewis Benson, Jacob Shoemaker, William Turner, Jacob Crumb, Adis Jones, James Fowlar, Jesse Turner, John Warker, hampton Pennington, Danniell Turner, John Woodard, John Turner, David Evans, Edward Turner, William Hinton, David Claypool, Win Jones, Christain Hartman, John Fowler, David Claypool, Seign., Noah bateman, Young L. Hugs, John Claypool, Alvah Benson, Little Hugs and William Fowler.

At this election Thomas H. Blake, for Congress, received twenty-seven votes; Josiah F. Polk, for Senator, thirteen; Calvin Fletcher, nine, and John W. Reding, five; Thomas J. Matlock, for Representative, eighteen; John Simms, six, and Isaiah Drury, 3; John Dunn, for Sheriff, twenty-five, and Robert Cooper, two; Preston Pennington, for Coroner, thirteen.

POLITICAL.

Two years later, at the presidential election of 1828, the number of votes had increased to forty-two. Of these, Andrew Jackson received thirty-five, and John Quincy Adams received seven. Politically, the township has been rather inconstant. The voters are now nearly divided between the two great parties, but in the past sixty years the township has given majorities to one party or another with no regularity. Following is the vote for President at each election from 1828 to 1884, inclusive:

1828—Andrew Jackson.....	35	28	1864—Abraham Lincoln.....	188	125
John Quincy Adams..	7		George B. McClellan..	58	
1832—Andrew Jackson	88	65	1868—Ulysses S. Grant.....	201	58
Henry Clay.....	28		Horatio Seymour.....	143	
1836—Martin Van Buren....	36	15	1872—Ulysses S. Grant.....	206	10
William H. Harrison..	21		Horace Greeley.....	196	
1844—James K. Polk.....	117	41	Charles O'Connor.....	2	
Henry Clay.....	76		1876—Rutherford B. Hayes..	219	33
1848—Zachary Taylor.....	119	30	Samuel J. Tilden.....	186	
Lewis Cass.....	89		Peter Cooper.....	9	
1852—Franklin Pierce.....	185	19	1880—James A. Garfield....	241	13
Winfield Scott.....	116		Winfield S. Hancock..	228	
1856—James Buchanan.....	184	17	James B. Weaver.....	19	
John C. Fremont.....	117		1884—Grover Cleveland....	240	7
Millard Fillmore.....	18		James G. Blaine.....	283	
1860—Stephen A. Douglas... 144	8		Benjamin F. Butler..	6	
Abraham Lincoln	186		John P. St. John	5	
John C. Breckinridge. 27					
John Bell.....	7				

STATISTICAL.

By the census of 1880, Eel River Township had a population of 1,998; and there must now be considerably more than 2,000. The

following statistics of property and taxation are for 1885: Acres of land assessed, 26,861.51; value of same, \$772,626; value of improvements, \$126,509; value of lots, \$4,968; value of improvements, \$16,760; value of personal property, \$275,447; total taxables, \$1,196,310; polls, 354; dogs, 192; State tax, \$1,612.56; county tax, \$3,524.30; township tax, \$478.55; tuition tax, \$2,002.58; special school tax, \$3,198.88; road tax, \$2,392.60; endowment tax, \$59.81; bridge tax, \$1,196.30; total tax, \$16,937.93; delinquent tax, \$1,164.67.

NORTH SALEM.

North Salem, the only village in the township, was laid out in 1835, by John and David Claypool and John S. Woodward. It enjoyed a moderate degree of prosperity until the recent construction of the L. B. & S. Railroad, since when it has flourished beyond the dreams of its founders. Its population is now 500, and its business is rapidly growing. Those now in business at North Salem are enumerated in the following list: J. D. Adair, postoffice; T. J. Adams, physician; J. T. Bailey, boots and shoes; Daniel Bales, pool-room; John P. Chapman, livery stable; Chadd & Chadd, livery stable; J. M. Carter, carpenter; W. C. Conover, carpenter; Davis & Davis, stock dealers; F. M. Davis, miller; R. F. Davis, blacksmith; Davis & Smith, furniture and undertaking; Davis Bros., restaurant; Granville Davis, harness; Fleece & Fleece, hardware; W. H. Fleece, general store; M. J. Fleece, Fleece House; L. W. Hole, station agent; G. E. Hackley, W. H. Hackley, blacksmiths; Scott Hiett, meat market; Gardner & Hocker, dry-goods; Napoleon Hackley, barber; Gord. Hedge, barber; Powell Haines, pool-room; W. J. K. P. Jones, druggist; J. S. Linn, boots and shoes; J. A. Lytle, general store; W. W. Leach, grocer; Lumpkin & Davidson, dry-goods; J. S. Linn, attorney; Zach. Reagan, carpenter; Benjamin Robbins, carpenter; J. D. Roberts, physician; M. D. Ribble, druggist; G. G. Sowder, wagon shop; Milton Sowder, Justice of the Peace; Surber & Clay, stock dealers; J. M. Surber, boarding house; Worley & Son, skating rink.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is the oldest at North Salem, and was organized over fifty years ago. Reuben Claypool was a Methodist minister, and preached to his neighbors in their private cabins from the earliest date, and about 1833 a class was formed.

Among the prominent early members were John S. and Charity Woodward, John Claypool, wife and children, Chester and Martha Page, Mrs. Jerusha Covey, and William and Eleanor Jones and family. The present church, the second belonging to the society, was built before the war, at a cost of \$1,200. The membership is about eighty-five, and services are held every Sunday, by Dr. J. L. Smith, of Jamestown, who commenced his labors here in September, 1834. He was preceded by T. F. Drake, two years; W. Fletcher Clark, three years; David Hanley, one year, and D. P. McLain, two years.

The Christian Church was organized in 1837, with Charles Fleece and Thompson Farmer as Elders. It has between 300 and 400 members. Services are held monthly, by Rev. O. P. Badger, of Greencastle. He was preceded by Revs. D. Collins, one year; W. B. F. Treat, two years; A. J. Frank, three years; William Holt and A. Plunkett. The Sunday-school is under the superintendency of George H. Duncan.

The Baptist Church was organized before the war, and the building erected during the war, at a cost of \$1,000. Among the first members were Preston Pennington, Elizabeth Ballard (senior and junior), Susan, Levi, Mary and Eliza Pennington, Thomas, Susan and George Barber, John N. and Mary V. Clemens, and Eaton Bales. There are now about sixty members. Rev. John Case commenced preaching here before the war, and died near here after the war. Rev. W. M. Benson, of near Danville, has officiated ever since. Services are held monthly.

SOCIETIES.

North Salem Lodge, No. 142, F. & A. M., was chartered May 25, 1853, and is the oldest secret order in the village. The present officers are as follows: J. W. Gulley, W. M.; J. A. Hadley, S. W.; L. L. Thrift, J. W.; John H. Bunton, S. W.; D. A. Clemens, J. D.; J. M. Owens, Treasurer; George W. Rollins, Secretary; William R. Gill, Tyler. The lodge has fifty-six members, and meets the Wednesday evening on or before the full moon in each month.

North Salem Lodge, No. 158, I. O. O. F., was chartered April 15, 1865, with the following first members: William Adair, John S. Woodward, James White, John M. Hensley, James Shakes and H. W. Hackley. The present officers are: James K. Britton, N. G.; James M. Davis, V. G.; W. W. Hocker, Rec. Sec.; S. F. Fleece, Perm. Sec.; A. J. Weekly, Treasurer. The order

has sixty-six members, and the meetings occur Friday night of each week, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Joe Fleece Post, No. 383, *G. A. R.*, was mustered in September, 1834, with ten charter members. There are now twenty-four comrades. The present officers are: T. J. Adams, Com.; J. W. Gulley, S. V. C.; S. R. Davis, J. V. C.; J. S. Linn, Adj.; I. N. Vannice, Q. M.; A. Soots, Chap.; B. F. Davis, Surg. The post meets the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

James S. Chadd, senior member of the firm of Chadd & Chadd, proprietors of livery stable, was born Dec. 22, 1846, in Putnam County, Ind. He is a son of Samuel and Sarah Chadd, natives of Kentucky, who came to Putnam County in 1836, where the father died in August, 1880. His mother still resides in Putnam County. They had a family of six children—John T., David M., William J., James S., America J. (deceased), and Mary M. Our subject was reared in Putnam County and followed farming the most of his time till he removed to Hendricks County, when he continued his agricultural pursuits till 1880. He owns about forty acres of land in Putnam County. In November, 1880, he, in connection with Charles W. Carver, opened a livery stable at North Salem. This partnership continued about two years, when Mr. Carver retired from the firm, and his brother-in-law, Samuel M. Chadd, became a partner. March 15, 1871, he was married to Miss Mary E. Chadd, daughter of David and Mary A. Chadd, who were early settlers of Marion Township, this county. To them has been born one child—Dora M., born Jan. 4, 1872. Mr. David Chadd has been twice married, and was the father of eleven children—Cynthia, Mary E., Lee A., David A., George M., James W., Samuel M., Ruth, Iva O., John C. (deceased) and Susan R. (deceased). Chadd & Chadd are square-dealing, enterprising business men, and have carried on their present business successfully. In politics they are Democrats.

Henderson Cook, deceased, was born Aug. 16, 1820, in Surrey County, N. C., a son of John and Edith J. Cook, who were also natives of North Carolina. He came to Hendricks County, Ind., in 1844, and was there married to Miss Nancy J. Banta, who was born at Madison, Ind., March 31, 1832, a daughter of Cornelius and Rebecca (Eccles) Banta. Seven children have been born to them—Horace G., Edgar W. (deceased), Lulu M., Edith R., John B., Charles M. and Edward J. Three of the above named—John,

Edith and Lulu—are teachers in the public schools of this county. Mr. Cook settled on a farm in the west part of the township in March, 1872, where he remained till his death, which occurred Sept. 23, 1884. He was esteemed by all who knew him for his many virtues and sterling integrity. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party. His widow still resides on the home farm, and is the owner of 160 acres of land in a good state of cultivation.

William E. Cox, son of Daniel H. and Lucinda Cox, was born June 10, 1832, in Montgomery County, Ind. His parents were natives of Kentucky, who came to Montgomery County, Ind., in an early day. They had a family of nine children, seven still living—William E., Mary E., Nancy J., Joseph A., Lucinda E., George M. and Daniel L. John and James are deceased. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received only a limited education. He has followed farming pursuits through life. He resides in the eastern part of this township. His first wife was Sarah Doyel, daughter of Farmer and Elizabeth Doyel, of Montgomery County. After her death he was married to Sarah Ray, daughter of Carson and Cynthia Ray, also of Montgomery County. To this union was born one child, named Samuel C. He was again married, this time to Mary Plummer, daughter of Joseph and Ann Plummer, the latter deceased. Mr. Cox has served his township as School Director. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Christian church, and his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Robert F. Davis is a native of Hendricks County, born Feb. 4, 1852, a son of Walter and Mary M. Davis, the latter deceased. He was reared and educated in the district schools of his native county. Feb. 1, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Pritchett, born April 22, 1853, in Hendricks County, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Pritchett, natives of Kentucky, now residents of Union Township, this county. They have two children—Eulalie W., born Feb. 5, 1873, and Mary B., born April 23, 1877. Mr. Davis has been successful in all his business undertakings, and is now the owner of a good farm in the eastern portion of Eel River Township. Politically he is a Prohibitionist. Both he and his wife are worthy members of the Christian church.

Walter Davis, son of Nathan and Nancy Davis, was born Dec. 12, 1823, in Montgomery County, Ky. His father was born in Kentucky and his mother in Virginia. They were among the first settlers of Eel River Township, where Mr. Davis entered a large

tract of land, and died in 1848, his wife having died several years previous. Ten children were born to them—Louisa, John, Elizabeth, Walter, Quincy, Catherine, William, Franklin, Susan, Marion, five of whom are deceased—Louisa, Elizabeth, Catherine, Robert Franklin and Susan Ann. Walter Davis was married Jan. 26, 1843, to Mary M. Spears, and to them eight children were born—Quincy A., Martha E., Nancy A., Robert F., Francis, Charles E., John Spears and Lafayette, of whom John S. and Lafayette are deceased. Mrs. Davis died June 16, 1861, and Mr. Davis was married again April 14, 1863, to Mary A. Scott, of Kentucky, and to them were born six children—Bettie L. (deceased), Walter S., Lorenzo D., K. Nynthe, Thomas C., Edgar L. Mrs. Davis died in November, 1873, and he was married again to Matilda South Dec. 8, 1875. Mr. Davis has been engaged in farming from boyhood and is one of the leading agriculturists in this township. He is the owner of 505 acres of land. He is a member of the Methodist church.

William Davis, a prominent farmer of Eel River Township, was born April 22, 1820, in Montgomery County, Ky. His parents were Enoch and Nancy Davis, natives of Virginia. They came to Hendricks County, Ind., and settled in this township where they remained till their death. Six of their children are still living—Jesse, Frank, William, Charles M., Owen and John. Our subject was reared to manhood on a farm and received but a limited education. May 21, 1840, he was married to Catherine Zimmerman, daughter of John and Nancy (Myers) Zimmerman, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky respectively, who came to this county in 1833. To them have been born twelve children—Sarah E., wife of Isaac N. Vannice; Nancy, wife of George Duncan; Minerva J., wife of James Britton; Mary, deceased wife of Frank Frame; Amanda, wife of James Hunt; Jesse F., married Alice McPhetridge; John E., married Mary Cook; Frances, wife of Frank Fleece; Clarinda, wife of John Page; Vilitia B., married Richard Hypes; Josephus, married Ella Benson; and Minnie M. They have also living with them a grandchild, name Minnie O. Frame. In 1840 Mr. and Mrs. Davis settled on the homestead now occupied by them, and which contains 190 acres of well cultivated land. They are both earnest members of the Christian church, he being an Elder of the same for twenty-five years.

John Durham, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Eel River Township, was born May 3, 1838, in Montgomery County, Ind., a

son of John and Mary (Fields) Durham. His parents were natives of Kentucky, who came to Montgomery County among the early settlers. His father was twice married and had by his first wife five children—Henry C., John, Susan A., Mary F. and James W. He was married a second time to Sarah Stubbins, of Montgomery County, and to this union were born eight children—Celia, Mattie J., Sarah D., Samuel W., Emma B., Charles, Nancy J. and Harry. He died in Montgomery County, after a life of great usefulness, in May, 1876. Our subject was reared and educated in the common schools of his native county. He was married Dec. 22, 1865, to Miss Lee A., daughter of Lee and Miranda Tucker. They have had seven children—Charles O., Frank C., John L., Clarence S., Harry C., Thomas G. and Mary F. In 1865 Mr. Durham settled on his present farm in this township and is the owner of 460 acres of improved land. He is now serving his fourth year as Trustee of this township. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

James M. Emmons was born Oct. 8, 1828, in Giles County, Va., a son of Jayhew and Sarah Emmons. His parents came to Hendricks County, Ind., in 1838, locating in Marion Township. In 1840 they settled in Eel River Township and here our subject grew to manhood. He learned the carpenter's trade which he followed alternately with farming until 1878, in which year he was elected by the Republican party, Sheriff of Hendricks County, serving as such two terms. He resided in North Salein from 1849 till 1878 when he removed to Danville, but in March, 1883, he returned to Eel River Township and has since resided in the southern portion of it. He was married Jan. 20, 1853, to Elizabeth J. Trotter, daughter of James and Sarah Trotter, natives of Virginia, and early settlers of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Emmons have been born eleven children—Sarah C., James O., Charles E., Lon D., Ida M., Oliver J., Eldred E., Lulu G., Adinah D., John W., and Stanley. The last two mentioned are deceased. Mr. Emmons enlisted in May, 1864, as Second Lieutenant of Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Infantry, in the 100-days service, and served principally in Tennessee and Alabama. In February, 1865, he re-enlisted, this time in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, and served until the following September, principally in Tennessee, when he received an honorable discharge at Nashville. Both Mr. Emmons and his wife are members of the Christian church, and respected members of society.

Clinton F. Fleece, M. D., deceased, was born in Boyle County, Ky., Jan. 2, 1818, and in 1840 he graduated at the Medical College in Louisville, Ky. He remained in Kentucky till 1858, when he removed to Trenton, Mo., and subsequently came to North Salem, Ind. In 1883 he went to Kansas but returned to North Salem the following year. He received a stroke of paralysis in May, 1884, and a second and fatal stroke Oct. 22, following. He died in October, 1884, and was buried with Masonic honors by his brethren of the North Salem lodge. He was married four times, his last wife being Miss Sarah J. Crose, daughter of George W. and Mahala Crose, and to this union were born two children—Carrie E. and Effie M. He left a widow and seven children to mourn his death. Mr. Fleece was an eminently successful physician and always discharged the duties of his calling in a conscientious manner. In him Hendricks County lost one of her most worthy citizens and the medical profession an able member.

Jacob H. Fleece was born June 4, 1829, near Danville, Ky. He was a son of Charles and Mary (Harlan) Fleece, who came to this township in 1836. He was reared to manhood in Hendricks County and received a common-school education. In October, 1853, he was married to Miss Lettie Ashby, daughter of Silas and Nancy Ashby, of Putnam County, Ind. They are the parents of three children—Silas F., Lulie and Joseph. In 1853 he, in connection with his brother, John Fleece, engaged in the mercantile business at Ladoga, Montgomery County, in which he continued till 1854, when he returned to his farm in this township. Having been elected County Recorder in the fall of 1859 he assumed the duties of his office in the spring of 1860, serving till the fall of 1861 when he resigned. In September, 1861, he was made Captain of Company A, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, and remained in the service till September, 1862, when he tendered his resignation. He is at present serving his second term as Hendricks County's Representative in the Legislature, reflecting credit upon himself as well as his constituents. Mr. Fleece is the owner of 273 acres of well-improved land. He is a member of the Masonic order and also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Edmund R. Hadley, deceased, was born Oct. 11, 1821, in North Carolina, son of James T. and Mary Hadley, who were among the early settlers of Marion Township, this county. He received an education such as the common schools of his day afforded, and

endured many of the hardships of pioneer life. He was married Oct. 21, 1841, to Sarah A. Ragan, a native of Mercer County, Ky., born Nov. 28, 1822. She was a daughter of Abner A. and Mary Ragan, who were early settlers of Hendricks County. To this union were born eight children of whom six survive—Mary J., Sophia E., James A., Giliun T., William J., and Eva P. John E. and Henry are deceased. In 1865 Mr. Hadley located in Eel River Township where he resided till his death, which occurred May 30, 1875. He was a member of the Christian church the greater part of his life and his true Christian spirit was recognized by all who knew him. His widow resides on the homestead. She is a member of the Christian church.

Tobias D. Hays was born Jan. 16, 1846, in Carter County, East Tenn. In 1864 he enlisted in the Union service at Knoxville, East Tenn., in the Quartermaster's department, and served till the close of the war. In the spring of 1866 he came to Center Township, Hendricks Co., Ind. He remained here but a short time when he removed to Boone County, and from there in a short time to Montgomery County, Ind., where he remained till 1869, working on a farm during the summer months and attending school at Crawfordsville in the winter. Thus by his own exertions he acquired a good education. Sept. 7, 1869, he was married to Harriet F. Brown, born Dec. 7, 1842, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of George and Martha Brown. Her parents came to Hendricks County, Ind., in 1846 remaining there till 1866 when they removed to Montgomery County, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Hays have two children—Charles M. and Joe F. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Hays with his wife returned to his native State where they remained till the spring of 1871. He then returned to Hendricks County, Ind., where he now has a fine farm of 165 acres in Eel River Township, one-half mile east of North Salem. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

James H. Heady, M. D., was born April 10, 1855, in Putnam County, Ind., the youngest child of Emri and Elizabeth Heady. His parents were natives of Kentucky. They are both living, having passed the years allotted to man, and are still hale and hearty. Of a family of fifteen children born to them fourteen are yet living. James H. received his early education in the district schools of his neighborhood, and when eighteen years old entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., remaining there three years. During the fall of 1877 and winter of 1878 he attended the Ohio

Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in April, 1878, he began practicing in Boone County, Ind. In the spring of 1879 he attended the Ohio Medical College taking the practical course, after which he continued his practice in Jamestown, Boone County, until the fall of 1879. He then attended the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, from which he graduated in the spring of 1880. He then resumed his practice at Jamestown, remaining there till May, 1884, since which he has built a large and lucrative practice at North Salem, Hendricks County, and is recognized as one of the most successful physicians in the county. Nov. 30, 1878, he was married to Rebecca A. Davis, daughter of Levi and Caroline Davis, of Boone County. They have had three children—Nora, Carl (deceased) and Ethel. Mr. Heady and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church. He is a member of North Salem Lodge, No. 158, I. O. O. F.

Eli Hendricks, deceased, son of Henry and Martha Hendricks, was born Nov. 9, 1809, near Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to Wayne County, Ind., where he was reared to manhood and received a rudimentary education. May 19, 1836, he was married to Miss Mary E. Dinwiddie, born June 27, 1815, in Bourbon County, Ky., a daughter of John and Jane Dinwiddie. Nine children were born to them of whom only three survive—James W., a leading farmer and stock-raiser of this township; Amos D. and Isaac D. In 1837 Mr. Hendricks settled with his family on an uncultivated farm in the northern part of this township and endured some of the hardships of pioneer life. He was an earnest member of the Presbyterian church and served his church as Elder for many years. His death occurred Nov. 2, 1869. He was a kind husband and father and was respected by all who knew him. He was a man of sterling integrity and was upright in his dealings with his fellow men. His widow still resides on the old homestead.

Thompson Henry was born in Montgomery County, Ind., Aug. 16, 1839. His parents, George and Elizabeth Henry, were natives of Kentucky and early settlers of Montgomery County, and in 1846 they settled in Eel River Township, this county, where the father died in 1849. Their children are—John W., James R., Susan M., Lydia E. and our subject. The latter spent his youth on a farm and obtained a good education in the common schools of his neighborhood. He taught school and farmed alternately about two years, and in April, 1867, he married Esteline Jessee, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Jessee, of Boone County, Ind. They have

seven children—Mary J., George R., Oliver A., Alice C., Effie L., Mattie A. and Fredonia. In February, 1885, Mr. Henry moved with his family from Boone County to the northern part of Eel River Township, this county, where he owns 182 acres of land. In May, 1862, he enlisted in the Fifty-fifth Indiana Infantry to serve three months and was in the fight at Richmond, Ky., where he was wounded in the foot, which disabled him for a short time. He was discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment, and in June, 1863, he re-enlisted in the Third Indiana Cavalry. He served at Walker's Ford, Morristown, Nashville, near Knoxville, Tenn., and at Raleigh, N. C., and numerous other battles of less note, making twenty-eight in all. He was honorably discharged in August, 1865. He is a member of Antietam Post, No. 162, G. A. R., at Jamestown, Ind. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Aaron V. Hester, son of Adam and Ann (Van Zant) Hester, was born June 6, 1828, in Fleming County, Ky. In 1834 he came with his parents to Putnam County, Ind., and about five years later removed with them to Montgomery County, Ind. He was married in Montgomery County, Sept. 4, 1858, to Sarah McDaniel, born July 10, 1840, a daughter of Judson and Sarah McDaniel. They have had seven children—Mary C., born Dec. 6, 1859, and died Oct. 26, 1874; Laura L., born Feb. 8, 1861; Melvina, born Dec. 27, 1864; Amanda, born Nov. 6, 1867; Hattie F., born Sept. 7, 1871; Eva and Evert (twins), born June 20, 1875, the latter died Aug. 1, 1876. In 1858 Mr. Hester removed from Montgomery to Boone County, Ind., remaining there till the spring of 1865, when he settled on his present farm in the northern part of Eel River Township. He has followed farming through life in which pursuit he has been moderately successful, owning a farm of eighty acres. He is a member of the Christian church. Politically, he is a Republican. Mrs. Hester died Jan. 24, 1876. She possessed many excellent traits of character and was respected by all who knew her.

Michael Higgins, a pioneer of Hendricks County, was born Sept. 7, 1820, in Mercer County, Ky. He was but six months old when his parents, Thomas and Nancy Higgins, came to Putnam County, Ind., where they remained, but a short time, when they came to Hendricks County, they being among the first settlers of Marion Township. Here his father entered 240 acres of land, and struggled hard to secure for his family a comfortable home. His

death occurred in March, 1854. Michael Higgins was thus reared to manhood in Hendricks County, and with his father shared the toils of the day from early youth. April 26, 1843, he married Polly Robbins, daughter of William and Leah Robbins, natives of New York, at that time residents of Hendricks County. They had one child—William T. Mrs. Higgins died and he was again married Nov. 18, 1845, to Lydia Robbins, daughter of Jacob and Barbara Robbins. They have had four children—Sarah A., Jacob L., Christopher C., and Mary (deceased). In 1869 he removed from Marion and has since then made his home in the southern part of Eel River Township, owning a good farm of 184 acres. He served three years as Trustee of Marion Township. He is a member of the Christian church.

Milley Hubble, daughter of William and Sarah (Loury) New, was born March 21, 1822, in Warren County, Ky. In 1833 she came with her father's family to Hancock County, Ind., where her mother died two years later. After a residence there of about ten years Mr. New removed to Boone County, where he remained till his death Feb. 25, 1885. He had been married three times and had a family of eight children of whom seven are now living—Fannie T., Milley, Elizabeth J., Nancy, Sarah, Daniel and Lewis. Our subject was married Jan. 29, 1843, in Boone County, to William Walker, and to them were born three children—Lewis, William and Simon. The latter was a member of the Fortieth Indiana Infantry, and lost his life at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Mr. Walker died Nov. 24, 1847, and June 11, 1852, our subject was again married to Leonard Hubble, he being a native of South Carolina. Of the nine children born to this union, seven are living—Enoch J., Leonard, James H., David W., Nancy J., Fannie and Rebecca E. In 1858 Mr. and Mrs. Hubble came from Boone to Hendricks County and settled in the northern part of Eel River Township, where Mr. Hubble died. Mrs. Hubble still resides on the old homestead and is the owner of 115 acres of good land. She is a member of the Christian church.

Mrs. Mary Jones was born March 12, 1831, and is a native of North Carolina. She is a daughter of John and Lydia Robbins, who came to Hendricks County in 1835, Mr. Robbins remaining here till his death in March, 1881. The mother is still living with her children, six of whom, one son and five daughters, are living. Our subject was married Aug. 12, 1852, to James D. Walker, son of Goodlow and Rebecca Walker, of this county, the former de-

ceased. To this marriage were born four children, two now living—Oliver M., married Lydia A. Conover, daughter of Samuel J. and Ella W. Conover, of New Albany, Ind., and has three children—Laura E., Lottie O. and W. Treat; and Hattie A. married Horace Cook, son of Henderson, deceased, and Nancy J. Cook, of Eel River Township, this county, and to them have been born one child—Nellie L. Mattie J. was born Nov. 9, 1855, and was married Jan. 29, 1874, to J. J. Clay, and died Jan. 9, 1877, leaving one child—Charles C., born Nov. 23, 1874. Charles F., born June 24, 1858, died April 23, 1862. In 1858 Mr. Walker settled on the farm now owned by our subject. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Seventh Indiana Infantry, and participated in many of the important battles of the war, in one of which he was taken prisoner by the Southern troops. He was confined in Andersonville Prison about three months and in other prisons for the same length of time, from the effects of which he died at Florence, S. C., Dec. 4, 1864. Our subject was again married May 12, 1872, taking for her second husband David D. Jones, son of William and Eleanor Jones, of Hendricks County. He, too, was a soldier in the Union army and died in 1873 from diseases contracted while in the service. Mrs. Jones and her children are members of the Christian church.

William J. K. P. Jones, druggist and notary public, was born Oct. 20, 1844, in Hendricks County, Ind., a son of Wynn and Mary Jones. His father was born in Virginia, in December, 1797. He came to Morgan County, Ind., in 1816, and in 1818 came to Hendricks County, and settled in this township. Our subject was reared to manhood in his native county, receiving a fair education, and subsequently taught school for a short time. He was married July 11, 1868, to Elizabeth Bales, daughter of Tarlton Bales (deceased). To them have been born one child—Samuel W. (deceased). In 1868, in company with John Robbins, Mr. Jones opened a drug store at North Salem, in which he was engaged about two years. He then went to Lizton, this county, but soon returned to North Salem and again engaged in the drug business in partnership with Granville G. Sowder. At the end of six months Mr. Sowder retired from the firm, leaving Mr. Jones sole proprietor. Mr. Jones has been twice commissioned Notary Public, and is one of North Salem's most influential citizens. He is a member of North Salem Lodge, No. 158, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat.

Jacob Lockhart was born in Morgan County, Ind., April 14,

1847, a son of German and Leah Lockhart, the former a native of Kentucky, but now deceased, and the latter of North Carolina. When he was about three years old, his father having died, his mother, now a resident of Eel River Township, came to Marion Township, this county, where he lived till 1868. His educational advantages were limited, as he was obliged to share in the labors of the farm from a mere boy. He has followed agricultural pursuits through life with success, and has acquired, by his own industry, a farm of 187 acres. He was married March 5, 1871, to Miss Adeline Davis, daughter of Walter and Mary Davis, of this township. They have one son—Oscar. In November, 1863, Mr. Lockhart enlisted in the Ninth Indiana Cavalry, participating in many battles. He was honorably discharged in September, 1865. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post at North Salem, and is also an earnest member of the Christian church.

James A. Lytle was born April 26, 1833, in Boone County, Ind., and was one of the first children born in that county. His parents, Edward and Mary Lytle, were natives of Cincinnati and Kentucky respectively. They came to Tippecanoe County, Ind., and subsequently to Boone County, where they lived till their death. Our subject followed farming till he was twenty-five years old, when he began working in a saw-mill. He was employed in various mills in his native county till August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry. He participated in the battles of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and Perryville, Ky., and was honorably discharged in November, 1863. While in the service he contracted a disease for which he draws a pension. After his return from the war he worked in a saw-mill till 1868, when he came to North Salem, this county, and for fifteen years was proprietor of the North Salem Saw-mill. In December, 1883, he began buying and shipping timber for an Indianapolis firm, and in February, 1885, he engaged in the mercantile business, having bought out Mr. W. J. K. P. Jones. He was married April 3, 1854, to Martha J. Gibson, and to them have been born five children—John F., Mollie, Thomas B., Annie B. and Mattie J. Mr. Lytle is a member of North Salem Lodge, No. 158, I. O. O. F., and also of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Levi Martin, a leading citizen of Eel River Township, was born March 10, 1826, in Union County, Ind., a son of James and Mary Martin, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Ohio. In 1833 his father came with his family to Hendricks

County, and entered 160 acres of land in Eel River Township, which he cleared, remaining here till his death in December, 1849. His wife survived him till October, 1879. Of their twelve children five are living—Jesse, William, Henry C., Oliver H. and Levi. Levi Martin came to this county with his parents in 1833, and was married March 20, 1850, to Emeline Fullen, daughter of Charles and Sarah Fullen, of Hendricks County. Of the six children born to this union, two are living—Charles F., married to Miranda F. Tucker, and Horace G., married to Libbie Russell. After a married life of over a quarter of a century Mrs. Martin died April 27, 1877, and for his second wife Mr. Martin married Mrs. Cassie Darnall, widow of the late Simpson B. Darnall, of Kokomo, Howard Co., Ind., and daughter of Philip and Eliza M. Smith, natives of Kentucky. Mr. Martin has a fine farm of 155 acres. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Oliver P. Owen was born in Eel River Township, Hendricks County, Dec. 23, 1855, a son of Horatio (deceased) and Margaret Owen, who were natives of Kentucky. Horatio Owen came to this township in 1832 and entered a tract of land on which he remained till 1868, and then moved two miles southeast of that place within one mile of North Salem, where he resided until his death, in April, 1881. His widow is at present residing at North Salem, this county. Of their children three are living—James M., Oliver P. and Keziah. Oliver P. was reared to manhood on a farm and received a fair education. He has followed farming through life, and now has a pleasant home. He is the owner of 130 acres of land on which are good and substantial buildings. Nov. 21, 1880, he was married to Florence M. Duckworth, who was born in Hendricks County, Ind., Sept. 11, 1862, and is a daughter of James J. and Mary E. Duckworth, who were early settlers of this county. This union has been blessed with one child—Taylor W., born Dec. 5, 1882. Mrs. Owen has two sisters and one brother living—Sarah E., Lettie and George. Mr. Owen and his wife are both active members of the Methodist church.

Robert M. Page was born in Hendricks County, Ind., Feb. 18, 1838, a son of William and Elizabeth Page, natives of Virginia. They came to this county about 1832, and the following year settled in Eel River Township, remaining here till their decease. Ten children were born to them, of whom seven are living—McElender, Nancy, Andrew J., Jeremiah, Robert M., Demerius and

Williamson. Mr. Page, on coming to this township, entered over 100 acres of heavily-timbered land, which, in a few years, he by his industry and perseverance transformed into a well cultivated farm. Robert M., our subject, was thus reared to manhood amid the scenes of pioneer life, and from his youth he was obliged to share the labors of the farm. Aug. 15, 1861, he was married to Elizabeth Morphen, daughter of Benjamin and Jane Morphen, of Hendricks County, natives of Ohio and North Carolina respectively. To them has been born one son—Francis M. In 1864 Mr. Page enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Infantry, Company G, in the 100-days service. He was on duty principally in Alabama, and at the expiration of his term of enlistment he was honorably discharged. He owns a good farm situated in the southern part of this township. He is a member of the Christian church.

Joseph Plummer, a pioneer of Eel River Township, was born in Greene County, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1813, a son of Levi and Mary Plummer, the father a native of Maryland, and the mother of Indiana. In 1815 his parents came to Fayette County, Ind., and lived there five years, and thence moved to Morgan County, where they also remained five years, and in 1825 came to Hendricks County. Our subject was reared to manhood on a farm amid the stirring scenes of pioneer life, and received but a meagre education. Aug. 2, 1832, he was married in Morgan County, Ind., to Ann Day, and to them were born nine children—Mary, Martha, Thomas, Levi, Hannah, Fannie, John, Ann and Richard D. After a married life of over a quarter of a century, death entered his home taking his beloved wife Jan. 18, 1870. May 14, 1872, he was married to Lydia Burgan, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Burgan, who were among the early settlers of Hendricks County. In the spring of 1835 Mr. Plummer settled in the eastern portion of Eel River Township, where he has since lived. He owns 565 acres of good tillable land. Of Mr. Plummer it may be said that he is a self-made man, and according to his own statements he started life with virtually nothing but his strong arms and his determination to succeed.

Jeremiah F. Radford was born March 10, 1850, in Putnam County, Ky., and is a son of Jephtha (deceased) and Nancy J. Radford, who were natives of Kentucky. Of his father's family of thirteen children, five are now living—John W., Jeremiah F., Louisa, Nancy C. and Charles H. From his boyhood our subject

has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, in which he has been eminently successful. He is the owner of a farm containing eighty-eight and a half acres in a fine state of cultivation, situated in the western part of this township, on which he settled in 1876. He received a fair English education in his youth, and Nov. 6, 1873, he was married to Miss Nancy A. Gillip, a daughter of Willis Y. Gillin, of Putnam County, Ind. They are the parents of one child—Freddie, born Aug. 3, 1879. Politically Mr. Radford casts his suffrage with the Democratic party.

Marquis De Lafayette Ribble, druggist, was born Sept. 5, 1857, in Marion County, Ind., a son of Samuel W. and Nancy Ribble. He was reared to manhood on a farm in his native county, and was there married March 16, 1881, to Miss Amand E. Dnty, of Coles County, Ill. They are the parents of two children—Muriel B., born Feb. 17, 1882, and Nancy M., born Nov. 5, 1884. In the spring of 1883 Mr. Ribble came to North Salem, this county, and engaged in the drug business, being associated with Mr. J. J. Banta till March, 1884, when Mr. Banta retired from the firm, since which Mr. Ribble has carried on the business alone, and is meeting with gratifying success. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. He is a member of North Salem Lodge, No. 158, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat.

Washington Rigger, a retired farmer of North Salem, was born Dec. 22, 1812, in Mason County, Ky., a son of Rev. John W. and Elizabeth (Kelley) Rigger, natives of Maryland and Virginia respectively. He obtained a rudimentary education, and at the age of sixteen years began to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he followed about thirteen years. Feb. 21, 1833, he was married to Miss Mary Nettser, and of the nine children born to this union five are living—Henry V., John W. (a minister), Rice B., Alice and Maria E. May 1, 1864, Mr. Rigger married for his second wife Mrs. Anne R. Rigger, daughter of Sanford and Eleanor A. Wren. By her first husband Mrs. Rigger had nine children, seven of whom are now living—William H., Ann E., Elizabeth, Richard H., Caroline B., Sarah L. and Robert E. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Rigger came to Hendricks County and settled in the eastern part Eel River Township, where he remained till his removal to North Salem in the fall of 1882. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as Steward and Class-Leader. He has been a liberal contributor to both church and State enterprises, and enjoys the respect of his fellow citizens.

James Trotter was born in Virginia, and when two years of age came to Owen County, Ind., with his parents, who in 1828 settled near North Salem, in Eel River Township, Hendricks County. His father entered a large tract of 1,500 acres of land, and was actively engaged in forwarding the various enterprises which tended to develop the resources of the county, until his death, about 1850. James Trotter was married to Miss Sarah Whitt, a native of Virginia. Of a large number of children five are living—Elizabeth, William W., John C., Catherine and James M. He had served as Trustee of Eel River Township for nine years, and was prominently identified with many of the improvements made during his time in the township. He died Feb. 16, 1876, respected by all who knew him. James M., the youngest son, was born Feb. 3, 1841, in Eel River Township, where he was reared to manhood. He was married June 7, 1860, to Miss Nancy E. Crose, born Nov. 11, 1841, in Hendricks County, a daughter of Andrew and Nancy Crose, natives of Kentucky and early settlers of this county. To them have been born six children—John W., Florence R., James W., Gretta E., Mary C. and Retta M. Mr. Trotter has, with the exception of a short time spent in the South and at St. Paul, Minn., been a resident of Hendricks County. He has a pleasant farm of 100 acres in the eastern part of Eel River Township. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John D. Trotter, deceased, was born Nov. 3, 1815, in Lee County, Va., and was a son of John and Nancy Trotter. He was reared to manhood in his native State, and having received a fair education he engaged in teaching school for a short time. He came to Hendricks County, Ind., in 1839, and settled in Eel River Township. Dec. 16, 1841, he was married to Sarah Jones, who was born Dec. 10, 1821. Of the nine children born to this union seven are living—Richard J., Nancy, Horace A., John P., Catherine A., Charles Y. and Lee B. In 1870 Mr. Trotter moved to the farm where his widow still resides, and which contains eighty acres of land. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at the time of his death, which occurred July 7, 1870. He was a member of the F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F. societies, and in politics he was a Democrat.

Dandridge Tucker, farmer and stock-raiser, Eel River Township, was born March 3, 1827, in Casey County, Ky., the only son of Lee and Miranda (Durham) Tucker. When seven years old his parents removed to Indiana, where his youth was spent in assist-

ing his father to clear and improve his farm, and in attending the subscription schools. He was married May 5, 1850, to Miss Catherine Davis, born March 11, 1830, in Montgomery County, Ky., a daughter of Nathan and Nancy (Kid) Davis, who came to Hendricks County in 1835. They are the parents of four children—David L., Nathan A., Miranda F. and Robert E. After his marriage he settled on his present farm, and has met with good success in his agricultural pursuits. Mr. Tucker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife was a member of the Christian church till her death, which occurred Feb. 15, 1883. Politically Mr. Tucker is an active worker in the Republican party. In 1857 he was appointed Township Trustee under the old constitution, and was elected Treasurer of the Board, serving in this capacity until the new constitution was adopted. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Danville Council and Chapter, and to Hazel Regg Lodge, No. 200, having held every office in the lodge many times. He is one of the oldest representatives in the Grand Lodge, and is also a member of the Masonic Veteran Association, which was organized in 1883.

Lee Tucker, deceased, one of the worthy pioneers of Hendricks County, was a native of Virginia, born in Bedford County, May 4, 1803. He was the eldest son, and third child of a family of ten children of Dandridge and Nancy (Settles) Tucker, natives of Virginia. His father was the son of William Tucker who served in the Revolutionary war for seven years, during which time he with a friend, Captain Dandridge, obtained leave of absence, and returned to their homes and were married, each agreeing that the first son of the one should bear the name of the other. Hence the name Dandridge came into the Tucker family. William Tucker married a Miss Lee, a member of the same family of which the late General Robert E. Lee was a descendant. Our subject was eight years of age when his parents settled in Casey County, Ky., where he was reared to manhood on a farm, receiving such education as the schools of those early days afforded. He was married Feb. 7, 1826, to Miss Miranda Durham, a daughter of Thomas and Frances (Moss) Durham, natives of Virginia and Maryland respectively. They were pioneers of Kentucky, experiencing many of the Indian troubles in the settlement of that State. Mrs. Tucker was born in Mercer County, Ky., now Boyle County, Dec. 16, 1805. After his marriage Mr. Tucker resided on the old homestead, and continued his farming pursuits until the fall of

1834 when, on account of his opposition to slavery, he came to Indiana arriving there Sept. 12, 1834. He purchased 160 acres of unimproved land in Eel River Township, he being one of the first settlers. He then entered eighty acres of Government land, to which he subsequently added forty acres more where he began making his frontier home, and by his untiring industry he was highly successful. In 1826 he and his wife united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was soon after appointed Class-Leader, serving in that capacity until his removal to Indiana. He organized a church society consisting of six members, their place of worship being his house, and later he organized the first Sabbath-school in the township which was also held in the house of Mr. Tucker. He served as Class-Leader, Steward and Trustee until his death, and his house was always the home of the preachers. He was an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance all his life, and was the first man in his township to refuse to furnish intoxicants at his log rollings or in his harvest field. Politically he was an old-line Whig, but became a Republican on the organization of that party. He was always among the foremost to aid in every enterprise for the benefit of the community. He died June 23, 1884, his wife having died July 24, 1872, after living happily together for forty-four years. Two children were born to them—Dandridge and Lee Ann, wife of John Durham. Besides caring well for his own family he has reared eight orphan children who grew to be useful members of society.

Isaac N. Vannice was born in Hendricks County, Ind., May 28, 1839, a son of Lawrence and Caroline Vannice, natives of Kentucky, and early settlers of this county. His father at present resides at Danville, Ind. His mother is deceased. Of their nine children eight are living—Margaret L., Phoebe E., Harvey N., Isaac N., David M., William E., James O. and Mary E. Our subject received but a rudimentary education. He was reared a farmer and is one of the successful agriculturists of this township. Sept. 21, 1861, he was married to Sarah E., daughter of William and Catherine Davis, of this township. Of their eight children six are living—William H., Oliver P., Ettie, Laura, Hattie M. and Ida M. Charles and Lilly are deceased. In 1875 Mr. Vannice came from Marion Township and settled on his present farm in this township. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry, but was soon promoted to the rank of Sergeant, which position he held till 1865, when he was





Lee Tucker



Miranda Tucker

honorably discharged. He participated in many battles, among them being the siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, siege of Atlanta, Fort McAllister, Goldsborough, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. Mr. Vannice is a member of the I. O. O. F. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Joseph Waters, a pioneer farmer of Eel River Township, was born Nov. 30, 1814, in Lincoln County, Ky., a son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Waters, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Kentucky. His parents were among the early settlers of this township, having located in the southern part on Rock Branch. Of their family of eleven children five are living—Samuel D., Nathan W., George H., Elizabeth and Joseph. Our subject was reared on a farm and obtained a limited education in the schools of his neighborhood. June 16, 1835, he was married to Julia A. Hocker, born Dec. 11, 1813, a daughter of George and Nancy Hocker, natives of Kentucky. To them have been born eleven children, of whom five are living—Nancy E., Sarah A., Owen H., George H. and Newton E. After his marriage Mr. Waters removed to Kentucky but returned in a short time to Hendricks County. He has followed farming through life, and now owns 144 acres of improved land. He settled on his present farm near North Salem in 1852. He was among the first Trustees of Eel River Township, and served creditably for one year. In politics he is a Democrat. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Francis M. White was born June 12, 1844, in Eel River Township, Hendricks Co., Ind. He is a son of Bloomfield and Mary White, of Danville, this county, who were among the early settlers of Eel River Township. Of his father's family of nine children, three are now living—Francis M., Margaret and Sarah E. In March, 1866, Mr. White was united in marriage with Amanda D. Davidson, daughter of Samuel and Catherine Davidson, of this county. Three children have been born to this union—William L., James D. and Estella. In June, 1863, Mr. White enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and participated in the battles of Nashville, Columbus, Franklin, siege of Atlanta and many others. He was honorably discharged in the fall of 1865. He is a member of the Jesse Ogden Post, G. A. R., at Danville. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. He has a fine farm of eighty acres, all under a good state of cultivation.

Abraham Whitenack, deceased, was born Oct. 31, 1824, in Warren County, Ohio, a son of Andrew and Katie Whitenack, natives of New Jersey. He received a fair education in his youth, and Jan. 25, 1855, he married Caroline E. Reynolds, daughter of William and Nancy (Snodgrass) Reynolds, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. To them have been born twelve children, of whom eight are now living—Ella, Llewellyn P., Isalona, Levona, Viola, Theresa, Oscar O. and Leon A. Mr. and Mrs. Whitenack settled in Hendricks County, Ind., in February, 1857, where Mr. Whitenack died Feb. 10, 1882. His widow still resides on the old homestead, and is an active worker in the Baptist church. Mr. Whitenack was a public-spirited man, and always encouraged the various enterprises which tended to develop the resources of his township.

Alexander M. Williams, one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of this township, was born June 26, 1840, in Hendricks County, Ind. He was a son of James B. and Eliza Williams, who came to this county about 1837, settling in Marion Township, where they died. Our subject was reared to manhood on a farm, and in the management of which he has been very successful, and now owns a fine farm of 232 acres. Jan. 30, 1867, he was married to Rebecca A. Faussel, daughter of Isaac and Unity Faussel, of Hendricks County. To them was born one child—Harry W. Mrs. Williams died June 21, 1868, and he was again married July 20, 1871, to Martha A. Griggs, a native of Kentucky, born March 3, 1842, a daughter of David and Emiline Griggs. By this union there has been born five children—Emiline, Anne, Urban L., Flora and Dicy. In the fall of 1863 Mr. Williams enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, under the command of General Scoville. He participated in the siege of Atlanta, the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and numerous other engagements of minor importance, and was honorably discharged in September, 1865. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post at North Salem.

George S. Wren was born Sept. 11, 1819, in Montgomery County, Ky. His parents were Sanford and Eleanor Wren, natives of Virginia. They had a family of ten children, of whom six survive—Enoch S., John R., Thomas S., George S., Sarah A. and Anne R. Those deceased are—Andrew J., Richard W., Eliza and Lucinda. Our subject was reared to manhood in his native State. His father died when he was fifteen years old, and he was then

thrown on his own resources. He was married Dec. 9, 1841, to Caroline Davis, who was born in November, 1821, a daughter of Benjamin E. and Nancy Davis, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Kentucky. To them have been born six children—Eliza A., Sarah F., William Z. T., Benjamin F., Mary E. and Ida J. In 1852 Mr. Wren came, with his wife and four children, to Eel River Township, this county, and bought 160 acres of land. He has since added forty acres to his original purchase, and is now the owner of 200 acres of land, which he has gained by his own exertions. He has served his township as Trustee for two years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a true Democrat.



CHAPTER XIV.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

DESCRIPTION.—EARLY HISTORY.—FIRST SCHOOLS.—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.—FIRST ELECTION.—POLITICAL HISTORY.—PROPERTY AND TAXATION.—STILESVILLE.—BUSINESS, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Franklin is situated in the southwest corner of the county, and contains parts of township 14 north, ranges 1 and 2 west. It is bounded on the north by Clay Township, on the east by Liberty, on the south by Morgan and Putnam counties, and on the west by Putnam County. The township is rolling in the central, and level in the northwestern and southeastern portions. It is drained by Mill Creek and its tributaries in the central and western parts, and Mud Creek in the southeastern. The streams which pass through this township are small, but their valleys are wider and the extent of bottom lands along their banks is greater than that of the streams in any other part of Hendricks County. There is but little second-rate land in Franklin Township, and it possesses a much greater proportionate extent of alluvial lands than any other township in the county. So far as corn is concerned, Franklin Township is the Egypt of Hendricks County.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first settler in Franklin was Judge Nathan Kirk, who, without doubt, located on Mill Creek where the old Terre Haute road crosses it, in 1820, and kept a house of entertainment. The next settler of whom we can get any account was Jeremiah Stiles, the founder of Stilesville, in 1830. He settled there in 1823, and was closely followed by John Swart, John and Isaac Wilcox, John Eslinger, David Orsburn and Jacob Reese. It is not known when Franklin Township was organized but it was soon after the beginning of Hendricks County. Jere Stiles was the first Justice of the Peace. He laid out the town of Stilesville in 1830. Samuel Wick

was the first merchant in the place, and Dr. Mahan the first physician.

The first religious meetings in the township were held by the New Lights, and John Smart and Thomas Woods did the preaching. This denomination organized a church at Orsburn's horse-mill, which was the most noted place in the township until about 1835. At this mill the Christian church was organized by Thomas Lockhart, in 1832. There are at present five churches in the township—Christian, Methodist, Presbyterian, Missionary and Regular Baptist. Three of these are in the village of Stilesville.

In comparison with the other townships, it stands ninth in area, tenth in wealth, ninth in the number of inhabitants and eighth in the density of its population. It is the only township in the county that is not touched by a railroad.

The first school in Franklin Township was taught in 1831, by Jediah White, one mile south of Stilesville. The district consisted of two townships. Thomas Barker was successor to Mr. White in the school. He was a good teacher, of fair attainments, but addicted to the use of "tanglefoot." Often, at noon recess, he would go to the village and return much exhilarated, and would devote the afternoon to illustrated lessons in politeness, which the children enjoyed hugely. In 1831 Eli Lee taught the first school in Stilesville; in connection with this he also mended shoes. One day while a class was up rattling off its lesson, and the teacher was pegging away on a shoe, Luke Stiles, who had been sent out from the school to prepare some fuel, cut down a tree which fell the wrong way and came down with a crash across the school-house.

OFFICIAL.

Following are the names, with the years of election, of those who have held the various offices in Franklin Township since its organization:

Justices of the Peace: Jeremiah Stiles, 1830; Richard H. Van Dike, 1831; Wilcox, 1832; Joshua Pickett, M. P. Mitchell and B. R. Warmley, 1834; Nelson Woods and Isaac Wilcox, 1835; Berry Burks, 1838; Berry Burks, 1843; James Borders, 1845; Berry Burks, 1848; Alexander L. Masters and Absalom Snoddy, 1850; Henry McAllister, 1851; Absalom Snoddy and Christopher Wilson (contested, and David Scott chosen at special election), 1855; John Havens, 1856; Jeremiah Gentry, 1858; James W. Matlock and Charles W. McClure, 1859; Absalom Snoddy, Daniel McAninch

and John Mulholland, 1860; Absalom Snoddy, David Scott and Daniel McAninch, 1864; Absalom Snoddy, J. T. Percy and Daniel McAninch, 1868; Absalom Snoddy, O. E. Hume and Charles Ross, 1870; James W. Matlock, 1872; John R. Kelly, Elisha McAninch and Absalom Snoddy, 1874; Elisha McAninch and John Campbell, 1878; John H. Baldock, 1880; Elisha McAninch, E. N. Evans and W. H. Baldock, 1882; J. Q. Barrow, 1884.

Constables: William Shipley, 1831; Isaac Wilcox and George Hancock, 1832; Absalom Snoddy and Thomas M. Hults, 1833; Edward Shipley and Moses C. Hough, 1834; Edward Shipley and George Morris, 1835; James G. Hibbs and William Reece, 1836; William Garrison and Thomas Broadstreet, 1837; William Garrison and William R. Kirk, 1838; T. N. Morris and William R. Kirk, 1839; Jesse Garrison and Anderson M. Cleghorn, 1844; Absalom Snoddy and Anderson M. Cleghorn, 1845-'6; Jesse Garrison and William Bryant, 1847; Thomas J. Nichols and David Alley, 1848; Anderson M. Cleghorn and David Alley, 1849; Henry McAllister James R. Dickens, 1850; Jesse Garrison and A. G. Detrick, 1851; John W. Sharp and William Page, 1852; George Kreigh and Joseph H. Bryant, 1853; Solomon Stephens, 1854; Joseph S. Bryant, and C. A. Borders, 1855; James Vermillion and A. N. Hodson, 1856; David Allen and Richard Bryant, 1857; L. W. Stringer, 1858; David McNabb and O. E. McAfee, 1859-'60; W. B. Walls, Jacob Phillips and David McNabb, 1861; William A. Baldwin, 1862; L. Kinney, H. Cecil and A. N. Hodson, 1863; Samuel Swope, Joseph Walls and John Kelley, 1864; Preston Page and D. P. Bryant, 1866; J. M. Green, Lazarus Kinney and Joseph Walls, 1868; Joseph Walls, S. Evans and J. F. McAninch, 1869; J. Richardson, John Wilson and William A. Baldwin, 1870; John Richardson, and J. W. Matlock, 1872; O. E. Hume, John Richardson and A. A. Snoddy, 1874; B. F. Tignor, John Richardson and William McAninch, 1876; John Richardson and John Mahoney, 1878; William Appleby, John B. Bair and W. A. Baldwin, 1880; A. J. Harbaugh, and J. R. Coble, 1882; William Burris and A. J. Harbaugh, 1884.

Trustees: David Scott, 1854; George Kreigh, 1856; J. Williams, 1857; James Borders, 1858; Bluford Scott, 1859; William Tinch, 1860; Bluford Scott, 1861; M. Sells, 1862; J. Harrison, 1863; M. Sells, 1864; J. A. Milholland, 1866-'9; A. B. Bryant, 1870; Alpheus Harlan, 1872-'74; Casper Robards, 1876-'78; John W. Brown, 1880; J. R. Kelley, 1882; John A. Osborn, 1884.

Clerks: E. F. Rogers, 1856; J. S. Masters, 1857; A. L. Masters, 1858 (office abolished).

Treasurers: J. W. Matlock, 1856-'7; Bluford Scott, 1858 (office abolished).

Assessors: Hezekiah Gentry, 1870-'72; Amos Hoak, 1874; Edward Humpston, 1876; James E. Humpston, 1878-'80; A. R. Williams, 1882.

FIRST ELECTION.

The poll-book of the general election of 1831 (held Aug. 1, at Stilesville), gives the names of forty voters, which are here copied, unchanged, as a nearly complete list of the first settlers: William Shipley, Jonathan Sparks, Joseph Pette, Jacob Reace, Jeremiah Stiles, James Kelly, John Brown, George H. Keller, George Morris, George Hancock, Henry Reese, William Thomas, Peter Pearson, Thomas Wood, Edward Shipley, Samuel Wick, Daniel Austin, Lorenzoe D. Cleghorn, James Walls, Isaac Odle, William Scott, Charles Smith, Silas Rustin, William Wilcocks, Absalom Snoddy, Samuel Gerber, Monroe Cleghorn, Joseph Cleghorn, William Snoddy, James Prichett, Eli Lee, Frederick Cosner, William Becknel, Joshua Ruston, James Bray, James Wiece, John Hancock, Silas Bryant, Nicholas Osbourn and Garry Morris.

The vote at this election was counted by James Walls and Silas Bryant as judges, with Thomas Wood and John Hancock as clerks, and Jeremiah Stiles as inspector. They reported as follows: "We, the inspector and judges of this election, after being duly qualified, proceeded to receive, count and compare votes and find them as follows, viz.: For Governor, James G. Reed got twenty-two votes; Noah Noble got seventeen votes. For Lieutenant-Governor, Ross Smiley got twenty-two votes; Wallis (first name unknown) got twelve votes. For Congress, Ratliff Boon got twenty-two votes; John Law got eighteen votes. For Senator, Willis G. Conduit got twenty-five votes; Levi Jessup got fourteen votes. For Representative, John Hannah got twenty votes; Lewis Mastin got twenty votes. For Sheriff, Thomas Nicols got twenty-seven votes. For Commissioner, John Woodard got twenty-nine votes; Alex. McCalment got twenty votes; Jacob Canady got seventeen votes; David Matlock got six votes and Reubin Claypool got four votes."

POLITICAL.

In politics Franklin was heavily Whig until 1856, and since then

has been Republican, generally two to one, as compared with the opposition vote. Following is the vote for President at each election since 1836 :

1836—William H. Harrison..	88	63	1864—Abraham Lincoln ..	125	67
Martin Van Buren.....	25		George B. McClellan ..	58	
1844—Henry Clay.....	118	85	1868—Ulysses S. Grant.....	192	87
James K. Polk.....	33		Horatio Seymour.....	105	
James G. Birney.....	5		1872—Ulysses S. Grant.....	197	124
1848—Zachariah Taylor.....	88	60	Horace Greeley	73	
Lewis Cass.....	28		1876—Rutherford B. Hayes...	217	123
Martin Van Buren.....	19		Samuel J. Tilden.....	94	
1852—Winfield Scott.....	123	77	Peter Cooper.....	12	
Franklin Pierce.....	46		1880—James A. Garfield.....	204	91
John P. Hale	1		Winfield S. Hancock ..	118	
1856—John C. Fremont.....	127	68	James B. Weaver	9	
James Buchanan	59		Neal Dow	1	
Millard Fillmore.....	1		1884—James G. Blaine.....	192	84
1860—Abraham Lincoln	135	77	Grover Cleveland.....	108	
Stephen A. Douglas....	58		Benjamin F. Butler....	4	
John C. Breckinridge..	5		John P. St. John	8	

STATISTICAL.

The census of 1880 gave Franklin a population of 1,363, and a safe estimate now would be 1,500. The following statistics of property and taxation are for 1885: Acres of land assessed, 18,910.80; value of same, \$488,744; value of improvements, \$50,720; value of lots, \$4,337; value of improvements, \$15,893; value of personal property, \$189,758; total taxables, \$749,452; polls, 212; dogs, 143; State tax, \$1,005.34; county tax, \$2,198.06; township tax, \$299.78; tuition tax, \$952.35; special school tax, \$1,701.79; road tax, \$1,498.90; endowment tax, \$37.47; bridge tax, \$749.45; total tax, \$10,041.15; delinquent tax, \$683.88.

STILESVILLE

was laid off as a village in 1828, and a small settlement started. The opening of the National Road through this county in 1830, passing directly through Stilesville, made this point of some importance. It was a station at which all emigrants to the great West aimed to take a dinner or a night's lodging. The village prospered, and, though in time it lost its relative importance, it has held its own in population, having now 350 inhabitants. There is not a village in Indiana that has a more orderly, intelligent and kindly population than Stilesville. All the place needs is a railroad, and this it may have in a few years. It has a daily mail and hack to the Vandalia Railroad, which is but five miles distant.

The present business firms of Stilesville are: Jacob Bruce, hack

and mail line; A. N. Crawford, blacksmith; Elder & Crawford, meat market; Mrs. Ellmore, millinery; William H. Ellmore, shoe shop; E. N. Evans, carpenter; B. M. Gentry, postoffice; Gentry Bros., general store; J. N. Green, physician; A. Heavenridge, druggist and physician; A. W. Johnson, boarding house; A. D. Kelley, merchant tailor; A. L. Masters, dry-goods; N. G. Masters, physician; W. McKenzie, saddlery and harness; Alvin Moudy, grocery; A. Osborne, druggist; W. A. Shoptaugh, hotel; Samuel Swope, undertaker; Tignor & Richardson, blacksmiths.

Stilesville has a fine new brick school building, which is now, in the spring of 1885, being completed at a cost of \$5,000. It is two stories and a basement in height, and will have three rooms and a vestibule, with three teachers. This building, with the three churches, adds very much to the looks of the village.

RELIGIOUS.

The Missionary Baptist Church has been organized between forty-five and fifty years. The frame church first used was built in 1840. Among the early members of the society were Davis Boswell, Abraham Bland, James Walls, Moses Crawford, Josiah Garin, their wives, and Mary Reese. The present fine brick church was completed in 1882, at a cost of \$3,000. It has a handsome slate roof, and will seat 300 people. The membership is about seventy-five. Among the early pastors were Revs. John Jones, "Uncle Ben" Arnold, John Mugg, Jacob and John Rynearson.

The Christian Church was organized and their first house of worship was erected in 1842. This was a frame church, and cost \$1,000. Among the first members were Daniel Osborne, John W. Bryant, John R. Robards, George W. Snoddy, James Snoddy and their families. After using their first church over thirty years, a nice brick one was erected, with neat slate roof, costing altogether \$2,500. The membership of the society is approximately 100. Services are held monthly. George W. Snoddy preached over forty years, dying in April, 1882. Commencing somewhat before his death, Rev. A. J. Frank, of Greencastle, took charge of this parish, which he managed three years. Then Rev. A. M. Connor and a brother officiated for three months, after whom came Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, of Irvington, who remained nine months. He was the last regular pastor. The present officers of the society are: Elders, J. N. Green, Daniel Osborne, C. Robards

and J. W. Brown; Deacons, William A. McAninch, Jr., and William Page; Clerk, W. A. Shoptaugh.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has been organized at least forty years. Services were held for many years in the school-house, and in 1850 they built their present church, at a cost of \$1,600. It will seat about 200. Among the early members were Isaac Smart, William Cline, John Clark, John Richardson, James Borders, Joseph Bishop, Edward Jackson, Elisha McAninch and their wives. The ministers have been, in order, James Williams, Joseph Woods, J. F. Woodruff, Elias Gaskin,—Bridges, Miles Woods, W. W. Pewett, William Giunis, Asa Beck and J. V. R. Miller. The last named, the present pastor, commenced his labors here in the fall of 1884. The present membership of the society is about fifty.

SOCIETIES.

Larabee Lodge, No. 131, F. & A. M., was organized in May, 1852, and has now thirty-one members. The present officers are: James Pratt, W. M.; William Applebee, S. W.; John S. Ellmore, J. W.; A. Heavenridge, Sec.; William Page, Treas.; James Tinchler, S. D.; William Ellmore, J. D.; W. A. McAninch, Tyler. The lodge meets the Monday evening on or preceding the full moon of each month.

Enoch Alexander Post, No. 265, G. A. R., was mustered in the fall of 1883 with thirteen members. The membership has now increased to forty-seven. The present officials are: J. B. Garrison, Com.; L. S. Rector, S. V. C.; O. P. Bowen, J. V. C.; Alfred Benbow, Adj.; F. M. Osborne, O. D.; William Houston, Q. M.; A. N. Crawford, Chap.; Smith G. York, O. G.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John Wesley Brown, section 26, Franklin Township, is a son of Amiel and Susannah Brown. He was born Sept. 26, 1836, on the farm where he now resides. He was married Sept. 26, 1859, to Sarah J. Smart, daughter of Isaac Smart, who came from Ohio to this township in 1851, at present living in Cass County, Mo. To them were born two children—Virgil died at the age of six months and Effie died at the age of two years. Mrs. Brown died Jan. 21, 1862, aged twenty-one years, and Mr. Brown married for his second wife Mrs. M. W. Critchfield, widow of J. G. Critchfield. She was born in Bourbon County, Ky., a daughter of Robert and

Eliza Turner. They have two children—Ora A. and Jessie W. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are consistent members of the Christian church. Mr. Brown has served acceptably as Township Trustee, and has been prominently identified with all enterprises for the good of his township. In politics he is a staunch Republican. Amiel Brown, father of our subject, was born Sept. 10, 1810, in Guilford County, N. C., and in 1826 his parents, James and Rebecca Brown, moved to Wayne County, Ind., from thence to Morgan County, and subsequently settled in Iowa, where they died. Amiel Brown was married in 1832 to Susannah Burris, a native of Highland County, Ohio, and a daughter of John Burris. They reared seven children—Mrs. Louisa Jane Crawford, died at Stilesville, May 22, 1884; John W., our subject; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Swope, a resident of Stilesville; Mrs. Mary F. Dunnington, deceased; Verlin G., living in Kansas; Mrs. Carrie E. Hollingsworth, deceased, and Laura P., residing at Stilesville. After his marriage Mr. Brown settled in Liberty Township, and in 1835 moved to Clay Township. He came to this township in 1844, settling on a farm on section 26, which contains 160 acres of excellent land and is now owned and occupied by our subject. Amiel Brown died at the old homestead April 13, 1869. His wife died Aug. 2, 1883, in her seventy-fourth year. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Bary M. Gentry, of the firm of Gentry Brothers, general merchants, Stilesville, Ind., is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Hendricks County. His father, Blaxton Gentry, was born in Culpeper, Va., June 1, 1766, and was reared in Culpeper and Lee counties. He was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Brush, who died in Virginia. He afterward moved with his children to Kentucky, where he was married in September, 1816, to Nancy Hough, a native of New Jersey, who moved with her parents to Kentucky when a child. In the autumn of 1832 Mr. Gentry came from Kentucky to Hendricks County, Ind., with a four-horse team. His family at that time consisted of eight children, the eldest of whom, Garland, the only child by his first marriage, was married and brought his wife and child. They located in what is now Franklin Township, Mr. Gentry buying 155 acres of land. They cleared and cultivated a farm where they reared their family, and where the father died April 9, 1845, and the mother May 23, 1853. They are buried on the homestead on land selected for that purpose by the father. Mr. Gentry was prom-

inently identified with the early history of Franklin Township. Politically he was in early life a Jackson Democrat, but in 1840 voted for General Harrison. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Seven children were born to this second marriage—Melvin A., Eliza J., Bary M., John W., Sarah Ann (deceased), Jeremiah and Hezekiah. Bary M. Gentry was born in Kentucky, Jan. 16, 1821. After attaining manhood he engaged in agricultural pursuits till 1871, and still owns a fine farm in Adams Township, Morgan County. He has accumulated a fine property by industry and frugality, being in limited circumstances when he started in life. In March, 1871, he became associated with his brother Hezekiah and established the general mercantile business in Stilesville, where they have built up a good trade which is constantly increasing. Mr. Gentry married Elizabeth J. Ludlow, a native of Kentucky, daughter of Nathaniel Ludlow. They have had a family of ten children, six of whom are living—Melvina A., Nancy J., Joanna, Harrison, Candace and John W. Mr. Gentry's brother Hezekiah was born in Kentucky, Aug. 16, 1830. He married Mary A. Wilcox, a native of Hendricks County, born Dec. 29, 1834. They have one daughter—Sarah A., born March 19, 1854, now the wife of James M. Tincher.

Jonathan N. Green, M. D., Stilesville, Ind., was born in Guilford County, N. C., Aug. 23, 1825, a son of John and Charity (Swain) Green. In 1835 his parents moved to Hendricks County, Ind., and settled on a farm near Plainfield. In 1837 they bought a farm in Center Township, where the father died in 1840. The mother survived her husband several years. They had a family of eight children, four of whom are living—Leno W., of Center Township; Martha, wife of John Lamb; Martin L., a Methodist minister, at West Lebanon, and Jonathan N. Dr. Green began the study of medicine in 1846 with Drs. Henry G. and David Todd, of Danville, and remained with them three years. He then located in Stilesville and began the practice of his profession. In the winter of 1857-'58 he attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., and graduated in the spring of the latter year. He has built up a large practice, having won the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He was married to Eva V. Pope, a native of Liberty Township, born in 1838, a daughter of James N. Pope, a pioneer of Hendricks County.

John A. Grimes, a resident of section 10, Franklin Township, was born Aug. 17, 1824, in North Carolina. His parents, John and



John Hadley

Mary Grimes, were born, reared and married in that State and emigrated to this county in 1833, locating in this township. They brought four children with them—Elias, Elihu, William and John, of whom the latter is the only one now residing in this county. The father died here in 1855, his widow surviving him till 1868. John A. Grimes was married Oct. 17, 1849, to Rebecca Morgan, a native of Tennessee, whose parents settled in Hamilton County, Ind., where they died. Mr. and Mrs. Grimes have seven children—Oliver Morton, Charles F., Rozilla E., Hannah D., Ellsworth, Francis M. and Rhoda L., all living at home. Mr. Grimes is in comfortable circumstances, owning a fine farm of 137 acres. Politically he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Regular Baptist church.

Jehu Hadley is one of the most prominent farmers of Hendricks County. His farm is one of the best in the county, and none have required more labor to change from a state of nature to that of high productiveness. March 4, 1838, Mr. Hadley bought 320 acres of land on section 11, Franklin Township, at that time a swamp adjacent to Mill Creek, which flowed through it, a sluggish stream. The part of his purchase which was arable was covered with a heavy growth of timber. Old settlers pronounced the estate valueless and predicted starvation to the owner, but to-day it is the model farm of the county. This change has been wrought by incessant toil and perseverance. Two thousand rods of tile drainage, 400 rods of open ditch, one mile of levee on the banks of Mill Creek, indicate the character of the improvements. Every acre of the land is improved. The fine park and amphitheatre was built for the use of the old settlers, who have held their annual re-unions there for thirteen years, with an average attendance of 6,000 persons. Mr. Hadley at one time owned 650 acres, nearly all of which he improved. Probably no other man in Hendricks County has cleared and improved as much land as he. Part of this he has sold and part he has deeded to his children till his farm is now reduced to 200 acres. His beautiful brick residence, built in 1876, is a model of convenience and comfort, and cost, with surrounding out-buildings, over \$10,000. No man in Hendricks County is more widely known, and certainly no one is more highly respected for the many qualities that combine to make a true manhood than Jehu Hadley. In deal he is more than just, he is generous. Honorable himself, he never distrusts a man till he has proved him. Liberal and charitable, he never refuses aid to a worthy man or

object, and for forty years the needy have known that in him they had a friend who never turned any empty-handed away. Strong in his likes and dislikes, he loves his friends but eschews his enemies. Mr. Hadley was born in Chatham County, N. C., Oct. 19, 1810, and in 1825 accompanied his parents, James T. and Mary (Richardson) Hadley, to Hendricks County and located in Center Township. He was married Aug. 3, 1837, to Jerusha Stiles, a native of Vermont, born July 19, 1819, daughter of Jeremiah and Sibyl Stiles. Her father was the founder of Stilesville, locating there in 1821. Mrs. Stiles died in January, 1828, and was the first married woman who died in that place. Mr. Stiles subsequently married again. He died of cholera, at Savannah, Mo. But three of his children are living—Mrs. Hadley, Mrs. Sibyl Whicker, and Lewis (son of the second marriage). One son, Luke, a physician, of Chicago, Ill., died in 1884. To Mr. and Mrs. Hadley have been born ten children—Mrs. Nancy Daggy, of Danville; Mrs. Mary Gibben, of Butler, Mo.; Henry, of Eel River Township; Sibyl, deceased, wife of William Wilson; George Washington and Marcus Lafayette, enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and died in the service; Mrs. Alice Matlock, of California; Mrs. Laura Masten, of this township; John and Jerusha (twins), at home. Mr. Hadley is a member of the Christian and Mrs. Hadley of the Missionary Baptist church.

Thomas Harrison, deceased, was born in North Carolina in 1800, and removed with his parents to Kentucky, where he married Nancy Bryan, a native of East Tennessee, born Nov. 28, 1807. In the fall of 1832 they moved to Hendricks County, Ind., and settled on section 19, Franklin Township, where Mr. Harrison died Nov. 11, 1846. Mrs. Harrison still lives on the homestead, which contains 160 acres of valuable land. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison had a family of six children, three of whom are living—Mrs. Martha Walls, John and Mrs. Emeline Swinler. James died at the age of fifteen years, Nathan aged seventeen years and William aged forty years. The latter was married and left a widow and four children—Iva, Oscar, Ada and Wilmie. Mrs. William Harrison, whose maiden name was Eliza Bartholomew, daughter of Benjamin and Sabrina (Johnson) Bartholomew, lives on the homestead with Mrs. Harrison.

A. Heavenridge, M. D., Stilesville, Ind., was born in Union County, Ind., May 22, 1829. His father, William Heavenridge, born 1791, was a native of Louisiana, and when fifteen years of

age moved with his parents to Tennessee, and thence to Union County, Ind. He subsequently located in Henry County, and from there moved to Putnam County, and thence to that part of Morgan County which is now a part of Hendricks. He afterward moved to Wabash County, where he died Feb. 17, 1864. His wife died April 16, 1862. Our subject was reared on a farm, and March 1, 1853, began the study of medicine with Dr. Moody, of Stilesville, remaining with him two years. He attended two courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., in the winters of 1854-'5 and 1857-'8, graduating in the spring of the latter year. He then located in Stilesville and, with the exception of three years spent in Putnam County, has since resided here. He is a close student of his profession and has built up a large practice. He was married to Sarah McKenzie, a native of Virginia, who removed with her parents to Kentucky, where her father died, and in 1844 she accompanied her mother to Putnam County, Ind., removing to Hendricks County in 1849. To Dr. and Mrs. Heavenridge have been born three children, but two of whom are living—Eugenia and Frank M. Gertrude died in childhood.

Melville F. McHaffie, section 29, Mill Creek Township, Putnam Co., Ind., is so prominently identified with the material and social interests of Hendricks County that its history could not be considered complete without mention of him. He was born in Knox County, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1826, a son of Andrew E. and Nancy (Woods) McHaffie. His mother died when he was three years of age leaving three children—Nancy E., widow of William P. Roberts; Melville F. and Thurza Jane, who died aged twelve years. In October, 1832, his father settled in Franklin Township, Hendricks County, three-fourths of a mile from Stilesville, living a short time in a tent. He bought 640 acres of Government land, coming to this county with some money compared to the majority of the early settlers. He improved his farm rapidly and soon had a good home. He married a second time, in August, 1838, in Blount County, Tenn., Nancy D. Kilburn. One child was born to them, Mary Angeline, now a resident of Stilesville. Andrew McHaffie was one of the prominent, enterprising citizens of Hendricks County, noted for his honorable dealings and benevolence. He died Oct. 17, 1863, aged sixty-five years and six months. His widow died in Arkansas in 1881. His father, John McHaffie, served nearly six years in the war of the Revolution, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, and for his gallantry won a

Captain's commission. He died in Tennessee, about thirty years after the close of the war, aged fifty-two years. He had moved to that State in 1801. His widow survived him many years and died at the residence of A. E. McHaffie, in Franklin Township. Melville F. McHaffie remained with his father till twenty-four years of age. He was married Aug. 15, 1850, to Mary Ann Thomas, a native of West Philadelphia, born July 16, 1830, daughter of Jonathan Thomas, who moved to Ohio, and died in Preble County. The mother subsequently married Theodore Long, and with him moved to Mill Creek Township, Putnam Co., Ind., where they both died March 4, 1851. Mr. McHaffie moved to a cabin on section 29, near their present residence. He at that time owned no land, his cabin being on his father's land. He has been very successful in all his business operations, and is now one of the largest land owners of Indiana. His home farm contains 1,000 acres, situated on sections 28 and 29, Mill Creek Township, and sections 20 and 21, Franklin Township, Hendricks County. His residence was built in 1872, at a cost of \$10,000. He also owns nearly all of section 27, 160 acres of section 22 and eighty acres of section 8, Franklin Township. In 1858 he bought 1,153 acres of land, part of it improved, in Bates County, Mo. The latter he has sold at a profit of \$10,000. Mr. and Mrs. McHaffie have had ten children, six of whom are living—Florence Alice, wife of Charles W. Bridges, of Indianapolis; George W., of Franklin Township; Inez B., wife of Dr. G. N. Masters, of Stilesville; Oscar S., Melville E. and Mary E., at home. Clarine Virginia married Thomas S. Boggess, of Macon, Miss., and died after fourteen months of married life. Andrew E. died aged seventeen years; Clarence V., aged two years, and Marcus, aged three and a half years. In politics Mr. McHaffie is a Democrat.

Jonathan L. Newman is one of the most prominent and successful farmers of Franklin Township, and a representative of one of the first families to settle in Hendricks County. His father, John Newman, was born in Guilford County, N. C., of Irish descent. He was reared in his native county, and there married Elizabeth Lacy, also a native of North Carolina, of English descent. In 1834 he came to Hendricks County, Ind., and entered 480 acres of land on section 18, Franklin Township. He soon after returned to North Carolina, but in 1836 came again to Indiana and built a log cabin on the southeast quarter of the section. This cabin is still standing and is one of the oldest residences in Hendricks County.

In May, 1838, he moved his family to their frontier home, where he lived till his death in November, 1855, aged seventy-one years. He was a man of good education for the times. His opportunities for receiving instruction were limited, but he was fond of reading and thus acquired a fair knowledge of the literary and business world. He began life in meager circumstances, but accumulated a competency by his good management and practical business ability. In politics he was an Abolitionist. His wife survived him but eleven months, dying in October, 1856. Their family consisted of three children, two of whom, Jonathan L. and Mrs. Rachel Phillips, are living. Miriam is deceased. Jonathan L. Newman was born in Randolph County, N. C., in 1820, and was about eighteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Hendricks County. He assisted his father in clearing and improving the farm, and succeeded him in its ownership. He has been successful in his pursuits and now owns 675 acres of valuable land. He married Maria C. Phillips, daughter of Eli Phillips. To them have been born four daughters—Harriet, wife of William G. Robinson; Mary E., wife of Frank Johnson; Martha E., at home, and Julia, wife of Harrison Shields. In politics Mr. Newman is a Democrat.

Dr. John A. Osborne, druggist, Stilesville, Ind., is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Hendricks County, a son of Hardin and Priscilla (Tincher) Osborne. Hardin Osborne was born in Rockcastle County, Ky., in 1804. His father, Nicholas Osborne, was a native of Virginia, and when a young man moved to Kentucky, where he married Susanna Roberts, and in 1824, moved with his family to Hendricks County, Ind., and located in Clay Township, entering the land now owned by Isaac Ratliff. Seven or eight years later he moved to Liberty Township where he died at the age of eighty-seven years. Hardin was the eldest of a large family. He was married near the present village of Amo, in August, 1829. Four or five years later he settled in Clay Township, where he died March 8, 1863. His widow is still living and makes her home with her children. They had a family of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, nine of whom are living. Five sons served in the war of the Rebellion. Thomas J. was a member of the Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry, and died at La Grange, Tenn., in January, 1863. Nicholas served three years, a member of the Seventieth Indiana Infantry. He was wounded in the left arm, and has never recovered from its effects.

Silas enlisted in October, 1861, in the Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, and was killed in 1863, while with Colonel A. D. Streight on his raid through Georgia. William B. was a member of the same company and was captured while on the raid and imprisoned several months. He re-enlisted and served about five years. James H. served three years in the Seventieth Indiana Infantry. The other surviving children are—Mrs. Nancy Jane Bercham, of Lincoln, Neb.; Melinda, wife of William M. Reitzel; John A., George W., Henry C., and Mrs. Sudie Harrison, of Vigo County, Tenn. Dr. John A. Osborne was born in Liberty Township, Hendricks Co., Ind., May 6, 1841. When twenty-two years of age he began the study of medicine at Belleville, with Drs. Moore & Kennedy, and in 1864 attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. He graduated from the Indiana Medical College, Indianapolis, in 1871. He practiced two years in Clinton County, Ind., and then returned to Hendricks County, where he has since lived. In 1878 he was elected Recorder of Hendricks County and served four years. His health became impaired and he was unable to practice, and after the expiration of his term of office engaged in farming till Feb. 18, 1885, when he located in Stilesville, and became established in the drug business. He was married to Harriet W. Kay, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Maud, Inez and Harry.

David Reitzel was born in Guilford County, N. C., Nov. 21, 1806, a son of Henry and Catherine Reitzel, also natives of North Carolina, of German descent. He was reared in his native county and was there married April 1, 1830, to Deborah Marshall, a native of the same county. In 1831 he and his wife and infant son started for Indiana, the objective point being Parke County, but as that county was considered unhealthy located in Hendricks County. They were accompanied by Joshua Pickett, who also settled in Franklin Township. Mr. Reitzel entered 160 acres of land on section 7. No improvements had been made and he has made his present fine farm by his own industry and energy. He has added to his first entry till he now owns 300 acres, all well improved. He is one of the most substantial farmers of the county, having acquired a competency for his declining years. His wife died Aug. 6, 1849. They had a family of ten children—William M., Hannah C., Sarah C., Lucinda J., Martha Ann, Matild H., Martin L., John H., Eli F., Aaron R. Seven of these are now living. Hannah, wife of William McCormack, died Feb. 24, 1873; Martha



David Reitzel

A., wife of Oliver Saudess, died in 1862, and Eli F. died aged five years. March 7, 1850, Mr. Reitzel married Susan Lietzman, a native of Wythe County, Va., born Jan. 30, 1827. Two children were born to them—Saloma E. and David A. Mrs. Reitzel is a daughter of Charles and Mary Ann Lietzman, who settled in Danville in 1830. The father, a native of Germany, and a tanner by trade, died in 1840, and the mother died in 1871. Mrs. Reitzel is the only daughter living in a family of eight children, three of whom are dead—Catharine, Jane and James, the last named dying in infancy. Those living are—John, Theodore, Charles and William. Politically Mr. Reitzel was formerly a Whig, but has affiliated with the Republican party since its organization.

James Snoddy, one of the prominent pioneers of Hendricks County, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., Jan. 4, 1799, a son of John and Mary Snoddy, his father a native of North Carolina, and his mother of Vermont. In 1823 his parents moved to Owen County, Ind., where they died. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county. He was married in 1819 to Rachel Everman, a native of Ohio, born Nov. 18, 1803. Her mother died when she was a child, and her father subsequently moved to Kentucky, and later to Owen County, Ind., where he died. In 1820 our subject settled in Monroe County, Ind., and in 1830 came to Hendricks County and located on section 30, Franklin Township, entering a tract of 120 acres of wild land, where he lived till after the death of his wife, when he sold his farm and has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Stringer. Mrs. Snoddy died Oct. 1, 1877. She was from girlhood a member of the Christian church. Mr. Snoddy is a member of the same denomination. In politics he votes the Republican ticket. Of his seven children, but one, Mrs. Mary E. Stringer, is living. The deceased are—John, Nancy, Moses W., Julian, Martha J. and James W.

Edmund Stringer was born in Bullitt County, Ky., Nov. 28, 1825. His parents, Thomas and Mary Stringer, came from that county to Indiana with their family of nine children, and settled in Hendricks County. The first year they lived near Stilesville, and then entered eighty acres of Government land in Adams Township, Morgan County, where they passed the rest of their lives. The father died June 17, 1847, aged eighty years, and the mother Jan. 3, 1854, aged seventy years. Of a family of nine children, five, Mrs. Susan Gentry, Mrs. Sylvia Clark, James, Lewis and Asa are deceased. The living are—Reuben, Edmund, Rich-

ard and Mrs. Minerva Hults. Edmund Stringer remained on the homestead till after the death of his parents, and succeeded them in its ownership, making it his home till 1869. He then lived two years on his father-in-law's farm, and in 1872 bought the farm where he now lives, on section 34, Franklin Township. His home contains seventy-nine acres of valuable land, and he also retains the old homestead in Morgan County. Mr. Stringer was married Oct. 3, 1858, to Mary Ellen Snoddy, a native of Hendricks County, born in this township May 26, 1833, daughter of James and Rachel Snoddy. They have two children—Eberle and Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Stringer are members of the Christian church. In politics he is a Democrat.

William Tincher, section 9, Franklin Township, was born in Monroe County, Ind., March 18, 1825, a son of John and Polly Tincher. His grandfather, Robert Tincher, was one of the first settlers of Clay Township, this county, and lived there till his death, his sons John, Robert, George and Obadiah also being early settlers of Hendricks County. John and Polly Tincher had a family of four children—Emeline, Rebecca, Robert and William, the latter being the only one living. The mother died in Putnam County, and the father subsequently married Mrs. Aseneth (Fox) Carter, widow of Aaron Carter, and to them were born four children—Mrs. Hannah Evans, of Illinois; Mrs. Mary J. De Pew, of Marion Township; Obadiah, of Guilford Township, and John, of Morgan County, Ind. The second wife died and the father married again. His third wife survives him. He died in June, 1842, aged thirty-eight years. William Tincher was married April 6, 1845, to Martha A. Fitts, a native of Indiana, born April 6, 1829, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Fitts. Her father died in Putnam County, and her mother at her residence, in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Tincher have had eight children—John, enlisted in the war for the Union in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, and died at Knoxville, Tenn.; William H., resides in Kansas; Mrs. Eliza A. Woods, of this township; James M., of Stilesville; George W., at home; Sarah E., wife of Rev. Lewis S. Smith, a Methodist minister, now of Tippecanoe County; Harrison T., an attorney of Indianapolis; Flora A. and Charles D., at home. After his marriage Mr. Tincher lived near Coatesville till the spring of 1858, and then located on his present farm, where he owns 335 acres of valuable land. He is purely a self-made man. He was but seventeen years of age when his father died, and

since then has been obliged to rely on his own resources, but energy, frugality and business tact have been rewarded, and he is now one of Franklin Township's most substantial and reliable citizens. He has served his township efficiently as Trustee. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James Walls, a pioneer of Franklin Township, was born in Wilkes County, N. C., and was there married to Mary Kennedy. In 1825 they moved to Indiana that they might provide a better home for their family. They located in Monroe County, and remained one season, but not being satisfied with the country determined to look further before making a permanent location. Accordingly, in the spring of 1826, Mr. Walls came to Hendricks County and entered eighty acres of land in Franklin Township, near the present site of Stilesville, now owned by his son John. He built a log cabin, into which he moved his family, and at once began the improvement of his land. By hard work on the part of himself and wife they improved their land and made a good home, gradually adding to the first purchase till they owned 200 acres. He was a man of strong force of character, and a worthy specimen of the honored pioneers, who converted the forests into fruitful fields. He died in the prime of his manhood, Nov. 22, 1841, his wife surviving him till Jan. 12, 1873. Their family consisted of ten children—Susan E., Reuben P., Mary Ann (deceased), Elizabeth and Sarah (twins, the latter deceased), Nancy L., Joseph, James, William and John.

Reuben P. Walls, section 19, Franklin Township, was born in North Carolina in 1824, the second of ten children of James and Mary (Kennedy) Walls. After the death of his father in 1841, he took charge of the farm, and with the assistance of his mother, who was a woman of fine executive ability, the work of improvement progressed. In 1862 he located on his present farm, where he owns 120 acres of fine land, all under cultivation. He was married Sept. 9, 1847, to Martha Harrison, a native of Knox County, Ky., born Jan. 27, 1828, daughter of Thomas Harrison, a pioneer of Hendricks County. Mr. and Mrs. Walls have had a family of eleven children, six of whom are living—Frances, Marion C., Howard W., Nancy, Lora E. and Alva J. James T. died at the age of twenty-six years, leaving a wife and two children; Mary Angeline, aged twenty-nine years; Clara E., aged twelve years; Alice, aged one year; and one daughter in infancy.

Joseph M. Woods, County Commissioner of Hendricks County,

was born in Franklin Township, Hendricks Co., Ind., March 27, 1845. He was reared a farmer, and educated at the district schools of his neighborhood until the spring of 1865, after which he attended the Danville Academy almost a year. In September, 1866, he entered the Asbury, now the De Pauw, University at Greencastle, Ind., which he attended three years, leaving at the close of the Freshman year in June, 1869. Mr. Woods was a son of Lorenzo N. and Catherine (Coble) Woods. After leaving school he taught in the district schools of Hendricks County for six years during the winter terms, farming the remainder of the year. In 1877 he discontinued teaching and has since followed farming exclusively in Franklin Township. In November, 1882, he was elected one of the County Commissioners of this county, and assumed the duties of the office in the following December. He was married Feb. 7, 1872, to Miss Eliza A., daughter of William and Martha (Fitz) Tincher, of Franklin Township, born Aug. 19, 1850. They have two children—Homer A. and Ernest. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Stilesville, of which he is Steward and Trustee.



CHAPTER XV.

GUILFORD TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION.—DRAINAGE.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.—FIRST POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.—POLITICAL HISTORY.—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.—PROPERTY AND TAXATION.—PLAINFIELD.—BUSINESS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

The township of Guilford, the only one of the size of a Congressional township, occupies the southeastern corner of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Washington Township, on the east by Marion County, on the south by Morgan County, and on the west by Liberty Township. It has the best natural drainage of any part of Hendricks County. White Lick passes through its center, the East Fork through the east side, Clark's Creek between them, and the West Fork and a small tributary to it passes through the west side. The uplands are only gently rolling, and are generally quite fertile, while along each of these streams are valleys of unsurpassed fertility. In these streams is gravel enough to macadamize all the roads in the county, and along their banks is grown corn enough to feed a city. Much of the upland along the Middle and the East forks was originally covered with walnut, poplar and maple trees, and is almost as good as bottom land. The only land in Guilford Township which may be called second rate for Hendricks County, is along the watershed between the East Fork and Clark's Creek, and on the highlands on the west side of the West Fork; and any one who will pass along the ridge will be able to controvert the idea that oak timber is growing scarce in this county.

FIRST SETTLERS.

Guilford was the first settled township in the county, and its occupancy dates back to 1820. In that year Samuel Herriman, James Dunn, Bat Ramsey, Harris Bay, John W. Bryant, and George Moore settled on White Lick, south of Plainfield, near the Morgan County line. Some of these settlers raised some corn and potatoes in 1820. In the spring of 1821 Noah Kellum, Thomas

Lockhart, a Mr. Plummer and Felix Belzer settled on the East Fork, and Matthew Lowder, Elias Hadley, Jesse Hockett and Robert Tomlinson, on White Lick, south of Plainfield. In the spring of 1823 David Carter settled in the northern part of the township, and was the first to locate in the neighborhood of Plainfield. In the same year, James Downard settled on the State farm.

The settling-up of Guilford Township was more rapid than that of any other portion of the county, so that in 1824 it contained more population than the other townships combined. A very large majority of the early comers were Friends. The township was named by Samuel Jessup, in honor of Guilford County, N. C., whence a large number of its settlers immigrated.

FIRST ELECTIONS.

Samuel Jessup was the first Justice of the Peace in Guilford Township and Hendricks County. He was elected in the autumn of 1822, under the jurisdiction of Morgan County, to which Hendricks County was attached for two years for judicial purposes, before its organization. Mr. Jessup's election was the result of the first political campaign in the county. John and Samuel Jessup, on East Fork, were candidates, and Gideon Wilson, up by Shiloh, was also a candidate. There were fifteen voters below and eight up in Mr. Wilson's neighborhood. A caucus was held in the Fairfield neighborhood, and it was found that there would be no election if all the candidates remained in the field, and as Samuel had the most votes, it was decided that John should withdraw from the race, which he did, and Samuel was elected.

The poll-book of the first general election held in Guilford Township (Aug. 7, 1826, at the house of John Jessup) gives a list of forty-two voters, which is here copied in full, as the best possible catalogue of the early settlers: Timothy Jessup, Thomas Lockhart, James McClure, John White, Noah Kellum, Isaac Sanders, Harmon Hiatt, Adin Ballard, Benjamin Sanders, Henry Bland, Robert Tomblinson, Joseph Chandler, John Hiatt, Elihu Jackson, Joseph Ballard, Charles Reynolds, Prat W. Jessup, Joseph Jessup, Joel Jessup, John Hawkins, Lee Jessup, Abijah Pinson, John Jessup, Joseph P. Jessup, Levi Cook, Henry Reynolds, Timothy H. Jessup, James C. Tomblinson, Joseph Cloud, John Lemon, John Carson, David Stutesman, James Ritter, William Merritt, Solomon Edmunson, John Ballard, David Ballard, Robert Lemon, Joseph Hiatt, Jesse Kellum, Thomas R. Ballard and John Burris. The

vote in this township at that election was as follows: For Congressman, Thomas H. Blake, thirty-seven; Ratliff Boon, three. For Senator, Josiah F. Polk, twenty-one; Calvin Fletcher, fourteen; John W. Redding, two. For Representative, Thomas J. Matlock, thirty-nine; Isaiah Drury, two. For Sheriff, Robert Cooper, thirty-nine. For Coroner, James McClure, fifteen.

Two years later, at the presidential election of 1828, the number of votes had increased to seventy-two, of which number John Quincy Adams received sixty-nine and Andrew Jackson only three.

Another interesting election return bears date of April 5, 1852. The township voted on the question of granting liquor license, and seventy-nine votes were cast against the proposition, while not one was given for it.

POLITICAL.

Few communities in the world are as unequally divided in political sentiment as Guilford, which has been almost unanimous in its loyalty to the Whig party and its successor, the Republican party. The largest number of votes ever given the Democratic ticket was fifty-two, in 1836. In 1864, Lincoln received 575 votes, and McClelland one. Following is the vote for President at each election since 1828:

1828—John Quincy Adams... 69	66	1860—Abraham Lincoln..... 348	320
Andrew Jackson ... 8		Stephen A. Douglas.... 23	
1832—Henry Clay..... 86	80	John C. Breckinridge.. 1	
Andrew Jackson 6		John Bell..... 1	
1836—William H. Harrison.. 165	113	1864—Abraham Lincoln 575	574
Martin Van Buren 52		George B. McClellan... 1	
1844—Henry Clay..... 236	208	1868—Ulysses S. Grant..... 675	670
James K. Polk..... 28		Horatio Seymour 5	
James G. Birney..... 18		1872—Ulysses S. Grant..... 525	507
1848—Zachariah Taylor..... 142	93	Horace Greeley 18	
Martin Van Buren..... 49		1876—Rutherford B. Hayes... 641	616
Lewis Cass..... 20		Samuel J. Tilden..... 25	
1852—Winfield Scott..... 124	40	Peter Cooper..... 19	
John P. Hale..... 84		1880—James A. Garfield..... 521	474
Franklin Pierce..... 36		Winfield S. Hancock .. 47	
1856—John C. Fremont..... 301	269	James B. Weaver..... 12	
James Buchanan..... 32		1884—James G. Blaine..... 454	406
Millard Fillmore..... 2		Grover Cleveland..... 48	
		John P. St. John..... 29	
		Benjamin F. Butler.... 25	

OFFICIAL.

Following is, as nearly as possible, a complete list of those who have held the various township offices, together with the years of election:

Justices of the Peace: James McClure, 1829; Harmon Hiatt,

1830; Zadok Smith, 1834; Harmon Hiatt, James T. Downard and John Pinson, 1835; Joel Hodgen, 1836; Joel Hodgen and Washington Done, 1841; John Reagan, 1845; Joel Hodgen and Alexander Worth, 1847; James S. Odell and Carey Reagan, 1849; James G. Odell, 1850; Isaac Osborn, 1851; Milton Harvey, 1854; William Faulkner and Carey Reagan, 1855; Joseph Dennis, 1856; Perry Ransom, 1857; Isaac M. Shideler, 1859; Eli Johnson, 1860; Lafayette Oursler, 1863; Eli Johnson and Jesse N. Townron, 1864; Asa Martin, 1865; Ransom Wooten, 1866; Eli Watson, 1867; Berry A. Tomlinson and Solomon Shinafelt, 1868; Samuel M. Cook, 1869; James M. Odell and Morris K. Ellis, 1870; Jonathan L. Moffatt, 1872; Eli Johnson, 1873; Eli Johnson and John P. Ballard, 1876; Thomas Archey, 1878; Eli Johnson, 1880; Thomas B. Archer, 1882; Richard Duddy, 1884.

Constables: Granville P. Barker and William Bryant, 1836; Zimri Vestal, 1837; William Hamlet and Isaac Holton, 1838; William Bryant and John Shelley, 1839; Eli McCaslin, 1844; Eli McCaslin and John C. Johnson, 1845; Eli McCaslin and Line Brown, 1847; Coleman Francis, Rufus Ostler and Verlin Jones, 1848; John Moon and Eli McCaslin, 1849; John Dobbins and Barney A. Tomlinson, 1850; Willis H. Wilhite and William Glasscock, 1851; Benjamin McConaha, and John Tauksley, 1852; John Dobbins and William Moss, 1853; Joseph Talbot and Robert Edmonds, 1854; John Medaris, Loten Jenkins and George W. Stephens, 1855; Caleb Dalton, Isaac Sparks and Madison Lawrence, 1856; John D. Williams and B. A. Tomlinson, 1857; Milton Harvey and Joseph Cox, 1858; Carey Reagan and W. H. Wilhite, 1859; Perry Ransom and W. H. Wilhite, 1860; Perry Ransom and Amos Easterling, 1861; Joseph A. Cox and F. Shirley, 1862; Edward D. Stratton and John Sims, 1863; William H. Thompson and John Dobbins, 1864; John Dobbins and Isaac Sparks, 1865; Nathan Hubbard and Jonathan Mendenhall, 1866; Elijah Eddy and A. W. Greenlee, 1867; William N. Lakin and Elijah Eddy, 1868; David McNabb and Charles Doan, 1869; Thomas J. Stewart and Daniel McNabb, 1870; Thomas J. Stewart, 1872; Thomas Stewart and Henry Widdows, 1874; Thomas Stewart and William Lakin, 1876; William Lakin and William Stone, 1878; William Sorters and John Craig, 1880; William Sorters and Peter Bryant, 1882; Corry Edmonds, 1884.

Trustees: Charles Lowder, 1856; Elisha Hobbs, 1857; Jesse Hockett, 1858; Elisha Hobbs, 1859-'60; Carey Reagan, 1861-'64;

Dillon Haworth, 1865-'67; Carey Reagan, 1868-'74; Ebenezer Tomlinson, 1876-'78; David Hadley, 1880; Ebenezer Tomlinson, 1882-'84.

Clerks: Perry Ransome, 1856; Hiram Lindley, 1857; Elias Jessup, 1858 (office abolished).

Treasurers: Solomon Blair, 1856; William F. Harvey, 1857-'58 (office abolished).

Assessors: Eli Overman, 1870; Hugh J. Jessup, 1872; Amos Hoak, 1874; Hugh J. Jessup, 1876-'82.

STATISTICAL.

The population of Guilford Township was determined by the census of 1880 to be 2,691. The following figures of property and taxation are for the year 1885: Acres of land assessed, 22,097.15; value of same, \$707,188; value of improvements, \$134,629; value of lots, \$18,439; value of improvements, \$67,735; value of personal property, \$335,275; total taxables, \$1,263,266; polls, 387; dogs, 213; State tax, \$1,709.42; county tax, \$3,734.68; township tax, \$884.33; tuition tax, \$2,623.25; special school tax, \$3,351.68; road tax, \$2,526.50; endowment tax, \$63.16; bridge tax, \$1,263.25; total tax, \$18,836.64; delinquent tax, \$1,311.39.

PLAINFIELD.

The second town in the county in size is Plainfield, pleasantly situated in a beautiful valley on the east bank of White Lick, on the Indianapolis & Terre Haute Railroad, now known as the Vandalia line. It was laid out by Elias Hadley and Levi Jessup in 1839. Thomas Worth built the first frame house in town, and Worth & Bro. were the first merchants.

Plainfield was duly incorporated as a town in 1839, when an election was held to choose five trustees. Following is the report of the officers of the election:

"We, the undersigned president and clerk chosen and qualified according to law, do hereby certify that we did, on the morning of the 25th day of May, 1839, lay off the said town into five districts, to wit: That the town lots lying east of Center street and north of the national road shall be known as the first district; that the lots lying east of Center street south of the national road shall be known as the second district; that the town lots lying between Center and Mills streets south of the national road, shall be known as the third district; that the town lots lying between Center and

Mills streets north of the national road, shall be known as the fourth district; and that the town lots lying west of Mills street shall be known as the fifth district.

"And we do further certify that David G. Worth, Eli K. Caviness, James M. Long, Andrew Prather and James M. Blair were duly elected Trustees of the town of Plainfield according to law.

"DAVID G. WORTH, *President*.

"Attest: ISAAC OSBORN, *Clerk*."

At this election the following twenty-three persons voted: Daniel Berker, David G. Worth, M. G. Taylor, David Berker, Jesse Hacket, James M. Blair, A. C. Logan, A. Prather, Luther Sikes, James M. Long, James T. Downard, Eli K. Caviness, M. G. Corlew, Joel Hodgins, Huling Miller, Thomas J. Porth, Benjamin Lawrence, David Phillips, V. C. Githens, John Shelley, Isaac Osborn, Isaac Holton and William Osborn.

The town has no charter now, the same having been surrendered many years ago. It was found that the township government was best, on the ground of both efficiency and economy. Plainfield has never retrograded, for while its business is purely local, it has always been healthy and steady, and the population and wealth of the place have steadily increased. There are now nearly 1,000 inhabitants. The business firms of 1885 are enumerated in the following list:

Pleasant Allman, livery; Misses Allman, dressmaking; A. A. Brown, attorney; A. Carter, physician; H. T. Conde, agricultural implements; Douglass & Carter, saw-mill; Douglass & Strong, builders; W. C. Douglass, builder; Dennis & Adams, wagons and wood-work; Caleb Dalton, meat market; T. E. Evans, physician; Ellis & Sons, saw-mill; Robert Edmonds, builder; Teresa Ellis, dressmaker, G. W. Fogleman, builder; Miss Rosa Fogleman, dressmaker; Nerius Frazier, blacksmith; W. T. Fawcett, boots and shoes; Green & Hadley, druggists; Cyrus Green, station agent; T. B. Gullefer, physician; Miss C. A. Havens, dressmaker; Hiatt & Sons, saw and flouring mill; Harlan Hadley, livery; W. L. Hamar, dentist; B. G. Harlan, dentist; A. T. Harrison, editor *Plainfield Progress*; Anson Hobbs, grocery and hotel; Hiss & Carter, agricultural implements; S. Hiss, undertaker; I. A. Johnson, harness; Allen Jackson, livery and sale stable; Ellwood Johnson, greenhouse; Adam Jones, nursery; R. A. Kelley, barber; T. B. Kinnan, postoffice; A. M. Lewis & Co., hardware; Lawrence & Small, real estate and insurance; Robert Lewis, physician; McMil-

len & Son, dairy; P. F. Moore, grocer; Mrs. Newlin, boarding-house; S. A. Osborne, wagon shop; Charles Owens, blacksmith; Mit Phillips, druggist; A. M. Pritchett, builder; Frank Phillips, dry goods; T. Reagan, grocer; Jesse Reagan, physician; S. Smith, restaurant; O. W. Sullivan, shoe-shop; N. R. Schooley, coal dealer; Eli Spray, dairy; I. R. Sivage, livery; J. T. Strong, physician; E. J. Shaw, dry-goods; W. R. Snipes, grocer; F. W. Smith, physician; Wm. Townsend, grocer; Moses Tomlinson, jewelry, photography and mill; Will Tucker, barber; Tomlinson & Co., bankers; W. A. Watson, grocery; Wm. Wilkin, blacksmith; Ellwood Wason, blacksmith, J. C. Worth, feed stable; Mrs. J. E. Walker, millinery and dressmaking; Mrs. A. Wagoner, millinery and dressmaking; Willis Wilhite, dry-goods; B. F. Worth, grocery and meat market; T. J. Worth, tin-shop.

SCHOOLS.

The town has a fine public-school building, two stories in height, erected in 1867 and 1868, at a cost of \$12,000. It contains six rooms, used by as many different instructors. J. R. Owens is now (1885) principal, and the assistants are Addison Moore, William Douglass, Sue McMillin, Ida Phillips and Mrs. Elva T. Carter. The enrollment reaches about 300 annually. The affairs of the school are well managed under Ebenzer Tomlinson's trusteeship.

Central Academy, located at Plainfield, is controlled by a Board of Trustees appointed by three Quarterly Meetings of the society of Friends—Plainfield, White Lick and Fairfield. There are eighteen Trustees, six from each Meeting. The school was organized in 1881, and is consequently four years old now. The academy building was completed in 1882, at a cost of \$5,000. The school has no endowment, and is supported by the tuition fees. These, however, are very moderate, ranging from \$7.80 to \$9.00 per term, there being three terms in a year. The object of the academy is stated to be "to furnish such literary instruction as is generally given in the High Schools of our cities, joined, however, with a larger amount of Christian teaching than is common in such schools." There are three courses—the grammar school, the English and the Latin. The Principal is George W. White, A. B.

RELIGIOUS.

Of the the churches, there are several, all well supported.

The Christian Church was organized in March, 1830, with the

following as the first members: David F. Cox and wife (only ones now living), John Hadley, Jonathan Hadley, David Carter, Ezekiel Hornaday. Hiram Hornaday, Hiram Green, Abijah Cox, with their wives, and Alexander Shawver, seventeen in all. They soon built a hewed-log church, having first held their meetings in the settlers' cabins, and in that primitive structure, half a mile north of where is now Plainfield, they worshiped for five or six years. They then erected a frame church in the village, using the same for twenty years, when it was succeeded by the present brick structure, built on the site of the frame, at a cost of \$3,000. Among the first ministers were Revs. Michael and Job Combs, Lewis Comer, John Secrest, ——— Oatman and John O'Kane. For the past two years their spiritual interests have been attended to by Rev. Urban Brewer, of Danville.

The Methodist Episcopal society has been organized some forty years, and has used the same building as a place of worship, continuously. Among the early members were O. H. Dennis (only one living), Riley Taylor and wife, Alexander Worth (founder of the society) and wife, William Owens, Sebastian Hiss, Fred Trucks and Mrs. Higgins. The church has now about 100 members, and the present pastor is H. H. Dunlavy, who commenced his labors here in September, 1884. He was preceded by Revs. G. W. Switzer (three years), Green (two years), Johnson (one year), Beard (two years) and Siddell (two years). The present Trustees are John Moore, S. Hiss and William Lakin; Stewards, Isaac A. Johnston and John Moore. The Sunday-school has forty members and meets before church services every Sunday morning, under the superintendency of John Moore.

The Western Yearly Meeting of Friends was organized in the ninth month, 1858, the first members being Eleazer Bales, Charles Moore, Matthew Stanley and Robert W. Hodson, and their families. Their house of worship was completed in 1858. It is of brick, and with the grounds, twelve acres, cost \$14,000. In 1878 an unfortunate difference of opinion arose as to the doctrine and practice, which has permanently divided the society. The "conservatives" meet on the first and fourth days of each week for worship. Their Elders are Albert Maxwell and Davis Meeker; their Overseers, Joel D. Carter and Albert Maxwell. The "liberals" advocate a more active system of religious work. They also meet the first and fourth days of the week. Their Clerk is Josiah Morris; Treasurer, Moses Hadley; Elders and Overseers, Jesse Hor-

ney, Calvin Osborn, Elwood Stanton, Brazleton Hadley, Elwood Wasson and Jesse D. Hiatt. The "liberals" are in possession of the church property, the "conservatives" renting other quarters. The former won a suit brought in Circuit and Supreme Court, and are now defendants in a second suit, yet undetermined.

The Baptists have had a regular organization for some thirty years. Among the first members were Adam Jones and wife, Orrin Bonner and wife, Samuel McCormick and wife, William Douglass and wife and children. After a time the society purchased the church which had been occupied by the Friends, and used the same for a number of years. In August, 1884, they dedicated their present brick church, which cost \$3,000. Services are held every alternate Sunday, the present minister being Rev. A. B. Chaffee, of Franklin. The membership of the society is about seventy. The Sunday-school is under charge of Henry Straughan.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church has been supported for some fifteen years. It met for a long time at the Morgan school-house, two and a half miles from Plainfield, and in 1879 commenced holding its services in the village. The church erected in that year cost about \$600. There are about twenty-five members. Rev. Roberts has been the pastor for two years past. The colored Baptists also have an organization, with occasional services conducted by a clergyman from Indianapolis.

SOCIETIES.

Plainfield Lodge, No. 286, F. & A. M., was organized Oct. 21, 1862, with the following officers: Amos Easterling, W. M.; Caleb Easterling, S. W.; Amos Alderson, J. W.; Madison Osborn, Secretary; Carey Regan, Treasurer; N. Y. Parsons, S. D.; William D. Cooper, J. D.; Thomas Powell, Tyler. The list of present officers is: William H. Morgan, W. M.; Allen Pritchett, S. W.; D. F. Cox, J. W.; Eb. Tomlinson, Treasurer; T. Reagan, Secretary; A. D. Krewson, S. D.; William C. Douglass, J. D.; Stephen Osborn, Tyler. The lodge has now a membership of thirty-three, and meets at Masonic Hall the Monday evening on or before the full moon in each month.

McCarty Lodge, No. 233, I. O. O. F., has a membership of thirty-eight, and meets every Friday night at Odd Fellows Hall. The present officers are: N. M. Frazier, N. G.; N. Boggs, V. G.; M. Carter, Secretary; W. R. Snipes, Treasurer; T. B. Kinnan, P. G.

Virgil H. Lyon Post, No. 186, *G. A. R.*, was chartered June 11, 1883, with forty members. The present number of members is sixty-seven. The officers are: Taylor Reagan, Commander; I. A. Johnson, Adj.; John Walker, Q. M.; Anson Hobbs, S. V. C.; Henry Straughan, J. V. C.; Charles Doane, Chap. The post meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, over Hobbs's grocery.

FRIENDSWOOD

is a station on the I. & V. Railroad, in the southeastern corner of the township, in the midst of the richest community and best improved farms in the county. Large quantities of milk and other dairy products are shipped thence to Indianapolis.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Harris Almond, eldest son of Matthew and Rebecca Almond, was born in Richmond County, N. C., Jan. 5, 1809. His father immigrated with his family to Indiana in the fall of 1811 and settled in what is now Wayne County where his wife died. He then removed to Winchester, Ind., where he remained four years, and in the fall of 1827 he located in Hendricks County, and in the fall of 1828 he removed to Bridgeport, Marion Co., Ind., where he resided twelve years. He then settled in Henry County, Iowa, where he died in 1876. He had a family of six children by his first wife and two by his second. Harris Almond, whose name heads this sketch, being the eldest son, he was obliged to assist his father on the farm, thus his educational advantages were limited, he having the benefit of school but a few months during the year. He was married in 1829 to Ruth Lakey, a native of Ohio. After marriage he settled on eighty acres of land in Marion County, going in debt for the land, which he afterward sold, and bought eighty acres in Washington Township and later bought another eighty acres adjoining, and on this land he resided about thirty-three years. His wife died April 12, 1841, leaving three children—Sarah J., wife of Samuel Weer; Pleasant and John. He was again married Oct. 17, 1841, to Anna Montgomery, and to this union were born two children, one dying in infancy and the other after reaching maturity. His wife died March 4, 1877, and he was married in October, 1877, to his present wife, Mrs. Parthena Tucker. She was the widow of George Tucker by whom she had seven children, four of whom survive. She is a native of Kentucky. Mr. Almond is now in his seventy-seventh year, and has been a member of the

Christian church for forty-eight years, of which he has been Deacon twenty-one years, and he has served as Trustee about thirty years. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

Pleasant Almond, a successful stock-raiser and business man of Plainfield, is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born Jan. 3, 1836, the eldest son of Harris and Ruth (Lakey) Almond, natives of North Carolina, who came with their parents in childhood to Indiana and were reared in Marion County. After their marriage they moved to Hendricks County, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Pleasant Almond was reared a farmer, receiving a common-school education. In 1857 he was married to Minerva J. Hadley, daughter of John and Edith Hadley. After his marriage he settled on a farm in Guilford Township a mile and a half east of Plainfield, on the National Road. Here he lived till 1881, and by industry and energy improved his land, till he has 200 acres under cultivation. He has made a specialty of stock-raising, having the best grades of English draft and Clydesdale horses, Jersey cattle and Poland-China hogs. In 1881 he left the farm and moved to Plainfield, where he has a pleasant home. His wife died in 1873, leaving three children—Theophilus, Roscoe and John H. In 1874 he married Mrs. Mary Osborn, widow of Madison Osborn. They have one daughter—Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Almond are members of the Christian church.

John M. Carter is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born May 16, 1832, the only son of David and Ruth (Hadley) Carter, natives of North Carolina, who moved to Ohio with their parents, where they were married, and in 1822 moved to Hendricks County, Ind., and settled on a tract of heavily timbered land which is now the site of the town of Plainfield. David Carter at one time owned 600 acres of land and at the time of his death owned 500 acres. His wife died about 1871 and he in 1881. They were members of the Christian church, of which he was for several years an Elder. Their family consisted of nine children, one son and eight daughters—Jane, Matilda, Mary, Martha A., John M., Sarah, Orpha, Ara M. and Zipporah. John M. Carter spent his youth on his father's farm and after his marriage settled on a tract of wild land, of which he made a good farm, on which he lived till 1864, when he moved to Plainfield and engaged in the mercantile business. He afterward returned to his farm, and remained till 1870, when he again engaged in the mercantile business till 1874. He then lived on the farm till 1883, and since that year has lived retired from active

business. He still owns his farm in Washington Township, which contains 183 acres of valuable land, with a good residence and farm buildings, and is now occupied by his son. Mr. Carter has served four years as Township Clerk. He and his wife are members of the Christian church, of which for the past fifteen years he has served as Deacon, and at present is Superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was married in 1852 to Susan Wells, and to them have been born two children—David W., and Mary, wife of Dr. J. T. Strong. In politics Mr. Carter is a staunch Republican.

John Fullen, a prominent and successful business man of Plainfield, was born in Fayette County, Ind., Dec. 25, 1821, the second son of John and Jemima (Harrell) Fullen, natives of Virginia, who moved to Fayette County, Ind., in an early day. The father died in Fayette County, and John subsequently moved with his mother to Johnson County and settled on land entered by his father before his death. There he grew to manhood and remained till 1872, when he moved to Hendricks County and located in Plainfield, where he has since lived. He owns a fine farm of 200 acres in Johnson County, all under cultivation, and until his removal to Hendricks County he was successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has accumulated a good property and is now living retired from active business life. He was married in 1841 to Rachel Smith, who died in Plainfield in 1881. They had a family of five sons and five daughters; four of the number are living. July 14, 1881, Mr. Fullen married Mary E. Barton. Mr. Fullen has been a member of the Baptist church since 1843 and for several years has been Deacon of his church. His wife is a member of the same denomination.

Elias Hadley, deceased, was one of the early settlers of Hendricks County. He was born in Chatham County, N. C., Aug. 5, 1809, a son of Jeremiah and Mary Hadley. When he was three years of age his parents moved to Butler County, Ohio, and subsequently to Hendricks County, Ind., and settled in Guilford Township, where they both died. Oct. 14, 1829, Elias Hadley was married, in Butler County, Ohio, to Miss Cox, daughter of Mordecai and Nancy Cox, a native of Butler County, born in 1814. After his marriage he settled on a tract of wild land which is now the site of Plainfield, but at that time was heavily timbered. He cleared and improved a farm, which he subsequently sold and bought one north of Plainfield, where he lived till 1874, when he rented his farm and moved to the village and lived retired from active busi-

ness till his death, Dec. 8, 1884. The farm contains 180 acres of valuable land, all under cultivation. To Mr. and Mrs. Hadley were born sixteen children, six sons and ten daughters, twelve of whom are living—S——, Hiram, Nancy, Mary, Jane, David, Enos, Emma, Susan, Addie, Oscar and Arthur. Mr. Hadley was a member of the Christian church fifty years and his wife is a member of the same denomination.

John Hanna, a son of James Parks Hanna, was born Sept. 3, 1827, in what is now a part of the city of Indianapolis. His father entered and improved eighty acres of land in Warren Township and there died Aug. 31, 1839, leaving a widow and five children, John being the eldest. The mother died in 1844. John and the children remained on the farm until 1846, when, at the instance of General Robert Hanna, their guardian, they broke up house-keeping that they might go to school. The subject of this sketch, determined to acquire an education, started for Greencastle in February, 1846, with only \$4 in his pocket. He walked the entire distance, entered the university, got the position as janitor of the college, worked his way through college and graduated with honors in June, 1850. He then entered the law office of Judge Delaney R. Eckles and there finished the study of his profession. He then became the law partner of his preceptor and settled in Greencastle. He was elected Mayor of the city of his adoption and served three years. After Judge Eckles went upon the bench as Circuit Judge, Mr. Hanna formed a partnership with the Hon. John A. Matson, which continued until the spring of 1858 when he went to Kansas. He was the same year elected a member of the Territorial Legislature from the county of Lykins, now Miami, and served as such during the session of 1865-'9; was chairman of the judiciary committee, introduced and carried through the act abolishing and prohibiting slavery in the Territory; was an earnest-working Republican in politics. After remaining one year in Kansas he returned to Greencastle and resumed the practice of law. In the presidential canvass of 1860 he was the Republican elector of the Seventh District, and as such voted for Abraham Lincoln. Prior to the Chicago convention he had advocated the nomination of Edward Bates, of Missouri, for the Presidency. Afterward Mr. Bates became Lincoln's Attorney-General. Hon. Henry S. Lane and Schuyler Colfax recommended the appointment of Mr. Hanna for United States Attorney for the district of Indiana, and he was also recommended by Mr. Bates, and appointed a few days after the inaugu-

ration of President Lincoln. He served four years; then his re-appointment was ordered by Mr. Lincoln, although his name was not sent to the Senate until after the death of the President. He continued to serve until the split between Johnson (the successor of Lincoln) and the Republican party, when he denounced Johnson, and at a Johnson meeting held in Indianapolis he introduced a series of resolutions which was the immediate cause of his being removed, and Alfred Kilgore was appointed. This proves clearly that Mr. Hanna's political opinions were not in the market, to be transferred as merchandise. He furnished Mr Kilgore all the information desired as to the business of the office; assisted him in the trials the first term after his appointment. Mr. Hanna then formed a partnership with General Fred Knefler, of this city, in the practice of law, and has devoted his time entirely to the practice of his profession, except in the canvass of 1868, when he, at the request of his political friends, canvassed the county of Putnam as a candidate for the Legislature. Although defeated he ran ahead of the State ticket. Since 1868 he has made no political speeches, although known as a decided, out-spoken Republican in politics. His life at the bar has been a constant warfare and he has more than the usual share of hotly contested litigated cases. He has perhaps been engaged in as many jury trials as any lawyer of his age. As United States Attorney during the war his position was one requiring great labor, yet, without assistance, he managed to discharge his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Government. The prosecutions for violations of the draft laws, the revenue laws, confiscation acts, conspiracies, treasons and felonies were numerous, as the records of the court attest. As a successful prosecutor his record was satisfactory to those who gave him their influence. Since he commenced the practice of law in this city he has been engaged in a number of the most prominent murder cases for the defense, the Clem case perhaps being the most noted. His practice at present is remunerative. He still resides at Greencastle, where he has a lovely home near the town. His family library is the best in the county and the favorite resort of his children of evenings. He regards it as money well spent, and it is his boast that he never had a moment's concern about the whereabouts of his boys at night. His sons incline to be farmers rather than professional men. The oldest is now a farmer in Hendricks County. While attending the University Mr. Hanna became acquainted with Miss Mahala Sherfy, of Perrysville, Vermillion County, who

was attending the female collegiate seminary, then in charge of Mrs. Larabie, wife of Prof. William C. Larabie. Miss Sherfy and Mr. Hanna graduated from the same rostrum in June, 1850, and May, 1851, they were married. Mrs. Hanna was a woman of liberal education and superior intellect, and in the fullest sense of the word a true wife. As a Christian she was loved by her neighbors and idolized by her husband. She was the mother of seven children, one who died in infancy. She died in the spring of 1870, leaving her husband three sons and three daughters. Mr. Hanna remained a widower two years then married Mrs. Emma Pothorff, of Greencastle. They have now another son and daughter, eight in all. His children are devoted to him, and it seems a labor of love for him to work in their interest. His eldest child, a daughter, Lillie, graduated at the University two years ago. Mr. Hanna was, therefore, the first graduate of the institution that furnished a daughter for graduation. His second daughter and two of his sons are now attending the same University. He believes in giving girls equal chance with boys in the advantage of education, and, therefore, insisted that the University open its doors to both, which was finally done. The result has proven that the "honors" may be won by the so-called weaker sex if they are given an equal opportunity. Mr. Hanna's great success in his profession has demonstrated that he is a man of much more than ordinary natural ability, starting out a poor boy comparatively, without friends or money, working his way through college and attaining an enviable and high position both as a civil and criminal lawyer. It is certainly a great incentive to other poor young men to go and do likewise. Mr. Hanna's record shows that he has descended from an ancestry that had rendered service during the Revolution. His great-grandfather was a native of South Carolina and was there engaged during the entire struggle for American independence in behalf of liberty and the stars and stripes. He had a large family of sons. Mr. Hanna's grandfather, John Hanna, was one of the elder brothers. The late General Robert Hanna, the younger, and several more of the family removed to Brookville, Franklin County, early in the history of Indiana Territory. General Robert Hanna was a member of the convention that framed the first Constitution of the State in 1816. The father of the subject of this sketch was a mere boy at the time they first came to Indiana. They removed to Marion County in 1826. The grandfather settled on a farm near where the poor house now

stands in Wayne Township; his brother Joseph, a short distance from him on the Crawfordsville State road. James Parks Hanna, father of John, lived with his uncle, General Hanna, up to the time of his marriage with Miss Lydia Heward, of New Jersey. Four years ago Mr. Hanna removed the remains of his father and mother to Greencastle cemetery, where they will probably remain until that day when the graves and the sea will be called on to give up their dead. Mr. Hanna's record is one worthy of emulation, and should be inscribed in the pages of history.

In person he is about five feet eight inches in height, with a heavy, square frame, though not inclined to corpulency, dark hair, eyes and complexion, and seems to be in the full strength and vigor of manhood, plain and unassuming in manner. A stranger upon entering our court could at once single him out as one of the leading spirits of the Indianapolis bar.

In 1884 Mr. Hanna was nominated by the Republican convention for Representative in Congress from the capital city district, and was elected at the State election in October, defeating the Hon. Franklin Landers, the incumbent, and one of the most popular men in the district, 1,398 votes.

"Nothing is difficult beneath the sky,
Man only fails because he fails to try."

Alva W. Hornaday is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born in Washington Township, Oct. 8, 1845, the eldest son of Isaiah and Elvira Hornaday, his father a native of Ohio and his mother of North Carolina. They were married in Hendricks County, and settled in Washington Township, and then they moved to Brownsburgh, Lincoln Township, in 1875, where they now reside. Alva Hornaday was reared a farmer, attending the common schools of his district. He remained with his parents till his marriage, and then bought what is known as the old William Townsend farm, which contains 136 acres of choice land. His residence is a neat one-story frame building, and his farm buildings are among the best in the township. Mr. Hornaday is a thrifty and one of the representative agriculturists and stock-raisers of the county. He was married in 1875 to Ella E. Cox, daughter of James H. and Lillus Cox. They have one child—Elvira Belle Hornaday. Mr. and Mrs. Hornaday are members of the Christian church.

Asa Hunt is a native of Highland County, Ohio, born May 5, 1807, the fifth of seven children of Asa and Sarah (Gifford) Hunt.

In his youth he assisted his father on the farm, and later worked three years in a carding and woolen mill. When he was twenty years of age his father died, and the management of the farm devolved on him till the estate was settled by his elder brothers. He was married when twenty-three years of age, to Lydia Stephens, of Highland County. After his marriage he settled in Clinton County, Ohio, and twelve years later moved to Hancock County. In 1851 he moved to Hamilton County, Ind., where he lived twelve years, and thence to Indianapolis. He lived in Indianapolis five years and a half, and in 1870 exchanged his property there for property in Plainfield, where he has since lived. He owns one of the finest houses in Plainfield, built by Mack Shideler, located on Long Mound, one of the pleasantest sites in the township. To Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have been born six children—Mary A., Levi S., Cyrus A., Gideon, Eunice and Jesse L. They are members of the society of Friends. In politics he is a Republican.

Judge Alexander Little was one of the first settlers of Hendricks County. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Campbell) Little, came to the United States about 1770 and located in Virginia, removing later to Mercer County, Ky. Their family consisted of eight children—Molly, Nancy, Sally, John, Peggy, Jane, Thomas and Alexander. The mother died March 25, 1808, and the father Dec. 5, 1814. Alexander Little married Rachel, daughter of William and Ann Robinson, and to them were born twelve children—Anna, born Aug. 27, 1801, married Robert McKnight; Polly, born Jan. 20, 1803, married James Green; Patsy, born Oct. 30, 1804; Betsy, born May 4, 1806, married John Canary; John, born April 12, 1808, married Nancy Rawlings, who died and he afterward married Jane Beasley; Samuel, born April 26, 1810, married Rebecca Green; Rachel, born June 24, 1812, married James Richardson; William, born March 5, 1814, married Sarah Downard, who died and he subsequently married Mary Lee; Rebecca, born April 29, 1816, married three times—first, Josiah L. Wines; second, Jacob Welch, and third, Aaron Wilhite; Joseph, born Feb. 22, 1818, was killed when a young man by being thrown from a horse; Robert, born Dec. 23, 1819, married Mildred Thompson, and after her death Maria Worth; Sarah, born Oct. 22, 1823, married Joseph Simpson, who died and she then married John Wilhite. In an early day Judge Little and his family moved to Washington County, Ind., and in 1830 came to Hendricks County. While in Washington County he was a Lieutenant and then Major in the

first militia organization of the State. He held several offices of trust; was Associate Judge, and served several terms in the Territorial Legislature. After coming to Hendricks County he served one term of three years in the State Senate. He died July 26, 1849. His wife died Sept. 7, 1851.

Samuel Little is a native of Mercer County, Ky., born April 26, 1810. The day of his birth his father, Judge A. Little, started for Washington County, Ind., where he entered a tract of land. He cleared a small piece, planted it to corn and returned to Kentucky for his family, moving to Washington County the following June. In 1830 he moved to Hendricks County and settled in Liberty Township. Samuel Little was married in Washington County, to Rebecca Green, and in February, 1830, moved to Hendricks County and settled in Liberty Township, on the farm now owned by his son Thomas. To his original entry of eighty acres he added till he owned 400 acres of valuable land. He has been one of the most successful stock-raisers of the county, having some of the finest grades of cattle and hogs. In 1884 he left the farm and moved to Plainfield, where he has a pleasant home. His wife died in 1883. They had a family of eleven children; four died in infancy, and one, Joseph, after reaching maturity. The living are—Sarah, wife of Edward Crawford; Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Cox; Mary A., wife of Benjamin Edwardson; Robert and Thomas. Dec. 14, 1883, Mr. Little married Margaret A. McKnight, widow of Alexander McKnight, by whom she had eight children; four are living, two died in infancy, and two in adult age. Mr. Little has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church fifty years, and has served as Elder several years. His first wife was a member of the same denomination. His present wife is a member of the Old Presbyterian church. He has been President of the Plainfield and Cartersburg gravel road twenty years, and is one of the stockholders and Directors of the First National Bank of Danville.

William C. Mills, a prominent old settler of Hendricks County, was born in Wayne County, Ind., at the present site of Economy, May 8, 1816, the second son in the family of eight children of Henry and Hannah (Woodward) Mills, natives of North Carolina, the father born in March, 1780, and the mother Sept. 5, 1790. They moved from their native State to East Tennessee, and thence in 1814 to Indiana. They located near Richmond, and then moved to Economy, where they lived two years, but not liking Wayne County, returned to Tennessee; subsequently moved again

to Wayne County, where they lived till 1829, when they came to Hendricks County and settled on eighty acres of land on the farm now owned by Aaron Mills. The father died in 1833, in Morgan County, Ill., and the mother in 1862, near the same place. Five of their children are still living. Henry Mills was a valuable man in the new settlement. He was a natural mechanic, and handy with all kinds of tools. He was a good penman, and was often called upon to write deeds, contracts, wills, etc. He was a great reader and was well informed on all subjects of general interest. William C. Mills was about thirteen years of age when his parents moved to this county. He received a good education for the early day, but the greater part of his time was spent in assisting on the farm. He remained with his mother till his marriage, and then settled on a tract of land in the woods, on the Lick Fork, where he lived eight years. After clearing and improving his land, he sold it, and subsequently made several changes, and in the fall of 1855 bought the farm of Joseph Moffett, to which he moved in 1856. He owns about 800 acres of land, about 400 acres under cultivation and the rest good pasture land. Mr. Mills has made a specialty of stock-raising, which he has made a successful and lucrative business. He is a shrewd business man, an upright, honest citizen, and merits the success he has achieved. Mr. Mills was married in 1839 to Rebecca Hadley, a native of Randolph County, N. C., born April 3, 1820, daughter of John B. and Elizabeth Hadley, of Morgan County, Ind. They have had a family of ten children, six of whom are living—John H., Charles H., Amos H., Mary E., wife of Wayne Macy, Oliver H., and Aaron H. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are birthright members of the society of Friends.

Isaiah Sivage is a native of North Carolina, born near Elizabeth City, Sept. 18, 1826, a son of John and Ann Sivage, natives of the same State. When he was sixteen years of age he left his native State and came to Indiana, stopping the first winter in Richmond. He then removed to Hancock County, and in 1846 to Hendricks County, and found employment on a farm near Bridgeport. He was married in 1848 to Axie Hudson, and settled on Mill Creek, six miles southwest of Danville, in the woods, where he cleared and improved a farm. In the spring of 1860 he sold his farm and bought another of 140 acres, three and a half miles south of Plainfield, where he lived twenty-four years, and in 1884 rented his farm and moved to Plainfield, where he now has a livery and sale stable, and is also engaged in buying and shipping horses.

His wife died in 1856, leaving two children, both of whom died soon after. In 1860 he married Sarah Hadley, who died in 1864, leaving two children—Indiana and William E. Jan. 31, 1866, he married Eunice Lindley, daughter of Thomas and Mary Lindley, of Parke County, Ind. Mr. Sivage and his family are members of the society of Friends.

Ebenezer Tomlinson is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born May 26, 1826, the fifth son of James C. and Nancy A. (Doan) Tomlinson, natives of Guilford County, N. C., the father born in 1799 and the mother in 1800. In 1819 James C. Tomlinson and his wife moved to Hendricks County and settled about five miles south of Plainfield, in the woods, and made for themselves a home where they have lived about sixty-six years. They reared a family of eleven children, eight of whom are living. Ebenezer Tomlinson was reared in his native county, receiving his education in the common schools. Attaining his majority he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed till 1865, when he left the farm and engaged in the dry-goods business in Plainfield till 1881, when he organized Tomlinson & Co.'s Bank, of Plainfield, of which he is the principal owner and controller of the business. He has been a successful business man, and owns two farms and his residence in the village of Plainfield. In 1876 he was elected Township Trustee and served two terms, and in 1882 was again elected and is still an incumbent of the office. He was married Feb. 6, 1852, to Miss Damsel Watson, of Brownsburg, Hendricks County. To them have been born two children—Terrillus B. (deceased), and Tennessee, now the wife of Milton Phillips. Mr. Tomlinson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Plainfield Lodge, No. 287. He is a member of the society of Friends. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

William A. Watson, grocer, Plainfield, Ind., is a native of Jefferson County, Ind., born in January, 1834, a son of Ebenezer and Ann Watson, his father a native of Virginia and his mother of Kentucky. In 1839 his parents moved to Hendricks County, and settled in Brown Township, where the mother died in 1874 and the father in 1884. The latter was well and favorably known in the county, and for nine years served as County Commissioner. He died at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His family consisted of nine children, four sons and five daughters, all of whom lived till maturity. William A. Watson was reared in Brown Township, on his father's farm, receiving a good education. He

followed agricultural pursuits till 1874, when he sold his farm and moved to Indianapolis, but in March, 1875, returned to Hendricks County and located in Plainfield, buying an interest in the flouring mill. He subsequently sold his interest in the mill and has since been engaged in the grocery business. He keeps a full line of groceries and provisions, and has built up a good trade. He was married in 1855 to Susannah Fupkhouser, and to them have been born three children. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are members of the Missionary Baptist church, of which he is Trustee and Treasurer.

John R. Weer, a prominent and enterprising farmer of Guilford Township, was born in Warren County, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1831, a son of Elijah and Margaret (Cox) Weer, natives of North Carolina, who settled in Washington Township, this county, in 1832, where the father died in 1850, and the mother in 1865. They were active members of the Christian church, he serving as Elder several years. Their children were ten in number—Emily, Samuel, John R., David, Hiram, Harris, Julia, Elizabeth, Martha and Amanda J. John R. Weer was reared on his father's farm, in Washington Township. After the death of his father he took charge of the farm, and after his marriage bought the interests of the rest of the heirs. In addition to the 120 acres entered by his father, he now owns 215 acres which makes a fine farm of 335 acres. He has made a specialty of stock-raising and in 1884 fattened 121 head of Poland-China hogs. He has been one of the most successful horse-breeders in the township. In 1882 he moved to Plainfield, giving the management of his farm to his son-in-law, George Carr. He was married in 1853 to Emma Gunn, daughter of John and Lydia Gunn. They have three children—Martha A., wife of Theodore Walton; Lydia, wife of George Carr, and Ernest E. Mr. and Mrs. Weer are members of the Christian church, of which he is an Elder and Trustee.



CHAPTER XVI.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION.— FIRST SETTLEMENT AND EARLY HISTORY.— REMINISCENCES OF JOSHUA MARSHALL.— POLITICAL HISTORY.— TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.— STATISTICS. — CLAYTON. — BELLEVILLE. — CARTERSBURG.— CENTRE VALLEY.— BIOGRAPHICAL.

Liberty Township is in the southern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Center and Washington, on the east by Guilford, on the south by Morgan County and on the west by Franklin and Clay. It comprises about forty-nine square miles, in townships 14 and 15 north, ranges 1 east and 1 west. It is the largest township in the county. The surface in the northern and eastern portions is high and rolling, while the southwestern portion is low, level, and in places inclined to be swampy. East Fork crosses the northeast corner of the township near Clayton, and passes out of it near the southwestern corner. The natural drainage of the higher portions of the township is excellent, and the small streams or branches generally afford an abundance of pure water the season through. Mud Creek Valley, in the southwest, is of easy drainage on account of the large proportion of sand in the soil. The lands of the township are fertile throughout and well cultivated, and the most extensive farmers in the county live in it.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settlement was made in October, 1822, on the National Road east of Belleville, by William and Thomas Hinton, James Thompson and Robert McCracken. The first ground was cleared on the Pearson farm. William Pope and his son, James N., who was then sixteen years old, came in the spring of 1823, which year brought into the township George Matlock, James R. Barlow, Samuel Hopkins, William Brown, William Ballard, and if not in the same year, soon came David Demoss, John Cook, Moses Crawford, John Hanna, Thomas Cooper, George Coble and Jonathan Pitts. William Hinton taught the first school in the township

(628)

and county in the fall of 1823, in a school-house which had been built that fall, one-half mile south of Cartersburg.

Thomas Hinton was the first Justice of the Peace, and William Pope, a Baptist minister, did the first preaching, and organized the first Baptist church in Hendricks County, in his own house, in the autumn of 1823.

The first brick dwelling house in the county was built in 1830, for Jesse Cook, just south of Belleville, by Joseph V. Pope and William Hinton. The act authorizing the organization of Hendricks County designated the house of William Ballard, which was on the old Terre Haute road, south of Belleville, as the place of holding the courts, but William Ballard died before the county was organized, and George Matlock, who kept tavern on this road a mile east of Mr. Ballard's, laid off a town which he called Hillsboro, and made a strong effort to get the county seat located there; but failing in this, and meeting his death in 1825 in an affray with his brother-in-law, the Hillsboro enterprise was a failure.

In connection with the early history of Liberty Township, Joshua Marshall, now of Kirkville, Iowa, writes:

"In the autumn of 1826 my father, William Marshall, of Surrey County, N. C., emigrated to Indiana and settled in the south part of Hendricks County, I being then in my nineteenth year. Evan Davis, my brother-in-law, with his family, came at the same time and settled near by. At that time most of the land belonged to the Government, and settlements were scattering. We frequently went as far as five miles to help each other raise our log cabins and stables. A few settlers had preceded us—Edward and Joseph Hobson, William Rushton, John Cook and sons—Levi, Jesse and Stephen, with their families—Edmond Cooper, Jefferson Matlock, Rev. Wm. Pope, Thomas Irons, Judge Little, William Herron, William Townsend, Joshua Hadley, Bowater Bales and others.

"Not having saw-mills, we felled a nice tall gray ash and cut it into 4 x 6 lengths, split out puncheons, dressed the ends to a uniform thickness and then laid them on sleepers. They were jointed with saw and ax, and made a good floor. We split our clapboards for roofing and door shutters. We had plenty of elbow room, and were anxious for our neighbors to help build our cabins and roll logs so as to get them out of our way, in order to raise a little corn for bread and to feed our stock. We were mostly poor, yet contented, and looked forward to better days and more conveniences. We were all neighborly and kind to each other.

"Danville had been laid out into lots and a few cabins were being built. David Matlock and others had settled near by and were opening farms. Religious privileges were scarce, not a church or school-house, to my knowledge, being then in the county. The Friends had formed a society and worshiped in a log house near Mooresville, in Morgan County. Rev. Mr. Pope, a Baptist minister, then living near where Cartersburg now is, preached frequently in his own house to attentive, though small, audiences; and we were glad thus to meet, hear preaching, and form each others acquaintance. In the spring of 1829 Joseph Tarkington, a Methodist minister, established a preaching place at the house of Edmond Cooper, then residing on Mud Creek, at the crossing of the Indianapolis and Terre Haute road, and there a class was formed of six members—Evan and Rebecca Davis, Mother Cooper and two daughters, and Hannah Snodgrass. Shortly after this, in June, 1829, at a two-days meeting held in Putnam County, I joined the church and invited Rev. John Murrer to come to Hendricks County and preach at my house. At the appointed time he came, and seven joined the church. Three weeks later he came again and seven more joined. Thus a society was formed in the settlement where Salem church now stands. In August of the same year Evan Davis, Father Crutchfield, Bowater Bales, myself and a few others commenced work on a hewed-log church, which was raised in the presence of an 'assembled multitude.' About this time Evan Davis built a saw-mill on White Lick, and there we had our lumber sawed out for flooring and seating. Evan Davis was Class-Leader and I was assistant. By Christmas there were seventy-five members. In the summer of 1884 I visited Salem church, and found the old log church had been removed and in its stead was a beautiful frame building, nicely painted and finished inside and out. Near by stood a handsome brick school-house. Surely this wilderness has 'budded and blossomed like the rose.'"

FIRST ELECTION.

The poll-book of the general election of Aug. 2, 1830, gives the names of thirty-nine voters in Liberty Township, and these probably include most of the first settlers. The names are here copied as recorded in that document, which is more than half a century old: Evin Davis, Joshua Marshall, Jacob Harper, Abraham Woodward, Lewis Cooper, Samuel Gwin, Thomas Cooper, Ed-

mand Cooper, Cornelions Cooper, George Dawes, William Rushton, George Rushton, John Cook, Jonathan Mills, William Allen, James Hinett, George Rushton, Michael Kerkum, Jesse Allen, William Cawerby, William Marshall, Nathan Snodgrass, Joshua Rushton, Joel Wilson, Silous Grigory, Boyeter Bails, Cornelions Jonson, Jesse Rushton, Joshua B. Hadley, Robert Cooper, John Mills, Thomas Harper, William Townsend, Nathan Cook, Robert H. Irvin, Silous Rushton, Martain Cooper, Eli Moon and Jesse Whippo.

The vote at this election was as follows: For Representative, Alexander Worth, twenty-four; Gideon Johnston, thirteen; for Associate Judges, Samuel Jessup, thirty-four; Elijah Anderson, twenty-three; James Downard, ten; for Clerk, Simon T. Hadley, thirty-eight; for Recorder, Simon T. Hadley, thirty-eight; for Commissioner, James Trotter, thirty-two; for Coroner, Isaac Williams, eight; for School Commissioner, Harmon Hiatt, thirty-three.

POLITICAL.

In the days of the Whig party, Liberty Township distinguished itself for heavy Whig majorities; and since 1856 it has been as loyally Republican. Following is the vote of the township at each presidential election:

1832—Andrew Jackson..... 56	20	1864—Abraham Lincoln..... 385	270
Henry Clay..... 36		George B. McClellan... 65	
1836—Wm. Henry Harrison... 155	180	1868—Ulysses S. Grant..... 400	269
Martin Van Buren..... 25		Horatio Seymour..... 181	
1844—Henry Clay..... 246	169	1872—Ulysses S. Grant..... 354	205
James K. Polk..... 77		Horace Greeley..... 149	
James G. Birney..... 8		1876—Rutherford B. Hayes... 352	167
1848—Zachary Taylor..... 199	106	Samuel J. Tilden..... 185	
Lewis Cass..... 93		Peter Cooper..... 44	
Martin Van Buren..... 8		1880—James A. Garfield..... 419	243
1852—Winfield Scott..... 210	101	Winfield S. Hancock... 176	
Franklin Pierce..... 109		James B. Weaver..... 80	
John P. Hale..... 9		1884—James G. Blaine..... 387	198
1856—John C. Fremont..... 247	147	Grover Cleveland..... 189	
James Buchanan..... 100		Benjamin F. Butler.... 19	
Millard Fillmore..... 21		John P. St. John..... 18	
1860—Abraham Lincoln..... 277	187		
Stephen A. Douglas.... 90			
John C. Breckinridge.. 8			
John Bell..... 7			

OFFICIAL.

The following lists are of those who have been incumbents of the various township offices, together with the years of their election:

Justices of the Peace: James Grice, 1829; Robert Cooper, 1831; James Green, 1833; William T. Matlock, 1835; James S.

Odell and J. S. Wills, 1836; Clayton T. Swindler, 1841; John W. Bryan, 1845; Nathan Meredith, 1847; John W. Bryan, 1849; Nathan Meredith and Clayton T. Swindler, 1851; Amos S. Wills, 1854; Jacob S. Redmond and Elisha Franklin, 1855; Amos S. Wills and Samuel J. Banta, 1858; Elisha Franklin and J. F. Powell, 1859; John P. McCormick, 1860; Amos S. Wills, 1862; Elisha Franklin, 1863; William Williams, 1864; Amos S. Wills and Abraham Bland, 1866; W. W. Irons, 1868; H. A. Marley, 1869; Amos S. Wills and Abraham Bland, 1870; Elisha Franklin and J. Ballard, 1872; Amos S. Wills and H. C. Harper, 1874; Amos Elmore and H. F. Swindler, 1876; Amos S. Wills and D. H. Watts, 1878; John Glover and Reuben Franklin, 1880; Alvin Graves, R. C. Franklin and William Shepherd, 1882; Dan Watts and M. F. Jones, 1884.

Constables: Goodwin Taylor and Blueford Wilson, 1832; Joseph Herron and Goodwin Taylor, 1833; Joel Richardson and Goodwin Taylor, 1834-'5; Goodwin Taylor and John McMullen, 1836; Joseph Herron and Archibald McMichael, 1837; John J. McMullen and Joshua D. Parker, 1838; Joshua D. Parker and G. W. Wills, 1839; John J. McMullen and Alexander Masters, 1844; Jacob R. Odell and John J. McMullen, 1846; Joel Jelf and Herbert Fansler, 1847; Joel Jelf and John J. McMullen, 1848; Joel Jelf and W. R. Lawhead, 1849; Benjamin Hiatt and John J. McMullen, 1850; Herbert Fansler and John J. McMullen, 1852; Herbert Fansler and Nathaniel Case, 1853; Thomas Canay, Asbury Ungles and John J. McMullen, 1854; G. W. Wills, H. Cook and Herbert Fansler, 1855; John J. McMullen, Thomas Hannah and Alfred Richardson, 1856; William Cox, John J. McMullen and Alfred Hadley, 1857; D. N. Hopwood, L. H. Kennedy and Henderson Cook, 1858; Squire Faulkner, William Cornett and W. W. Jones, 1859; William P. Cornett, John M. Cook and T. J. Kirtley, 1860; James J. Wills, William P. Cornett and John M. Cook, 1861; J. O. Riley, William J. Morgan and Joel Jelf, 1862; F. M. Cook, Jeremiah Johnson and A. S. McCormick, 1863; William Poulter, William J. Morgan and William H. Hussey, 1864; William J. Morgan, Zim Cook and Wes. McClure, 1865; J. S. Rhodes, D. C. Hooks and H. Pearson, 1866; Robert G. Little, E. W. Farmer and John A. Roberts, 1867; C. G. Cantley, J. F. Martin and J. A. Fricker, 1868; J. L. Rhodes, 1869; C. G. Curtley, William W. Jones and John Done, 1870; G. Adams and John Wills, 1872; John Worrell and John B. Cook, 1874; John Glover

and Charles Maddox, 1876; John Glover, O. Winstead and Wes. Sawyer, 1878; James Sims, Oliver Winstead and Amos Marker, 1880; Fred Oakley, J. W. Bishop and George Esmen, 1882; George McHaffie and William Cline, 1884.

Trustees: Reuben A. Coverdale, 1856; Milo H. Moon, 1857, Young Short, 1858; Risdon C. Moore, 1859-'67; Daniel Cox, 1868; Alfred Hadley, 1869; Risdon C. Moore, 1870-'72; Alfred Hadley, 1874-'76; R. F. Reid, 1878; William C. Swindler, 1880-'82; Elisha Franklin, 1884.

Clerk: Taliaferro B. Miller, 1856-'58 (office abolished).

Treasurer: Risdon C. Moore, 1856-'58 (office abolished).

Assessors: Y. W. Short, 1870; James T. Walls, 1872; William C. Mitchell, 1874; W. J. Morgan, 1876; Elisha Franklin, 1878-'82.

CENSUS REPORT.

By the United States Census of 1880. the population of Liberty Township is 2,604. The following figures concerning property and taxation are for 1885: Acres of land assessed, 30,654.81; value of same, \$875,587; value of improvements, \$166,874; value of lots, \$9,386; value of improvements, \$25,904; value of personalty, \$397,450; total taxables, \$1,475,201; polls, 440; dogs, 210; State tax, \$1,990.24; county tax, \$4,349.30; township tax, \$885.12; tuition tax, \$2,765.36; special school tax, \$7,596; road tax, \$2,212.80; endowment tax, \$73.76; bridge tax, \$1,475.20; total taxes, \$24,433.14; delinquent tax, \$1,074.39.

CLAYTON.

Clayton is the largest village in Liberty Township, having 500 inhabitants. It is situated on the Vandalia Railroad, in the north-western part of the township, on sections 33 and 34. It was platted in 1851, by George W. Wills, and contains about eleven acres, which tract was purchased from Elizabeth Wills. Its first name was Claysville, in honor of the Kentucky statesman, and had its name afterward changed because there was already a postoffice in the State by that name. The first house was built by Thomas Potts, and the second by Lewis T. Pounds, both frame structures. The first store was opened by Parker & Foote, the second by Richard and James Worrel, and the third by Morrison & Thomas, in which the first postoffice was kept by Benjamin F. Thomas, about 1852. The first hotel was built by George W. Wills, and was run by Ephraim Hartsuck.

The first church was erected by the Cumberland Presbyterians upon a lot in the south part of the village, donated by Richard Worrel. The second was built by the Missionary Baptists in what was then the northwest corner of the village. The work was done by Amos S. Wills, and the cost was \$1,200. This has since been replaced with a fine brick church, at a cost of \$3,300, in size 40 x 60 feet, on the old site. The third church was the Christian, built in 1864 and dedicated the following year. It cost \$2,300 and is 38 x 48 feet in size. The Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1867, at a cost of \$3,300, and is a substantial brick edifice.

The first physician was Dr. Lyon, following whom came Dr. C. T. Lawrence. The first Justice of the Peace was Amos S. Wills, elected in 1852. The first flouring mill was built in 1852 by John Miles and James Worrel. This mill has been remodeled and refitted, having now the roller process. The proprietors, Clark & Harrison, have an extensive business.

The first school was taught in 1852 in a frame building which is used now as a wagon shop. The present school building is a beautiful two-story structure, which contains six rooms. Its cost was \$15,000.

The only elevator at Clayton was built by Johnson Bros. in 1882. It is 24 x 60 feet on the ground and sixty feet in height. Its capacity is 30,000 bushels.

RELIGIOUS.

The oldest religious society, as before mentioned, is the *Cumberland Presbyterian*, organized about 1852, by Rev. Samuel Mitchell, with the following first members: Samuel Little and wife, A. T. Scott and wife, H. Smith and wife, John Alexander and wife and John Countt and wife. Their first house of worship was a frame structure erected in the south part of Clayton, in 1852, at a cost of \$600, which was occupied till 1872, when it was moved to its present site, repaired, and for some time it was used by different denominations as a church. Samuel Little and Zach. Reagan were the first Elders of this society. The present Elders are Samuel Little and William Reagan. The present membership is about thirty-five. The pastor is Rev. Mr. Witherspoon.

The Missionary Baptist Church was founded March 11, 1854, by John Vawter, Jacob Rynearson, M. Elliot, Davis Boswell and Moses Crawford, who held letters of dismissal from the Belleville church, and a number of others, fifty-eight in all. The first Trus-

tees elected were Richard Worrel, Francis Edmonson and John Ryneearson. Rev. Joseph Roberts was called as the first pastor. Richard Worrel, Hiram Norman and James Glover were elected Deacons.

The Christian Church was organized Dec. 7, 1863, by Rev. Thomas Lockhart and O. P. Badger. Samuel B. Hall and John R. Ballard were chosen as the first Elders, and George Acton and James Ferguson, Deacons. The charter members were sixty-three in number. The church built in 1865 cost \$2,650. The pastors of the church have been Revs. Thomas Lockhart, O. P. Badger, Jemerson, Sherman, Canfield, Miller, Jewel, Frank and Brewer. The membership at present (1885), under Rev. Urban C. Brewer, numbers seventy-five. Elder Thomas Lockhart, now in his ninety-third year, has aided in the conversion of 7,000 souls, a wonderful record.

MASONIC.

Clayton Lodge, No. 463, F. & A. M., was organized May 29, 1873, with the following charter members: John Harrison, James H. Ryneearson, William E. Howland, Thomas F. Dryden, Nelson Sowder, Amos S. Wills, John N. Wills and W. C. Mitchell. The first officers appointed by the Grand Lodge, at Indianapolis, were: Amos S. Wills, W. M.; James H. Ryneearson, S. W., and Thomas F. Dryden, J. W. The first meeting was held in a hall built over the wagon-shop of Stephen Scott. Later the members built a larger hall over the store owned by John Harrison, and fitted the same up in a complete and elegant manner. The present membership is twenty, and the officers are: William Brown, W. M.; C. O. Haines, S. W.; D. B. Wills, J. W.; Edner Johnson, Treas.; Thomas F. Dryden, Sec.; Alfred Worrel, S. D.; A. T. Wills, J. D.

BELLEVILLE,

the oldest town in the county, after Danville, was laid out by William H. Hinton, Lazarus B. Wilson and Obadiah Harris, in 1829. This was about the time of the construction of the Cumberland Road, and Belleville grew rapidly in population and importance. It soon became the center of learning and style for all the county and, in those days, if a starchy young gentleman or lady was seen anywhere in the north part of the county, he was considered to be from Belleville. But with the completion of the Indianapolis & Terre Haute Railroad, in 1850, passing more than a mile north of

the village, Belleville's greatness began passing away, and now it has little but its history to boast of.

The first house was built by William H. Hinton, who kept also the first store. The first resident physician was Dr. B. B. Bartholomew, now of Danville. The village contains three religious organizations, the Methodist, Christian and Baptist. There are but two church buildings, however, belonging to the first two denominations mentioned. There are two stores, the proprietors being respectively W. J. Cope and Hamrick & White, two blacksmith shops and a wagon-shop. The population is about 250.

The White Lick Church (Baptist) was the first of any denomination organized in Hendricks County. It was formed March 27, 1824, by Elder William Pope, with the following members: Thomas Hinton and wife, James Thompson and wife and Chris. Pope. This little band met at the house of Elder Pope for several years, and in 1831 built a church at Belleville—a frame building 30 x 40. After a number of years the church was divided, a portion going to Clayton and organizing the Missionary Baptist church. Many of the first members having died, the Belleville church went down, and but one or two members now survive. The church building, too, has been torn down.

Belleville Lodge, No. 205, I. O. O. F., was organized in April, 1859, by John O. Gilliland, Dr. L. H. Kennedy, James T. McCurdy, Z. S. Reagan and Dr. R. C. Moore. The last named was chosen the first N. G.; John O. Gilliland, V. G.; L. H. Kennedy, Sec., and James T. McCurdy, Treas.

CARTERSBURG

is on section 31, in the northeast corner of the township, and is a station on the Vandalia Railroad, to the construction of which it owes its existence. It was laid out in 1850, by John Carter, after whom it was named. The first house was built by David Carter; the first store by Simon Hornaday, who occupied it with a stock of merchandise and was also the first Postmaster. The first hotel was kept by David Carter. The present house of entertainment is kept by Harvey Rawlings. The pioneer blacksmith shop was opened by David Stutesman. The present merchants of the place are: Phillip & Pruitt and Coe & Cox. Messrs. Cox & Clark also deal in grain. The village has 200 inhabitants and maintains two religious organizations.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was formed in the winter of 1856-'7, by Rev. Jesse Woodward, with John Biddle, William Little, Richard Poe and their wives, Mrs. Brady and others as first members. Their house of worship was built in 1857, at a cost of \$750. It is 30 x 42 feet in size, frame, and located in the northwest part of the village. There are at present about seventy members. The Sunday-school has sixty-five pupils, and is in a prosperous condition under the superintendency of James A. Clark. The present Trustees of the church are: J. McCormick, John Biddle and Harvey Rawlings. The Stewards are: J. McCormick and George Silch. The present pastor is Rev. J. Dunlavy.

The Baptist Church was constituted March 21, 1864, with Rev. R. M. Parks as pastor, and the following first members: H. D. McCormick and wife Jane, R. T. McCormick and wife Sarah E., A. S. McCormick and wife Matilda, Christine, William, Nancy, Sndy, Cynthia and Moses Tomlinson, James and Sarah Hayden, John A. and Sarah Veatch, Isabel Silch, Joseph K. and Elizabeth Little, Hazzard and Margaret J. Woodhurst, Anna Martin, Sarah A. Snodgrass, Oliver P. Garr, Susan Dilley, Charles Maddox, Greenberry Baker (who united with the church in his ninetieth year), James Roach, George Hufford and Hannah Owens. R. T. McCormick was chosen the first Clerk. The society has a frame church, 34 x 44 feet, erected in 1868, at a cost of \$700. The present membership is 105. A. S. McCormick is Clerk; J. A. Veatch, Moderator; J. K. Little, James Hayden, J. A. Veatch, A. S. McCormick and S. M. Pearson, Trustees. The pastors have been, in succession, Revs. R. M. Parks, B. A. Melson, W. Trent, J. W. Sherrill, F. M. Buchan and J. W. Crews. The society is in a prosperous condition, and the church is undergoing repairs which will cost nearly as much as the building itself.

CENTER VALLEY

is a postoffice on section 25, in the southern part of the township. There is no village at that point.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Alfred W. Carter, a successful farmer of Liberty Township, was born in Lincoln County, Ky., April 18, 1833, the second son of John and Martha (Alford) Carter. His father was born in 1801

and died in 1864. His mother was born in 1808 and died in 1878. Their family consisted of eight children, five sons and three daughters. When twenty years of age Alfred W. Carter left home and came to Hendricks County, Ind., having, when he reached here, but \$1.35 in money. He worked by the month during the summer, and in the winter attended school, until he had \$150 and a horse. Prior to coming to Hendricks County his entire schooling had been but nine months. He was married in 1856 to Mary J. Short, daughter of Young and Elizabeth Short, of Belleville. After his marriage he rented land in different parts of the county till 1860. He bought three acres of land, with house, one-half mile west of Clayton, where he was living at the breaking out of the Rebellion. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Seventieth Indiana Infantry, and served till June, 1865. He participated in the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and thence went to Washington, D. C., where he was mustered out. After his return home, he bought forty acres of land on which he lived about eighteen months, when he sold it, and in 1869 bought forty acres which is a part of his present home. He now owns 151½ acres of choice land with a good brick residence and convenient farm buildings. His wife died in 1867. Of their five children, only two are living—Dora F., wife of William Harrison, and Lawrence E. Elizabeth, died in infancy in 1857; Warren G., died July 14, 1884, aged twenty-four years; Lucy, died in infancy in 1862. In 1869 he married Mrs. Margaret J. Hamilton, who died in November, 1878, leaving one daughter—Nellie G. In 1880 he married Mrs. Nancy J. Lewallen, and to them has been born one daughter—Mabel. Mr. Carter and his wife are members of the Christian church, of which he has been Elder and Trustee. Mr. Carter has traveled over half the States and Territories in the Union and is very well known. He is known throughout the country as a successful farmer and reliable business man. He has been associated with the courts continuously for the past ten years, having acted as administrator, guardian and Commissioner. He has executed official bonds to the amount of \$15,000, and for the faithful performance of such trusts he has won the confidence and esteem of all who come in contact with him.

Daniel Cox, son of Abijah and Sarah (Carter) Cox, is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born July 28, 1827. His parents were natives of North Carolina, his father of Randolph County, born Sept. 27, 1800, and his mother of Chatham County, born in 1799.





*Yours truly
Thos P. Dryden M.D.*

In 1822 Abijah Cox and his wife moved to Indiana and settled in Richmond, Wayne County, where he had a brother. While there, when absent from home, their cabin was entered and a chest containing \$300, given him by his father, taken away. This left him with nothing but his horses and wagon. In 1824 he went to Hendricks County and settled on section 28, Guilford Township, where he entered eighty acres of land, which he improved and afterward sold, and bought 160 acres in Washington Township, where he lived till his death in 1851. His wife survived him till 1863. They were members of the society of Friends, but were excommunicated for marrying out of the church. They subsequently joined the Christian church and remained consistent members the rest of their lives. They had a family of seven children, three of whom are living. Daniel Cox remained with his parents till manhood. He was given a good education and taught two years. He then learned the tanner's trade, at which he worked two years, when his father died and he then took charge of the homestead for his mother. He was married in April, 1852, to Elizabeth Little, who was born May 10, 1833, a daughter of Samuel Little. Mr. Cox is Treasurer of the Indiana Horticultural Society, and President of the Hendricks County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, also President of the Farmers' Co-operative Insurance Company, representing \$1,750,000. He and his wife are members of the Christian church, of which he is an Elder.

Thomas F. Dryden, M. D., Clayton, Ind., is a native of Ohio, born in Adams County, Oct. 20, 1835, the eldest son of Isaac and Martha (Bowles) Dryden, his father a native of Delaware and his mother of Virginia. When he was about four years of age his father died and his youth was spent on a farm, attending the district schools. He came to Indiana in 1852, and worked on a farm some time. Having from his boyhood had a desire to become a physician he hailed with delight the opportunity given him to study medicine with Dr. Hutchison, of Mooresville. He afterward attended a course of lectures at the medical department of the Michigan University, Ann Arbor. He then went to Detroit, Mich., where he was a private pupil of Dr. William Brodie, an eminent surgeon, remaining with him about six months. He subsequently entered the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1859. In addition to his degree of M. D., he in 1875 had an honorary degree conferred on him by the Indiana Medical College, and has certificates from the chemical

and pharmaceutical department at Ann Arbor, and the clinical department at Detroit. He began the practice of his profession at Northfield, Boone Co., Ind., in 1859, remaining there till the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in the three-months service as a private. He afterward entered the three-years service as Hospital Steward of the Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, but always acted in the capacity of Assistant Surgeon or Surgeon. He was at many important engagements, among others Rich Mountain, Shiloh, Murfreesboro and Mission Ridge. He was mustered out June 25, 1864, but was immediately appointed Post Surgeon at Johnsonville, Tenn., where he remained till August, 1865. He then returned to Indiana and lived in Morgan County till June, 1866, when he located in Clayton, where he has built up a large practice, and has made an enviable reputation both as a physician and surgeon. Dr. Dryden was married in 1868 to Mrs. Sarah E. Johnson, a lady of culture and refinement. She died in 1872, leaving no children. Dr. Dryden is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; also of the Masonic fraternity, Clayton Lodge, No. 463. In politics he is a Republican.

Theodore R. Gilleland, teacher in the intermediate department of Cartersburg graded schools, is one of the oldest teachers in Hendricks County. He was born in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 6, 1846, the only son of John O. and Nancy J. (Pope) Gilleland, and grandson of William Pope. In 1851 his parents moved to Hendricks County, where, in connection with working at his trade (plasterer), his father engaged in farming. He attended in his boyhood the district schools, and later, the Belleville Academy, and in the spring of 1877, a term at the State Normal School, at Terre Haute. He commenced teaching in 1868 and has taught nine years in Belleville, five years in Brownsburg and three years in Cartersburg. He has been a successful disciplinarian and instructor and has a reputation second to none in the county. In addition to teaching he carries on a small farm on section 31, Liberty Township. He was married Feb. 26, 1874, to Amanda M. Wilson, of Danville. They have two children—Daisy I. and Raymond I. Mr. Gilleland is a member of Belleville Lodge, No. 205, I. O. O. F.

John Harrison, merchant, Clayton, Ind., is a native of Knox County, Ky., born Oct. 30, 1830. He was the eldest of seven children of Thomas and Nancy (Bryan) Harrison, his father a native of North Carolina and his mother of Tennessee. In December, 1832, Thomas Harrison moved to Hendricks County, Ind.,

and located on a tract of heavily timbered land in Liberty Township, where he lived till his death in 1846. His wife still lives on the old homestead, aged seventy-eight years. She was hurt while milking a cow about sixteen years ago, and is still lame from its effects, but with this exception has good health. Of their children two daughters and our subject are the only ones living. John Harrison was but two years of age when his parents moved to Hendricks County. He was reared on his father's farm and in his boyhood attended the district schools. On reaching manhood he engaged in dealing in live stock, and although having but limited means he was successful, and by 1867 had acquired sufficient means to buy the store and stock of goods of J. R. Ballard. He was associated with A. N. Clark, under the firm name of Clark & Harrison, four years. He then bought Mr. Clark's interest and conducted the business alone till 1880, when he sold a half interest to his former partner and the firm has since been Clark & Harrison. They carry a full line of general merchandise and have one of the best stores in the county. Their store, which was erected by Mr. Harrison in 1874, is a two-story frame building, 22 x 60 feet in size, the upper floor used as a Masonic Hall. Mr. Harrison has built two residences in Clayton, the last, in which he lives, being a model of taste and convenience. He was married in 1862 to Margaret E. Clark, a native of Putnam County, Ind., a sister of A. N. Clark. They have had two children, but one of whom—Katie M., is living. Mr. Harrison is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Clayton Lodge, No. 463. He and his wife and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Horace Hunt, druggist, Clayton, Ind., is the second son of Alford and Jane Hunt. He spent his youth on his father's farm north of the village of Clayton, receiving his early education in the district schools and later attending the Central Normal College, Danville. After leaving school he was employed by Hunt & Rowe, dealers in buggies and farm implements, in Delphi, the county seat of Carroll County, Ind., a year, and in 1884 bought the stock and fixtures of T. J. Allen, druggist, Clayton. He carries a full line of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, glass, varnish and toilet articles. He is a young man of good business ability, and his steady habits and uprightness have gained him many friends. He owns a fine farm of 102 acres two miles north of Clayton, in Center Township, on which are good buildings and a pleasant two-story residence.

William W. Irons, resident of Cartersburg, Ind., is a native of

Liberty Township, born May 29, 1835, the fourth son of Thomas and Sarah (Franks) Irons. He spent his boyhood and youth on his father's farm, and was given a good education, completing it at the old seminary in Belleville, where he was assistant teacher one term. After leaving school he was employed in the clerk's office at Danville, by his brother John, two years. He was married in 1856 to Miss Mary W. Clark, daughter of Edmund Clark, an ex-Sheriff and Treasurer of Hendricks County. After his marriage he went to Indianapolis, where he remained till the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company A, Seventh Indiana Infantry. After his return from the war he moved to Hendricks County and settled on the farm in Liberty Township, which is now owned by John A. Miles. He has been engaged in the commission business in Indianapolis since 1876. He has a family of four children.

Albert Johnson, merchant and grain-dealer, Clayton, Ind., is a native of Marion County, Ind., born Sept. 19, 1843, the eighth of nine children of Jeremiah and Susannah Johnson, his father a native of Connecticut and his mother of Virginia. His parents moved to Indiana in 1821 and settled in Indianapolis, and in the spring of 1855 moved to Hendricks County. The mother died in 1863 and the father in 1876. Albert Johnson received his early education in his native county and later attended the academy at Danville. After leaving school he engaged in farming till 1876 when he located in the village of Clayton and began dealing in grain, and in 1880 opened a general store in company with his brother Edwin. Their store building, which was erected by themselves, is 38 x 60 feet in size, two stories high, and is arranged conveniently for their business. The upper floor is used as a public hall. Their grain elevator, located on the line of the Vandalia Railway, has a capacity of 30,000 bushels of wheat. Mr. Johnson was married in 1867 to Miss Mary E. Snoddy, of Morgan County, Ind., and to them have been born three children—Gertrude, Emma and Arthur A. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Christian church, of which he is a Trustee.

Jeremiah Johnson, son of Aholiab and Hannah Johnson, was born at Killingly, Windham Co., Conn., Aug. 23, 1792, and in 1795 or 1796 he removed with his parents to Stafford, Tolland Co., Conn. With the exception of about three years, when he lived with his mother's father, Jeremiah Bacon, at Middletown, Conn., he continued to live with his father and work at farming and getting such education as the common schools then afforded, some-

times teaching district schools in the winter, till he was about twenty-one years of age. In 1813, during the war with Great Britain, he served as a volunteer in the militia of Connecticut for about seventy days, guarding the port at New London and vicinity, for which service he long afterward obtained bounty land from the United States Government. After the close of his military service he went South as far as Washington, seeking his fortune, and for a short time worked on the new Capitol the old one having been burned by the British, but believing there was some easier way of getting a living he soon left and went to Baltimore where he shipped on board a private armed sloop for a cruise. Soon taking a dislike to that kind of life he was discharged at one of the West India Islands called Virgin Gorda, whence he returned to his father's home in Stafford. There he taught the district school, numbering not less than 100 scholars, for one term, and early in the spring of 1815 he started with a small trunk, containing a few articles of wearing apparel and about \$50 in money, for the great New West leaving the balance of his savings placed on interest. He traveled by mail stage to Philadelphia, whence, after placing his trunk on board one of the large wagons then constantly passing between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, he traveled on foot to the latter place. At Pittsburg, in company with another Eastern man, he constructed a flat-boat and loaded it with coal and floated down the Ohio River to Cincinnati when boat and cargo were sold for what he could get. From Cincinnati he very soon went to a recently settled German village about twenty miles northwest of that city where he taught the young Germans the English language and such other rudiments of education as circumstances permitted, till the time when the authorities of Indiana fixed the site of the present Indianapolis for the capital of that State. Soon after he learned that fact he hired a couple of men with each a four-horse team, loaded them with provisions and such other articles as were necessary in a new settlement, and leaving his German friends started through the then unbroken forest for the future city, fording streams and cutting their way through the woods, being guided by a small compass. After much time and enduring many hardships he at length reached the place of his destination. Here he detained his teamsters till they, together with such assistance as those already there could afford, had built him a log cabin, being the third in that place. His first dining table was the head of a flour

barrel, his first plate a clean maple chip, and his first bedstead was framed into a corner of the cabin. He at once commenced dealing in provisions, groceries, powder, lead, etc. When the first brick court-house was built (used for a State House for several years) he took the contract for the brick work and in company with John Johnson, who came there from Virginia, and one of whose daughters afterward became his wife, made the brick and completed his contract to the acceptance of the authorities. At that time money was a very scarce article, and the State obligations with which he was paid for his work were at a heavy discount, and had it not been for the money due him in Connecticut which was collected and sent to him as fast as possible, he probably would have become bankrupt. He was generally reasonably successful in business though sometimes suffered serious losses, as when bringing a boat-load of salt up the Wabash River the boat suddenly sunk and boat, salt, and wearing apparel of himself and assistants were a total loss, leaving him and his companions to beg their way home over 100 miles. He invested his savings in land at Government prices, which of course advanced in value as the county became settled. When the National Road was laid out west from Indianapolis he laid out the village of Bridgeport on land which he owned, and built a hotel, steam mill, and store. When the plank road was built, he took an active interest in it and gave the right of way through all his land and ground for a depot at Bridgeport and much otherwise to encourage the building of the railroad. He was active and energetic in business and did much in promoting the cause of education and agriculture in the State, importing improved breeds of cattle from other States. His ancestors were of pure English stock and according to the tradition of the family some of them left England and settled in Massachusetts on the restoration of Charles II., on account of their participation in the civil war as soldiers and partisans of Cromwell. He reared a family of nine children, seven sons and two daughters. He survived his wife and daughters several years and died at Clayton, Hendricks County, March 20, 1876.

J. Sherry Jones, telegraph operator and agent for the "Vandalia Line," at Clayton, Ind., is a native of Hendricks County, born June 13, 1858, the third son of Adam and Harriett Jones, natives of England, who came to America in 1849, and settled in Plainfield, Hendricks Co., Ind., in 1855, where our subject was born and reared. He received a good education, completing it at

the Plainfield High School, and learned the art of telegraphy in the railroad office of that place, under the direction of Cyrus Green. After completing his studies he was employed in the railroad office at Brownstown, Ill., and in January, 1883, was transferred to Clayton, where, in addition to the duties of operator, he has charge of the passenger and freight departments of the railroad. He is also a silversmith by trade, and carries on a general repairing business when not engaged with the duties of his position.

William Little, deceased, was a native of Kentucky, born March 5, 1814, the third son of Alexander and Rachel Little, who were among the first settlers of Hendricks County, locating south of Cartersburg. After reaching manhood Mr. Little engaged in farming and stock-raising, and accumulated a large property, owning at the time of his death 430 acres of land, 150 acres being the homestead. He was married in 1840 to Sarah Downard, who died June 18, 1858, leaving seven children—Ann J., James A., Joseph K., Leonard W., Isabelle E., Cynthia E. and Clay M. In 1859 he married Mary E. Rarden, daughter of Asbury and Catherine Rarden, and to them was born one daughter—Hattie M., wife of Samuel Holderman, of Hendricks County. Mr. Little died Jan. 29, 1876. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of the most liberal and earnest workers at the time the church at Cartersburg was built. Mrs. Little has been a member of the same church twenty-five years.

Frank H. Martin, hardware merchant and dealer in agricultural implements, Clayton, Ind., is a native of Hendricks County, born Oct. 7, 1860, the eldest son of J. F. and Julia A. (Hunt) Martin, his father a native of Kentucky and his mother of Indiana. He spent his youth on his father's farm, receiving his early education in the district schools and later attending the Danville Normal School a year. After leaving school he engaged in the dry-goods business in Clayton a year, and in 1883 became established in his present business, locating on the west side of the square. His is the only exclusive hardware store in Clayton, and he has built up a good trade. He is a young man of strict business integrity and his close attention to his pursuits and fair dealing have won him many friends. He was married in 1883 to Laura V., daughter of Thomas A. Borders, of Hendricks County.

Charles W. McClure is a native of East Tennessee, born Sept. 2, 1826, the third son of a family of ten children of William and

Fanny (Rose) McClure, natives of Virginia. In the spring of 1830 his parents moved to Hendricks County, Ind., and settled on a tract of wild land two miles southwest of Clayton. The mother died in the spring of 1850, and the following fall when the father was rolling logs the chain broke and a log fell on him, crushing him in such a manner that he lived only a few hours. Charles W. McClure was reared and educated in Hendricks County, remaining with his parents till manhood. He then engaged in farming at which he has been uniformly successful. He was married in 1851 to Edna Hiatt, daughter of Harmon and Martha (Boyd) Hiatt. After his marriage he went to Iowa and remained three years, and in 1854 returned to Hendricks County, and located on his present farm, which contains eighty acres of valuable land with a good residence and farm buildings. Mr. and Mrs. McClure have had six children—Laura E., wife of Melvin Harkrider; Elizabeth, wife of Reed Pick; Fannie V., Charles A., William A. and James W. Mr. McClure is a member of Clayton Lodge, No. 463, A. F. & A. M. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. McClure's father, Harmon Hiatt, was born in Grayson County, Va., Nov. 20, 1796, and her mother, Martha Boyd, was born Aug. 18, 1792, a daughter of John Boyd, a hero of the Revolutionary war. They were married July 25, 1819, and in 1822 moved to Hendricks County, Ind., and settled in Guilford Township removing to Liberty Township in 1834. The father died in 1849, and the mother July 24, 1882. They had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter are living, all in Indiana.

Amos D. McCormick, farmer and stock-raiser, Liberty Township, is a native of Fayette County, Ind., born near Connersville, Aug. 23, 1819, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Case) McCormick, his father a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1789, and his mother a native of Kentucky. Samuel McCormick moved with his parents to Ohio when a boy, and was there married. He located in Preble County after his marriage, and later moved to Butler County, and thence, in 1812, to Fayette County, Ind. He helped to build a fort on the present site of Connersville, but owing to Indian troubles returned to Ohio, but a year later moved again to Fayette County, and in 1820 to Indianapolis, where he cleared fifteen acres of land, which is now included in the public square. In 1836 he moved to Hendricks County, and settled near where our subject now lives. In 1864 he moved to Cartersburg, and in 1866 returned to the farm

where he died in June, 1867. His wife died in 1834. Their family consisted of eight sons and two daughters—John, Jacob, William, Dorcas, Archibald, Amos D., James, Thomas, Elizabeth, and a son not named, of whom but two sons are living. In 1838 he married Matilda Clark, who survived him till July, 1870, and to this union were born four children—Samuel L., Harvey, Virrinda and Riley. He was a member of the Baptist church, and for many years was a preacher in the denomination. Amos D. McCormick was reared in Marion County, Ind., and there received the greater part of his education, completing it in Hendricks County. Since reaching manhood he has given his attention to agricultural pursuits and now has a good farm of eighty-four acres. He was married in 1838 to Susannah Jordan, daughter of Aquila and Elizabeth Jordan, early settlers of Hendricks County, where the father died July 8, 1844, and the mother in December, 1864. To Mr. and Mrs. McCormick have been born two sons—Aquila S. and John W.

John Miles, a pioneer of Liberty Township, who has done much toward the development of this county, is a native of Pasquotank County, N. C., born Jan. 30, 1814, a son of Thomas and Sarah Miles. He was left an orphan at the age of seven years, when he was bound out to Thomas Pritchett, with whom he moved to Washington County, Ind. On account of the abuse he received from Pritchett he was released. He was bound out to another party to learn the blacksmith's trade, but not liking this pursuit he was again released. He then went to work on the farm of Thomas Irons for 25 cents per day, and at the end of three years he had saved from his earnings enough to enter eighty acres of land. He still continued to work for Mr. Irons, and at the end of four years became his partner, they engaging as contractors on what was the Clay County Canal, which they followed successfully about three years. He then bought 145 acres, on which he at present resides. He was married in the spring of 1840 to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John and Mary Hollingshead, when he settled with his bride on the farm, where they have since resided, their house being a small log cabin. Mr. Miles has been very successful in his farming pursuits, and by his industry and economy he has acquired a large property. He has provided for his family of three sons and three daughters, and still owns 1,500 acres of land. His surplus means he loans out to his neighbors. Beside his farming pursuits he at the same time traded in stock, dealing in cattle, hogs and

mules. This being before the days of railroads, his stock was driven to market on foot, over poor roads and in all kinds of weather. While not being a member of any church he has always been a liberal supporter of them, being among the most liberal contributors.

John A. Miles, one of the leading farmers of Liberty Township, was born on the old homestead in this township, Dec. 29, 1844, a son of John and Elizabeth (Hollingshead) Miles. He was reared on the farm, and received a good education, completing it at the High Schools of Belleville and Danville. Attaining his majority he began life for himself and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has been one of the most successful stock-raisers of the county, and has a good grade of horses, cattle and hogs. His farm contains 700 acres of land, situated on the National Road, in a high state of cultivation. His residence, a large two-story brick, built in 1876, is a model of convenience and architectural beauty. His farm buildings are among the best in the township. Mr. Miles was married in 1873 to Flora, daughter of W. H. Fritts, of Owen County, Ind. They have four children—Victoria M., Nettie R., Mattie E. and John. Mr. Miles is a member of Belleville Lodge, No. 65, F. & A. M.

Thomas J. Miles, a prominent and successful farmer of Liberty Township, is a native of Hendricks County, born Sept. 24, 1842, the eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Hollingshead) Miles. His youth was spent in assisting his father on the farm, and three months of the year, when his services were not needed at home he attended the district schools. He remained with his parents till twenty-three years of age, when he began life for himself and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has been successful and now owns 555 acres of choice land, and his stock are of the best grades. He was married in 1871 to Talitha Tudor, of Morgan County, Ind., and settled on the farm adjoining his present home. He afterward bought the 375 acres which comprises his homestead and built his brick residence, which is one of the best in the township, where he has lived since 1876. Mr. Miles is a liberal, public spirited and enterprising citizen and is one of the foremost to assist any laudable enterprise. In 1863 he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and served his country four months. He has a family of five children—Horace G., Mary M., Jefferson W. T., Ruth A. and John R.

Risdon C. Moore, M. D., Belleville, Ind., is a native of North



Respectfully
A. C. Rogers
County Superintendent

Carolina, born in Guilford County, April 3, 1820, the youngest of ten children of Thomas and Ann K. (Goldberry) Moore, natives of Maryland. In 1830 his parents moved to Hendricks County, Ind., and settled in Guilford Township, where they lived till their death. He was reared on a pioneer farm, and in his youth attended the old log-cabin schools. When seventeen years of age he began the study of medicine with his brother, S. G. Moore, a physician of Belleville, and took his first course of lectures at the Kentucky Medical College, Louisville. He began his practice at Belleville, and in 1849 attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., from which he graduated in 1850. He then returned to Belleville, where he has since lived and has built up a large practice. He has been a hard student and has excelled in his profession, having now a reputation second to none in the county. He was married in 1846 to Emeline Green, who died in 1856 leaving one daughter, now deceased. In 1860 he married Allie R. Banta, daughter of Cornelius Banta. To them have been born ten children. Dr. Moore is a member of Belleville Lodge, No. 65, F. & A. M. and Belleville Lodge, No. 205, I.O.O.F. He and his wife are member of the Christian church.

Addison E. Rogers, Superintendent of the public schools of Hendricks County, is a native of this county, born March 5, 1846, the youngest but one of nine children of Henry and Mary (Hadley) Rogers, natives of North Carolina, who settled in Liberty Township, Hendricks County, in 1844. His mother died in 1855. He was reared on a farm, attending in his boyhood the district schools and later the schools of Clayton and Danville Academy. Upon reaching his majority he began his career as a teacher, teaching his first school in Franklin Township, this county, in 1866-'67. He was a successful instructor and disciplinarian and gained an enviable reputation in his profession. In June, 1883, he was elected to his present position for a term of two years, and was re-elected in 1885. He gives his entire attention to the duties of his office and has elevated the grade of the schools of the county in a marked degree since holding the position of Superintendent, and his painstaking and efficient management is recognized by all interested in the welfare and advancement of the educational interests of the county. Mr. Rogers was married in 1867 to Miss Mary E. Henderson, daughter of William and Amanda Henderson of Hendricks County. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Henry Rogers was born in Chatham County, N. C., Nov. 17, 1808, a son of Henry and Nancy Rogers, natives of Virginia, and grandson of Joseph Rogers. He remained with his parents till his marriage, when, having been reared to the life of a farmer, he engaged in the vocation for himself. In the fall of 1839 he moved to Hendricks County, Ind., and settled on what is his present valuable farm, at that time a tract of timber land very little cleared. He bought 160 acres of land for \$1,365, all on time, but by hard work and economy he succeeded in paying for it, and now has a competency for his declining years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Hadley, died in 1850, leaving nine sons, seven of whom are living—Cyrus, born Nov. 12, 1830; George F., born Dec. 29, 1831; Zeno, Jan. 24, 1834 (now deceased); Thomas, Nov. 11, 1835; Job, Oct. 27, 1838; William, Sept. 13, 1840 (deceased); Solon R., June 2, 1843; Addison E., March 5, 1846; Moses C., June 18, 1848. He afterward married Elinor Lindley, a native of Chatham County, N. C., born in 1815. They have three children—Mary E., born June 8, 1854; Nancy J., born Feb. 16, 1856, and James H., born Jan. 20, 1860. In 1851 Mr. Rogers joined the society of Friends, his wife being a birthright member of that society.

Rev. John Rynerson, deceased, was born in Mercer County, Ky., Jan. 2, 1805. He spent his youth on a farm, obtaining a good education, and subsequently taught several terms of school. He moved to Hendricks County, Ind., when a young man, and located in Belleville, and was one of the contractors of the National Road. He subsequently returned to Kentucky, but four years later came again to Hendricks County, where, having entered the ministry of the Baptist church, he was instrumental in establishing the church of his choice. He again located in Belleville, and organized a church, of which he was pastor several years. He died in 1864, having lived a useful life, and endeared himself to the hearts of the people he served. He was twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth Cunningham, whom he married in Kentucky, died in 1850. They had a family of eleven children. In 1851 he married Sarah Goss, daughter of George and Mary (Arnold) Goss, early settlers of Owen County, from North Carolina. The Goss family were the first settlers of the town which bears their name. To the second marriage of Mr. Rynerson were born five children, four of whom are living—George G., Jessie F., wife of Winfield Eaton, of Morgan County, Ind., Merlin M. and Eddie V. Mrs. Ryner-

son lives on the old homestead which before its subdivision contained 240 acres of valuable land. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

William Shepherd, a successful farmer of Liberty Township, was born in Fleming County, Ky., Feb. 28, 1828, the fifth of ten children of Solomon and Margaret (Tout) Shepherd, natives of the same county, of English parentage. In the fall of 1833 his parents moved to Hendricks County, and settled a mile south of Danville, but a year later bought eighty acres of wild land of Richard Thompson, three miles south of Danville. This land they cleared and cultivated and made their home the rest of their lives. The father died in August, 1851, aged sixty-three years, and the mother in 1860 aged sixty years. They were earnest Christians, members of the Methodist Episcopal church. But four of their ten children are living. William Shepherd was five years of age when his parents moved to Hendricks County, and was reared on a frontier farm, his youth being spent in assisting his father in the work of clearing and cultivating his land. The first school he attended was taught in a log cabin, and was of the most primitive sort. His education was limited, as schools were few in the county at that time and his services were required on the farm. He remained at home till his twenty-third year, when he was married to Melissa Downs, daughter of Daniel and Mary Downs, of North Carolina, but later of Hendricks County. After his marriage he settled on the farm where he has since lived, which at that time was mostly unimproved. He has cleared his land, and now has a good farm of forty acres, with a pleasant residence and comfortable farm buildings. To Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd have been born three children; but two are living—Sarah A., wife of A. H. Terhune, and Cora A., wife of William Weesner. In politics Mr. Shepherd is a Republican. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1880, but refused to qualify. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church.

Amos Stewart Wills, one of the pioneers of Hendricks County, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., Jan. 1, 1809, the eldest of four children of Michael and Elizabeth Wills. His parents were natives of Maryland. They moved to Kentucky in a very early day where the father died, leaving our subject to the care of a widowed mother when a mere child. His youth was passed on a farm and in attending school. When he grew to manhood he worked at the carpenter's trade in connection with farming. He

was married May 12, 1831, to Miss Lucinda D. Tatman, of Montgomery County, Ky. Sept. 1, 1831, they started for Hendricks County, Ind., in a wagon drawn by oxen, arriving at their destination on the 15th of the same month. He had previously sent \$100 to his uncle, John Darnell, who entered eighty acres of land for him. He then purchased another tract of eighty acres in Liberty Township and proceeded to clear his farm, on which he resided about forty years, his farm at that time containing 240 acres. He then disposed of this land, and bought his present little farm of seventeen and a half acres, with good brick residence, just beyond the town limits of Clayton. Mr. Wills was first elected Justice of the Peace in 1840 and served five years when he was appointed Assessor of Hendricks County. In 1852 he was again elected Justice of the Peace, which office he has held to the present time, serving as such in all thirty-eight years. To Mr. and Mrs. Wills have been born thirteen children, of whom five sons and three daughters are living. This old couple have lived contentedly together for over fifty years and together they experienced all phases of pioneer life. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Wills has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1847. In politics he was a Whig, and on the organization of the Republicans he affiliated with that party. He is a strong temperance advocate.



CHAPTER XVII.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.—PIONEER HISTORY.—FIRST RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION.—POLITICAL HISTORY.—TOWNSHIP JUSTICES, CONSTABLES, TRUSTEES AND ASSESSORS.—STATISTICS OF PROPERTY AND TAXATION.—BROWNSBURG.—BUSINESS, CHURCHES, LODGES, ETC.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Lincoln, one of the smallest townships in the county, is bounded on the north by Middle and Brown, on the east by Marion County, on the south by Washington, and on the west by Middle. It was organized by act of the county commissioners in 1863, by a division of Brown Township into two very near equal parts. The surface of Lincoln is almost a level plain, except in the western part, along White Lick, where the land is broken and rolling. The land along the stream is rich. The level portion has a very diversified soil; the black alluvial part is very rich and productive, while some of its clay soil is third rate in its advantages for production.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first settlement in the territory of Lincoln Township was made by James Brown, in the autumn of 1824. Previous to 1830 the following came: G. W. Tyler, William Harris, Daniel and Thomas Newman, Daniel Brown, William Merritt, Robison Turpin, Caleb Shirley, John Given, Larkin Dollahite, James Shirley and Thomas Nash; also Harvey and T. H. Barlow, who settled with their father Enoch just outside the limits of Brownsburg, in 1828. In 1830 and soon after Asa McDaniel and sons, Joel Smith and sons and Peter Metsker settled in the neighborhood of Brownsburg.

The first Justice of the Peace was Edward Railsback.

Swaim's tavern, on the road two miles east of Brownsburg, was a general resort for many years, especially for those of the settlers who were convivially inclined.

In the year 1828 or '29, the Regular Baptists built a church at the cross-roads south of Thomas Newham's, in which Archibald Thorne taught, in the same year, the first school in the township. Thomas Newham, D. D. Brown, V. J. Brown, William Harris, Mrs. Rice and some others were pupils of this school. The next school district organized was near Brownsburg, where Jesse Smith taught first in 1832, in the log house which still stands at the toll gate, one-half mile west of town. Rev. Thomas Sparks began his education at this school. The church organized in the meeting house just referred to was the first church organization in the township, and among the earliest of Hendricks County. This congregation worshiped here for several years, and then built them a new house on the farm of Mr. Swaim, the proximity of which to a tavern proved disastrous to the morals of many of the brethren, and the congregation was dissolved and re-organized at Salem, three miles below, where the church still exists.

POLITICAL.

In politics Lincoln was Republican until about fifteen years ago, since when it has gone Democratic. Following is the vote for President at each election:

1864—Abraham Lincoln.....147	54	1880—Winfield S. Hancock....188	49
George B. McClellan... 93		James A. Garfield.....139	
1868—Ulysses S. Grant.....168	24	James B. Weaver..... 7	
Horatio Seymour.....144		1884—Grover Cleveland.....195	25
1872—Ulysses S. Grant.....168	3	James G. Blaine.....170	
Horace Greeley.....165		Benjamin F. Butler.... 13	
1876—Samuel J. Tilden.....209	42		
Rutherford B. Hayes...167			
Peter Cooper..... 8			

OFFICIAL.

Following are the names of those who have been elected to the more important township offices, with the years in which they were chosen:

Justices of the Peace: Jacob P. Welshans and William M. Brown, 1863; Harrison S. Turpin, 1865; W. E. Brumfield and William Hylton, 1866; Thomas W. Morgan and John W. Smith, 1867; Robison Turpin, 1868; Isaac C. Nash, 1869; William B. Hoagland and Jacob Miller, 1870; Israel L. C. Bray, 1872; Isaac W. Gray, 1874; Joseph M. Tolle, 1876; Isaac W. Gray, 1878; Joseph M. Tolle, 1880; Charles W. Tyler, 1882; Joseph M. Tolle and Robert Miller, 1884.

Constables: William P. Jones and Israel L. C. Bray, 1863;

Will Rob. Smith and Israel L. C. Bray, 1864; Heath and Henry Stewart, 1865; H. R. Barlow and Thomas W. Wingate, 1866; John Davidson and Josiah McDaniel, 1867; Josiah McDaniel and John Rainey, 1868; Benjamin F. Logan and Simeon Tharpe, 1869; H. G. Turpin and Robert A. Watts, 1870; Benjamin F. Logan and Daniel South, 1872; Redding Bray and Charles Ridgeway, 1874; Benjamin F. Logan and Redding Bray, 1876; William J. Eblin and John Garvey, 1878; Edward Hughes and Solomon B. McClain, 1880; Philip E. Stevenson and Benjamin F. Anderson, 1882; Everson Eaton, Horace Cook and Thomas Gorner, 1884.

Trustees: Simpson B. Darnell, 1863; Lewis S. Hunter, 1864; Jesse R. Cope, 1865-'66; John W. Parker, 1867-'68; James A. C. Dobson, 1869-'70; John W. Parker, 1872-'76; Stephen H. Thomas, 1878; Albert W. Davidson, 1880-'82; J. F. Lingeman, 1884.

Assessors: Robert V. Franklin, 1870; John S. McClain, 1872; William G. Mitchell, 1874; John W. Davidson, 1876-'78; Theodore Stout, 1880; Alvin M. Brown, 1882.

CENSUS REPORT.

By the census of 1880, the population of Lincoln Township was 1,610. The following statistics of property and taxation are for 1885: Acres of land assessed, 14,812.64; value of same, \$400,525; value of improvements, \$132,483; value of lots, \$16,558; value of improvements, \$28,377; value of personalty, \$228,692; total taxable, \$806.35; polls, 279; dogs, 174; State tax, \$1,107.45; county tax, \$2,416.60; township tax, \$632.37; tuition tax, \$870.24; special school tax, \$1,224.92; road tax, \$1,264.74; endowment tax, \$40.32; bridge tax, \$806.64; total tax, \$10,595.11; delinquent tax, \$1,128.22.

BROWNSBURG.

The village of Brownsburg, with 800 inhabitants, is on section 11, in the northern part of the township, and is a station on the I., B. & W. Railroad. It was laid out by William Harris in 1835, and named by him Harrisburg, but the name was changed to Brownsburg when the postoffice was established. B. M. Logan was the first merchant at Brownsburg.

Brownsburg was incorporated in 1848, in which year the Board of Commissioners of Hendricks County ordered the following officers elected: Chairman, clerk and five trustees. The election was held June 24, 1848, and resulted in the choice of the following: Chairman, Henry H. Moore; Clerk, T. J. White; Trustees:

First Ward, William M. Dinwiddie; Second Ward, T. J. White; Third Ward, Sam Betts; Fourth Ward, Gaten Menifee; Fifth Ward, James Davidson. Ten votes only were cast at this first election.

The corporation died after some years, but in 1870 it was revived.

Brownsburg's business firms in 1885 are:

Mrs. T. D. Anderson, millinery; T. D. Anderson, blacksmith; James Bonney, druggist; Bell & Watts, hardware; O. F. Brown, wagon-maker and blacksmith; A. G. Bohannon, livery; Cook & Co., saw-mill and fence factory; Owen Clark, shoe shop; Cope & Hunt, general store; John Dugan, grocery; W. F. Dinwiddie, grocery and postoffice; Ellis Bros., tile factory; Grandison Eaton, brick yard, Charles Forshee, wagon-maker and blacksmith; M. D. Green, druggist; J. W. Griffith, barber; James Hogan, grocer; Mrs. Hunt, millinery and dress-making; E. C. Keen, meat market; Joseph H. Kelley, barber; Mary Langsdale, dress-making; O. D. Lumkins, furniture and undertaking; Charles Miller, shoe shop; S. W. McDonald & Bro., general store; Thomas O'Day, grocer; Malachi Quinn, grocer; D. W. Sparks, grocer; Smith & Hawkins, grist and saw mill; C. L. Tomlinson, livery; J. M. Toll, general store; Samuel W. Watts, grocer; Hugh Young, grocer.

The medical profession is represented by Joel T. Barker, A. W. Davidson, T. A. Graham and J. L. Marsh (Hom.). The attorneys are J. H. Johnson, John R. Jones and John R. Sheehan.

RELIGIOUS.

Christian Church.—The oldest and leading church in Brownsburg, and the second formed in the township, is the Christian, which was organized in 1835, by Thomas Lockhart, with seventeen members. John L. Parker and V. Cress were the elders. The society now uses a brick church built in 1859, at a cost of \$1,500. It will accommodate 400 people. The membership is very large—about 250. Services are held monthly, Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, of Irvington, being the present pastor. He was preceded by J. V. Ludwig, of Greencastle, A. J. Frank, of Greencastle, and John Camfield, of Indianapolis. The present Elders and Overseers are: J. A. C. Dobson and B. O. Davidson; Clerk, L. S. Hunter; Deacons, Charles Tyler, Theodore Crull, Charles Harmon and Everett Hopkins. The Sunday-school has 100 members, and is in charge of Jesse R. Cope.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was the second organized in

the village. They have a brick church, which is about ten years old. The society, however, is small, and not in a prosperous condition. The oldest member living is Mrs. Forshee. Occasional services are now held by Rev. Mr. Warren, of Clermont. Revs. I. P. Patch, T. M. Webb and John B. Demott have filled the pulpit here during the last few years.

The Presbyterian Church was organized by George Long, who raised money to build a church in 1865. This cost \$2,300. Among those who have served as pastors here are Revs. Beach, McKee, and Mayo. The pulpit at present is filled by Rev. H. L. Dickerson. The membership of the society is about twenty.

St. Malachy's Catholic Church's oldest record bears date Aug. 26, 1867, and was made by Rev. D. J. McMullen, through whose exertions the church was built. Very Rev. Aug. Bessonies was there Feb. 20, 1869, and the first resident priest commenced his labors there Oct. 20, 1869. He was succeeded, after a time, by Rev. Dennis O'Donovan. The latter served some years at this point, and then exchanged with Rev. Thomas Logan, of Greencastle, where he remained a year or two. Returning in 1877 he found the parish in debt for certain improvements made by Father Logan, and O'Donovan denied the validity of the debt. Bishop Chatard took the opposite view, and to secure the creditors gave a mortgage on the church property. Father O'Donovan contested the right of the Bishop to mortgage the property, but the court decided for the Bishop. The latter then asked, and obtained from the Supreme Court, a writ of ejectment against the priest, who also lost a subsequent suit for \$50,000 damages for loss of employment, etc. During these troubles, mass was regularly held at private houses or in a rented hall, by Revs. Patrick Shepherd, Casper Seiler, Charles Curran and E. J. Spelman. The last named is the present pastor, and came here in April, 1881. Father Spelman was born in Cincinnati, Sept. 28, 1850; was ordained priest by Bishop de St. Palais at New Albany, April 3, 1873; was assistant priest at St. John's Church, Indianapolis, until January, 1875, and pastor at Rushville till July 26, 1880, when sickness compelled him to resign. He then remained at Indianapolis until appointed to this charge. His congregation includes eighty-five families. Services are held every Sunday.

SOCIETIES.

Brownsburg Lodge, No. 188, I. O. O. F., was organized in

1857. Of the members of that organization, there are now living Jacob P. Welshans, J. H. McQuown (charter members), J. A. C. Dobson, Hughes White, Isaac Long and S. W. Potts. The lodge ceased meeting at the opening of the civil war, but was revived in 1866, since when it has prospered. It has now forty members, and meets at Odd Fellows Hall every Wednesday night. The present officers are: S. W. Watts, N. G.; E. C. Keen, V. G.; A. N. Crouch, Sec.; J. H. McQuown, Treas.; J. A. C. Dobson, T. H. Barlow and J. H. Johnson, Trustees.

Brownsburg Lodge, No. 241, F. & A. M., was organized in 1859, with the following members: J. T. Davidson, H. W. White, J. P. Welshans, William Harris, William McDaniel, Joseph Holloway and S. M. Potts. The lodge now has a membership of from sixty-five to seventy, and meets at Masonic Hall on Thursday evening on or before each full moon. The officers are: B. P. Jones, W. M.; John Ridgeway, S. W.; J. H. Johnson, J. W.; C. W. Tyler, Treas.; J. M. Tolle, Sec.; James Ellis, S. D.; A. B. Smith, J. D.; Horace Cook, Tyler.

John A. Hollett Post, No. 242, G. A. R., was mustered in the fall of 1883, with eleven members, and named after a gallant soldier of the Seventy-ninth Indiana. It has now a membership of about thirty, and meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at Grand Army Hall. The present officers are: W. A. Ellis, Com.; Nathan Cook, S. V. C.; J. T. B. Hollett, J. V. C.; Sidney Cook, Q. M.; S. W. Watts, Adj.; G. W. McCrory, O. D.; J. A. C. Dobson, Chap.; Horace Cook, O. G.

The Trustees of the village of Brownsburg for 1885 are Robert Bell, James Bonney and A. W. Davidson. The School Trustees are Dr. J. T. Barker, F. M. Hughes and Jesse R. Cope.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John C. Adams, deceased, was born June 19, 1817, in Harrison County, Ky. When a boy he came with his parents, James and Eleanor Adams, to Putnam County, Ind., where he was married Sept. 29, 1847, to Sarah E. Park, a daughter of John and Melinda Park, of Putnam County, formerly of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Adams were born nine children—Malinda E., Sarah J., Francis N., John A., Margaret E., Dulcena, James M., Letha H. and Mary E. Margaret E. and Dulcena are deceased. Mr. Adams's death occurred in August, 1865. He was a kind husband and father and was universally respected. His widow still resides on the



J. Harrison. Barlow

home farm which contains eighty acres. She is a member of the Christian church.

Theophilus H. Barlow was born in Harrison County, Ky., Feb. 1, 1820, a son of Enoch and Jane Barlow. In 1828 his parents moved to Hendricks County, Ind., and settled in the northern part of Washington Township, on land entered by his father in 1826. He is the only one living of a family of twelve children. He was reared and educated in Hendricks County, and is now one of the leading agriculturists of Lincoln Township. He owns 223 acres of land, all under cultivation, and his improvements are among the best in the township. He was married Aug. 24, 1842, to Susan A., daughter of John and Elizabeth Moberly, early settlers of Hendricks County. They have had eleven children, two of whom are living—Mary A., now Mrs. Robert Bell, of Brownsburg, and Abbie Z. Mrs. Bell has nine children—Clyde W., Lloyd T., Ernest E. and Grace I. (twins), Nellie S., Charles H., Zoe M., Estelle C. and Clara P. Eliza J., wife of Aaron N. Crouch, died Dec. 25, 1879, leaving three children—Estella May, William H. and Joana S. Enoch M. died March 6, 1870, aged twenty-two years. Theophilus died Oct. 4, 1863, aged nine years. William Harvey died Sept. 4, 1864, aged seven years. Gillum L. was killed by a run-away team May 29, 1871, aged ten years. Charles A. died Feb. 1, 1881, aged sixteen years. Three died in infancy. Mr. Barlow and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, which he has served as Elder twenty-five years. He is a member of Brownsburg Lodge, No. 188, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican.

Volney J. Brown was born Feb. 1, 1817, in Scott County, Ky., a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Brown, natives of New Jersey and Delaware respectively. They moved to Hendricks County, Ind., in 1828, and settled in Lincoln Township where the father entered 160 acres of timber land, and endured many discomforts in his pioneer home. To his parents were born ten children, but two now living—Volney J. and George. Volney J. came to this county with his parents when a boy and was here reared to manhood. He has worked at the carpenter's trade for many years, but his chief occupation through life has been farming, and he now owns a good farm of 140 acres, under a high state of cultivation. March 25, 1841, he was married to Susan Butler, born in Franklin County, Ind., April 12, 1816, a daughter of William and Nancy Butler. They have had five children—William M., Isaac H. (deceased),

Ellis E., Jane V. and Lazena (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Christian church.

John Corliss, son of Michael and Hannah Corliss, is a native of County Galway, Ireland. When he was about fifteen years of age he immigrated to America, and settled in Hendricks County, Ind. He has always followed farming pursuits and now owns a good farm of ninety-six acres, situated in Union Township, this county. He was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Greeley, a daughter of John and Bridget Greeley, and to them were born nine children, six of whom survive. Those living are—Michael, John, Mary T., Thomas, Delia and Patrick. Mr. Corliss is a consistent member of the Roman Catholic church. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mrs. Maria Davis, daughter of Daniel and Annie (Smith) Newham, was born Oct. 16, 1818, in Scott County, Ky. When very young she removed with her parents to Hendricks County, Ind., where she was reared. April 16, 1840, she was married in this county to Thornton F. Gorham and to them were born six children—John A., Daniel S., William, Thomas J., Priscilla and Thornton. Thomas J. is deceased. Mr. Gorham died in January, 1853, and our subject was again married, this time to James Davis, in August, 1860. Mr. Davis died in December, 1878, leaving Mrs. Davis owner of a good farm of 100 acres in Lincoln Township. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Regular Baptist church.

Benjamin O. Davison was born Oct. 2, 1833, in Hamilton County, Ohio, a son of Robert and Mary Davison, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Kentucky. In 1837 they came to Hendricks County, Ind., from Ohio, settling near Brownsburg where his father entered 160 acres of uncultivated land. Here they experienced some of the discomforts of pioneer life. Seven children were born to them of whom four are living—Sarah A., Margaret E., John W. and our subject. The latter was reared on a farm in this county. He was married April 10, 1856, to Theresa Shirley, daughter of William P. Shirley, an early settler of Hendricks County. They have three children—William P., Thomas J. and Carrie E. Mr. Davison lived on his farm, one mile north of Brownsburg, until the fall of 1881, when he retired to Brownsburg. He owns a good farm of 125 acres, all under a high state of cultivation. For several years he has served as Elder in the Christian church. Politically he is practically independent.

Grandison Eaton is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born Sept. 13, 1837, a son of Greenup and Mahala Eaton, early settlers

of Hendricks County from Kentucky. He was reared and educated in his native county and in his youth learned the bricklayer's trade, which he has followed the greater part of the time, and at one time was engaged in contracting and built some of the best houses in the township. He owns a fine farm of 100 acres, which he superintends in addition to working at his trade. In August, 1861, Mr. Eaton enlisted in Company B, Seventh Indiana Infantry, and served till August, 1864. He participated in some of the most important battles of the war, among them being Greenbriar, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Petersburg and Spottsylvania Court-House. In January, 1865, Mr. Eaton was married to Mary F. Lawler, of Hendricks County. They are members of the Christian church. Mr. Eaton has been a member of the Village Council three years.

John W. Griffith, one of the prominent business men of Brownsburg, was born in Putnam County, Ind., March 10, 1835, a son of Samuel and Camelia R. (Witty) Griffith. His father was one of the pioneers of Putnam County, locating there in 1820. He died at Vicksburg, Miss., of cholera in 1837. The mother is now the wife of John Conley, of Franklin County, Ill. When fourteen years of age our subject began to work as a farm hand which he continued two years. When sixteen years old he went to Greencastle and began learning the barber's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He then worked as a journeyman about ten years visiting mainly the towns on the Mississippi River. He has been a resident of Brownsburg since 1876, where he has built up a good trade. He is thoroughly conversant with all branches of his trade in addition to which he carries a stock of jewelry and does a watch-repairing business. Mr. Griffith was married Nov. 18, 1863, to Rebecca Steepleton, of Edgar County, Ill. Of the eight children born to them but two, the eldest and youngest, are living—Camelia E. and Carl. Mr. Griffith enlisted in July, 1861, in Company C, Eighth Illinois Infantry, and participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Raymond, Jackson and others of less importance. He was a faithful soldier and was honorably discharged in August, 1864. Before the war he was a Democrat in politics but since the war has given his suffrage to the Republican party and is one of the most earnest workers in its ranks. He is a member of the Christian church.

James G. Hoadley was born in September, 1824, in New Haven

County, Conn., a son of Alvah and Aurelia Hoadley, who moved to Hendricks County, Ind., in 1838, and the following spring settled in Lincoln Township. Mr. Hoadley was reared on a farm and received but a limited education. He has been a resident of this township since coming here with his parents in 1839, with the exception of one year spent at Pittsboro, and one year at Amo, where he was engaged in the mercantile business. He was married in August, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Larsh, of this county, formerly of Kentucky. They have four children—Alva T., Sarah E., Cerena and Mary. Mr. Hoadley is one of Lincoln Township's leading farmers. He owns 193 acres of land in this county and eighty acres in La Porte County. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Christian church.

Wiley G. Hull, son of Jesse and Mary Hull, was born May 11, 1840, near Zanesville, Ohio. His parents had a family of eight children of whom only two survive—Wiley G. and Giles. Wiley G. was brought to Indiana by his parents at a very early age, and when he was nine years of age he was left an orphan. He then lived with Dr. Levi Ritter, of Pleasant Garden, Putnam County, for several years, and at the age of fourteen he began to learn the blacksmith's trade with William Wilkin, of Plainfield, Hendricks County, with whom he remained several years. In September, 1861, he enlisted at St. Louis in the Second Missouri Cavalry and participated in numerous battles and skirmishes, among which were Chattanooga, Prairie-De-Hand, Little Missouri, Selma, Kirkville and Memphis. He was slightly wounded during the campaign and his constitution was greatly impaired. He was honorably discharged in September, 1865. Jan. 25, 1866, he was married to Jane Walker, a daughter of Joseph Walker (deceased). Nine children have been born to them, six now living—Sarah L., Wade, Ollie, Haskett, Oscar and Ada. Flora, Iva and Laura are deceased. Mr. Hull is at present living on his farm in the northeast part of Lincoln Township. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He also belongs to the Christian church.

William Hylton, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Lincoln Township, was born in Grayson County, Va., July 5, 1829, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Hylton, natives of Virginia. His parents came to Hendricks County, Ind., in 1835, and for a short time lived near Cartersburg, then removed to Washington Township where the father died in January, 1842. Of a family of six chil-

dren, but two are living—William and Tamanda J. Wesley, Eli, Stephen and Nancy E. are deceased. William Hylton was reared and educated in Hendricks County. His early life was spent on a farm and since attaining manhood he has engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres and his residence and farm buildings are comfortable and commodious. He was married in September, 1850, to Margaret J. Barlow, daughter of John and Martha Barlow, early settlers of Montgomery County. To them have been born nine children, but five of whom are living—Theodra A., Viola, Lillie B., Maggie and William H. Charles W., John S., Martha and Mary E. are deceased. Mr. Hylton has been prominently identified with the Presbyterian church many years, and is serving as Deacon and Elder at the present time. He has served as Commissioner of Hendricks County three years.

William M. Jenkins was born in Guilford County, N. C., Oct. 15, 1833, a son of John and Rebecca Jenkins, early settlers of Hendricks County. He was reared on a farm, receiving a good education in the public schools. He remained at home till April, 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Seventh Indiana Infantry, and served three months. In February, 1862, he enlisted in the Sixty-third Indiana Infantry and served till the following August, when he was discharged on account of ill-health. He then returned to Hendricks County, and has since devoted his attention to agriculture. He has a good farm of seventy-five acres on section 22, Lincoln Township, all under cultivation. Mr. Jenkins was married in January, 1863, to Hannah L. Reed, who died in March, 1867, leaving two children—Luella W. and John L. In November, 1876, he married Elizabeth J., daughter of James W. and Rachel Townsend, of Fountain County, Ind. To them have been born three children—George M., Katie A. and Susan L. Mrs. Jenkins is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. John L. Marsh was born in Brown Township, Hancock County, Dec. 27, 1851. His father, Jonas Marsh, was one of the first settlers of the county having moved from East Tennessee to the county in 1837 and lived continuously upon the same farm until his death in 1877. During this time he helped to clear the forests, drain the swamps, make roads and convert the wilderness into broad grain fields. He reared a large family of children and gave them a liberal education. Some are graduates of Asbury University and all have occupied prominent positions in the social and political affairs of the county. One son has been County

Clerk eight years and is now a prominent attorney at Greenfield; another son is an attorney, and the youngest is a physician, the others being farmers. To his children he bequeathed a record of a sterling character and Quaker honesty which he in turn received from his father who was a Quaker of the strictest faith. John L. Marsh, the youngest son, at the age of eighteen entered the office of Dr. William Trees as a medical student. In 1872 and 1873 he attended a course of lectures in the Louisville Medical College and was in attendance at the United States Marine Hospital for the remainder of the year. The next year he attended the Ohio Medical College receiving the degree of M. D. at the close of the term. He was the youngest member of the graduating class being just twenty-one years old. After leaving college, in 1874, he located in Warrington, Hancock County, and commenced practice with his preceptor. In 1877 he moved to Greenfield where most of his relatives lived, and where he built up a fine practice. Not being satisfied he determined to move to Indianapolis but friends persuaded him to go to Brownsburg as it was close to the city and otherwise desirable. This he did in the fall of 1881, and has practiced medicine at this place for the past four years. During this time he has enjoyed a fine practice built up among strangers and without assistance, opposed by the local profession on account of his liberal ideas and belief in progressive medicine, as his idea of medical practice is to use any remedy in any manner that will most speedily cure disease and relieve suffering. In 1879 he commenced the publication of a medical journal at Greenfield, devoted to liberal medicine. This proved a success and soon gained a good circulation. The next year it was moved to Indianapolis where it is still being published with some modifications by its original editor in conjunction with other parties. The office of publication is 118 North Illinois street, at which place the Doctor has a consultation office. In 1883 the Beach Medical College was organized on a liberal basis, and the chair of physiology was given to Dr. Marsh, which position he still retains, as the college has proven a success financially and otherwise. The Doctor's motto of professional life has been to be honest and upright with his patrons and to never slander or speak slightly of other practitioners but to attend strictly to his own business. The Doctor's social life has been a pleasant one. In 1875 he married Laura E. Trees, daughter of John W. Trees, of Warrington, Ind., who has contributed largely to his success in life. She

attends to her domestic duties to the almost entire exclusion of fashionable life and sees that home is what it should be. During the ten years of married life three children have been born to them. Florence, the eldest, died at the age of four years and this was the greatest affliction the family has sustained as she was a child of unusual promise. Mabel, the next, is now five years old and is a beautiful and intelligent child, having her mind enriched by travel and contact with people until her knowledge is greater than many grown people. Katie is the baby and bids fair to make another Florence. The Doctor each year leaves the cares of business and with his family takes a trip to some of the fishing resorts and spends a few days in boyhood pleasures and takes a renewed lease on life. They have a nice residence with his office near by, in one of the best localities in Brownsburg.

James M. Metsker was born in Hendricks County, Ind., Feb. 3, 1856, a son of Peter and Elizabeth Metsker, pioneers of this county. He was reared and educated in his native county and since attaining manhood has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, owning now a fine farm, on section 28, Lincoln Township. Mr. Metsker was married April 14, 1880, to Mira A. Barlow, daughter of Harvey and Sarah J. Barlow. To them have been born three children—Robert L., Eva M. and Alpha G. Mr. and Mrs. Metsker are members of the Presbyterian church, and among the prominent young people of Lincoln Township.

William H. Metsker is a native of Hendricks County, born April 3, 1849, a son of Peter and Elizabeth Metsker, his father a native of Ohio and his mother of Delaware. His parents were early settlers of Hendricks County and were prominent in assisting in its development. His father died in December, 1884, and his mother is still a resident of Lincoln Township. They had a family of eight children, but four of whom are living—John T., William H. H., James M. and Mary. W. H. H. Metsker was reared a farmer, a vocation he has followed since attaining manhood. He has been successful in his pursuits and now owns 165½ acres of valuable land on section 22, Lincoln Township. He was married Dec. 21, 1871, to Melinda J. Merritt, daughter of George W. Merritt, of Washington Township. They have six children—Nora M., Cora E., Ora L., Mary E., Lillie M. and Charles O. Mr. and Mrs. Metsker are members of the Presbyterian church.

Isaac C. Nash, a pioneer of Lincoln Township, was born March 27, 1817, in Madison County, Ohio. His parents were Thomas

and Hannah Nash, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. They emigrated to Indiana in 1825, and lived one year in Marion County. They then came to Hendricks County, locating on White Lick Creek in Lincoln Township, where they entered eighty acres of land. About 1845 they moved to Missouri, remaining there till their death. Of the nine children born to them six are living—Margaret, Elizabeth, Isaac C., Mary S., Sarah A. and Daniel. George, Richard and Jeremiah are deceased. Our subject came to this county with his parents when a boy and was here reared to maturity. He was first married Jan. 28, 1841, to Cilicia Wilson, daughter of William and Nancy Wilson. They have had nine children—William J., Mary E., Clarinda, Thomas J., Edward F., George A., Cilicia, John and Albertus. John and Albertus are deceased. Mrs. Nash died Dec. 13, 1860, and Mr. Nash was again married in April, 1864, to Eliza J. Fancett, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Fancett, early settlers of Hendricks County. In 1843 Mr. Nash settled on section 2, this township, and now owns 220 acres of land. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and has served as Elder several years. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles W. Neal, a prominent farmer of Lincoln Township, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., March 29, 1834, a son of Nathaniel and Sallie Neal. His mother died when he was a year old, and when he was nine his father died. His early life was spent in his native State and in Illinois, and in 1864 he came to Hendricks County, Ind., and located in the southern part of Lincoln Township where he has since lived. He owns a large farm of 400 acres, and his improvements are unexcelled in this county. Mr. Neal was married July 4, 1861, to Emma S. Bradley, of Kentucky. Four children have been born to them—Tabner, Claude, Forest, and Lorenzo; the latter is deceased. In politics Mr. Neal is a Democrat.

Thomas Newham, a pioneer of Lincoln Township, was born Oct. 30, 1816, in Scott County, Ky., a son of Daniel and Annie Newham, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of North Carolina. In the fall of 1826 his parents moved to Hendricks County from Marion County, Ind., where they had located a short time. They then settled on section 20, Lincoln Township, where they lived till their death, and where our subject yet resides. Here he was reared to manhood, receiving but little education, as his services were required on the farm. He now has a good farm of

130 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. In 1844 he was married to Miss Nancy Turner, of Boone County, and to them were born two children, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Newham died in 1849, and he was married to Miss Nancy (Larimore) Morgan, of Marion County. Of eight children born to them only one survives—Robert F. Mr. Newham has held the office of School Director.

John K. Y. Patterson, son of Francis and Margaret (Ross) Patterson, was born in Fleming County, Ky., Feb. 7, 1813. His parents moved with their family to Hendricks County, Ind., in 1835, remaining here till their death. Of their family of five children, but two survive—John K. Y. and Susan. John K. Y. was married in August, 1835, to Miss Arie Shockley, daughter of James B. Shockley, of Fleming County, Ky. To them have been born ten children—James H., Francis M., William E., John W., Silas, Rosanna, Esther, Margaret E. (deceased), America and Carrie. Mr. Patterson saw much of pioneer life in his youth. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits from his youth and has met with success. He has a farm of 196 acres of land, and resides in the western part of Lincoln Township.

Emanuel Prebster was born June 15, 1813, in Scioto County, Ohio. His parents were John and Christena Prebster, natives of Germany. They were the parents of six children, of whom three are living—Reuben, Christian, and Emanuel, our subject. The latter came to Hendricks County, Ind., with his father's family, who entered a large tract of wild land in Lincoln Township, at that time known as Brown Township. His educational facilities were very limited, he being obliged to help his father on the farm from his boyhood. Oct. 8, 1850, he was married to Mrs. Mary (Milby) Hollett, born March 24, 1821, in North Carolina, a daughter of Thomas Milby, and widow to the late Mark Hollett. To Mr. and Mrs. Prebster were born three children—Eliza C., Anderson and Everson. Mr. Prebster has been successful in his agricultural pursuits and now owns a good farm of 150 acres. In politics he is a Republican. In 1873, having for some time previous been afflicted with a rheumatic swelling in the knee, he had one of his limbs amputated above the knee.

Robert Salmon, a native of Ohio, was born in Hamilton County, Feb. 13, 1818, and was a son of Jeremiah and Nancy Salmon. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Ohio. They had a family of nine children, of whom only four are living—

Robert, Jeremiah, Margaret and Nancy A. Robert Salmon was married in his native county, April 29, 1840, to Priscilla Pines, who died in 1867. They had a family of eleven children seven of whom survive—Hester A., Nancy, Susan, Clarkson, Benjamin, Jeremiah and George. Mr. Salmon married for his second wife in November, 1867, Mrs. Eliza A. (Surber) Prebster, widow of the late Frederick Prebster, of this county. Mr. Salmon is a member of the United Brethren church, and is a liberal contributor to both church and State enterprises. He resides on his farm in the northern part of this township.

William Todd, one of the representative citizens of Lincoln Township, is a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, born Oct. 2, 1816, a son of James and Mary A. Todd. When he was two years of age his parents moved to Switzerland County, Ind., where they both died. Three of their seven children are living—William, Henry and Rose. Those deceased are—Prilly, Matilda, John and Harriat. William Todd was reared in Switzerland County. In 1836 he came to Hendricks County, and soon after went to Boone County and entered forty acres of land, subsequently buying forty acres adjoining. He lived in Boone County till the fall of 1842, when he came to Hendricks County and located in the southern part of Lincoln Township, where he lived nearly forty years. In the fall of 1880 he retired from the active labors of the farm and moved to Brownsburg, where he has a pleasant home. His farm of 115 acres is under a high state of cultivation, and the improvements are among the best in Lincoln Township. He has been an energetic, frugal man, and is now reaping the reward of his early years of toil. Mr. Todd was married Sept. 12, 1839, to Leanna Newham, who was born May 26, 1820, a daughter of Daniel and Annie Newham, early settlers of Hendricks County. They have one child—Mary A., now Mrs. William Renick, of Brownsburg, this county. In politics Mr. Todd is a Democrat.

Lincoln C. Tomlinson, proprietor of the livery, feed and sale stables, Brownsburg, Ind., is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born March 28, 1859, a son of John and Harriett Tomlinson, of Plainfield. He was reared and educated in his native county, and is one of the prominent young business men of Brownsburg. He was married June 29, 1881, to Allie De Hppard, of Brownsburg.

Anderson Turpin, son of Robison and Rachel Turpin, was born in Scott County, Ky., in October, 1831. In 1834 he came with his parents to Hendricks County, Ind., where he was reared to

manhood. Nov. 20, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa E. Rupard, of Clark County, Ky. Six children have been born to them—Wilkerson, Mary E., William H., Martha E., Rachel A. and Ora A. Mary E. and Ora A. are deceased. Mr. Turpin is the owner of a fine farm of eighty acres and is meeting with success in his agricultural pursuits. He and his wife are earnest members of the Christian church.

Henry Turpin was born Jan. 11, 1835, in Hendricks County, Ind., a son of Robison and Rachel Turpin, natives of Kentucky. His parents came to this county in 1834, and settled on a tract of timbered land in the southern part of Lincoln Township, residing here till their death, which occurred in 1880. Nine children were born to them, seven of whom are living—Anderson, Henry, Harvey, Doctor, Martha, Jacob and Elizabeth M. Henry Turpin was reared on a farm. He received a fair education, and for a short time was engaged in teaching school. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Seventh Indiana Infantry, and participated in the battles of second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and a number of others. He received a wound in the shoulder at the battle of the Wilderness in May, 1864, which disabled him for two months. At the end of that time he again reported for duty and was recruited into Company G, which subsequently became consolidated with the Twentieth Indiana Infantry. He was present at Lee's surrender to General Grant. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865, when he returned home, and Nov. 28, of the same year, he was married to Amelia E. Brock, of Decatur County, Ind., formerly of Kentucky. They have three children—Cora B., William C. and George H. Mr. Turpin ranks among the leading farmers of Lincoln Township, and is the owner of 200 acres of land. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Preston Tyler, retired farmer, was born in Hendricks County, Ind., Sept. 4, 1833, a son of George and Lucinda Tyler, natives of Kentucky. His father was one of the early settlers of Hendricks County, and entered 120 acres of Government land in Lincoln Township, which he made his home till his death. His family consisted of ten children, seven of whom are living—Lutitia, Susan, Preston, Benjamin F., Charles W., Lydia and Melinda. Kittie, Alfred and George are deceased. Preston Tyler was reared and educated in his native county, and has always made it his home with the exception of ten years spent in Marion County,

He has been a successful agriculturist, and owns a fine farm of seventy-one and a half acres, but since 1880 has lived in Brownsburg. He was married Dec. 15, 1854, to Allie Smith, daughter of Thomas and Susan Smith. They have one son—Willis, born May 26, 1864. In February, 1865, Mr. Tyler enlisted at Indianapolis in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and served till the following September. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.



CHAPTER XVIII.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.—PIONEERS.—NEW WINCHESTER.—
CHURCHES.—POLITICAL HISTORY.—JUSTICES, CONSTABLES, ASSES-
SORS, TRUSTEES, ETC.—STATISTICS.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

This township is bounded on the north by Eel River, on the east by Center and Clay, on the south by Clay, and on the west by Putnam County. The surface is for the most part undulating, and in some places nearly flat. The streams are all mere branches, which put out from springs and flow toward both Eel River and Mill Creek. There is a clay subsoil throughout the entire extent of the township, and much of the land is second-class for grain, but it is all first-class for the grasses. Little gravel is found in this township, and, consequently, there has been but very little improvement of the highways, which get very bad in long continued wet weather. The farmers of Marion Township fully realize the advantages of their soil for the production of grasses, and have a larger acreage in open and woodland pasture than any other township, and send to market a larger number of the fat cattle and sheep than any other township in the county.

In every new country the settlements are first formed on the streams, and in Hendricks County it began on White Lick, south of Plainfield, and then followed up White Lick and its East and West forks, and then spread out over the country like a fan, and, therefore, those townships farthest from the streams were last in settling, and Marion Township did not have a single settler within its borders until nearly two years after the county was organized. The first settlers were Thomas Samuels, Xury West, John and Isaac Hays, and Daniel, Thomas and David Higgins, who settled in the township from 1826 to 1827. From 1828 to 1832, Paul Faught, Moses Cavett, William Blacketter, William and Harvey Buntain, G. W. Turner, Wesley Morgan, Peter Vannice, Thomas Chadd, John Hancock, James McCown and William Hays settled in different portions of the township.

New Winchester was laid out in 1832 by Wesley Morgan and James Bronaugh. It is situated a little west of the center of the township and seven miles west of Danville, on the Rockville road. It contains about 100 inhabitants, and is a place of little importance. There is a postoffice, the only one in the township, and a store, kept by J. O. Kennedy. Edward Scott keeps a blacksmith-shop, and L. H. Rich is a shoemaker. There are two physicians, William Robbins and T. T. Brazier. There are also three churches, the only ones in the township. The oldest is the Christian, which has a congregation of about 100. The present pastor is Rev. D. Collins, of North Salem. He was preceded by Revs. Oliver P. Badger, Canfield and Heckethorne. Services are held the first Sunday in each month. The next oldest church is the Baptist, with an attendance of 125. The pastor is Rev. Alex. Mayhall, of New Maysville, who was preceded by Revs. Sherrill, Keller and Layton. Services are held the third Sunday in each month. The Cumberland Presbyterian church has a congregation of perhaps ninety. Rev. Morton Long, the pastor, resides here. Before him were Revs. Hawkins and Van Dyne. An Odd Fellows' lodge was maintained here for several years, but died about 1881.

FIRST ELECTION.

The poll-book of the general election of Aug. 3, 1836, held at New Williamsburgh, gives the names of thirty-one voters, which afford a partial list of the first settlers. Here are the names, as written on this document: William Hodges, Elijah Sutton, David Fox, Henry Tomlinson, William Bailey, Abraham Lewis, Alexander Bryant, William Tomlinson, James Turner, Bradford Samuel, R. W. Shannon, Jeremiah Culbertson, Joseph Lewis, Jr., James Maccoun, John Higgins, Jacob Fox, Henry Bland, William Hayworth, John Mahan, John Robins, Jordan Denny, William Robins, John Vicory, Joseph Robins, Wesley Morgan, Hiram Tomlinson, B. S. B. Parker, Moses Tomlinson, Jeremiah Hunt, Martin Hancock and Thomas Higgins.

At this election Jacob B. Lowe, for Congress, received fifteen votes, and George L. Kinnard, fourteen; Christian C. Nave, for Representative, received fourteen votes, James Anderson, thirteen, and Job Osborn, three; Edmund Clark, for Sheriff, received twenty-three votes, and James Siggerson, seven; Henry H. Marvin, for Probate Judge, received twenty-four votes.

POLITICAL.

The political sentiment of the people of Marion Township has been rather variable. From 1836 to 1852 it was Whig by diminishing majorities; in 1856 it was carried by the Democrats; then until after the war it worshiped the Republican gods; and from 1868 to the present time it has been loyal to the Democratic party. Following is the vote at each presidential election:

1836—William H. Harrison.. 43	34	1864—Abraham Lincoln.....130	39
Martin VanBuren.. . . . 9		George B. McClellan... 91	
1844—Henry Clay..... 64	58	1868—Horatio Seymour... .163	39
James K. Polk..... 6		Ulysses S. Grant.....124	
1848—Zachary Taylor.....122	39	1872—Horace Greeley.....157	28
Lewis Cass..... 88		Ulysses S. Grant.....129	
Martin VanBuren..... 8		1876—Samuel J. Tilden.... .179	56
1852—Winfield Scott..... 99	8	Rutherford B. Hays.....128	
Franklin Pierce..... 96		Peter Cooper..... 5	
John P. Hale..... 2		1880—Winfield S. Hancock...188	49
1856—James Buchanan.....134	40	James A. Garfield.....139	
John C. Fremont..... 94		James B. Weaver 7	
Millard Fillmore..... 16		1884—Grover Cleveland.....185	59
1860—Abraham Lincoln.....137	34	James G. Blaine.....126	
Stephen A. Douglas.....103		Benjamin F. Butler.... 2	
John C. Breckenridge.. 30		John P. St. John..... 1	
John Bell..... 8			

OFFICIAL.

Following are the names of those who have been selected Justices, Constables, etc., for Marion Township, together with the years in which they were chosen:

Justices of the Peace: Harmon Brittain and Samuel Shannon, 1833; Job Turner, 1838; David Higgins, 1843; Lemmon Christie, 1843; Lemmon Christie, 1848; George M. Brown, 1851; Henry C. Harper, 1853; Benjamin Robins, 1854; William Kirkpatrick, 1855; James Sheets and Elisha Bailey, 1858; B. F. Faught, 1862; Joseph H. Sellers, 1863; W. W. Graham and C. R. Harper, 1866; John A. Orth, 1867; John Armstrong and James Crews, 1870; W. W. Graham and G. Washington Turner, 1872; G. Washington Turner and Anthony W. Kelly, 1874; Joseph Allison and Anthony W. Kelly, 1878; Joseph Allison and John Q. Hill, 1882.

Constables: John Hayes and Alexander West, 1833; Nathaniel Brittain and James Turner, 1834; Thomas C. Gray and James Turner, 1835; Nathaniel Brittain and James Turner, 1836; Thomas C. Gray and James Turner, 1837-'8; Robert Parsons and F. Taylor, 1839; Jeremiah Culbertson and George M. Turner, 1844; Michael Higgins and Jeremiah Culbertson, 1845-'6; David Griggs and

Jeremiah Culbertson, 1847; Levi Armstrong and Jeremiah Culbertson, 1848; Andrew Atkins and Jeremiah Culbertson, 1849; Jeremiah Culbertson, 1850; Jeremiah Culbertson and James Lymes, 1851; Jeremiah Culbertson and William Hampton, 1852; J. B. Proctor and William Hampton, 1853; William Hampton and Elijah Tinder, 1854; William Hampton and W. Stewart Robbins, 1855; Michael Higgins, Sr., and Daniel Higgins, 1856; Washington A. West and Daniel Higgins, Sr., 1857; Xury E. West and James Turner, 1858; George L. Thompson and Georgaway Sullivan, 1859, Toliver Stephenson and George P. Turner, 1860; Toliver Stephenson and Richard F. Harper, 1861; W. F. Parker and Logan Brown, 1862; S. P. Thrift and William Bales, 1863; S. P. Thrift and James Hemphill, 1864; Richard F. Harper and Logan Brown, 1865; John M. Mundy and Alfred McCoy, 1866; H. C. Hays and James Crews, 1867; James Crews and John M. Mundy, 1868; James Crews and Thomas B. Hankins, 1869; Austin Bohannon and Henry Dooley, 1870; Austin Bohannon and John R. Shannon, 1872; A. Dooley and James A. Bohannon, 1874; Robert Armstrong and James A. Bohannon, 1876; Joseph T. Waters and James A. Bohannon, 1878; James A. Bohannon and James Crews, 1880; James Montgomery and James Crews, 1882; James Fields and J. F. Bailey, 1884.

Trustees: Ricco Trowbridge, 1856; William Pinson, Sr., 1857; James Sharp, 1858; John N. Shirley, 1859; Aaron T. Dooley, 1860-'1; Michael Higgins, 1862-'3; Levi Armstrong, 1864-'5; Michael Higgins, 1866; Levi Armstrong, 1867; John Bayne, 1868-'9; H. E. West, 1870-'2; Michael Higgins, 1874; William Byrd, 1876-'8; William W. Graham, 1880-'82; A. W. Kelly, 1884.

Clerks: Reuben S. Ward, 1856-'7; William Byrd, 1858 (office abolished).

Treasurers: William H. Faught, 1856-'7; Michael Higgins, 1858 (office abolished).

Assessors: Joseph Allison, 1870; C. M. Griggs, 1872; William C. Mitchell, 1874; Richard F. Harper, 1876-'8; Samuel M. Tinder, 1880; M. P. West, 1882.

STATISTICAL.

The population of Marion Township by the census of 1880 was 1,298. The following statistics of property and taxation are for the year 1885: Acres of land assessed, 24,470.88; value of same, \$655,635; value of improvements, \$77,972; value of lots, \$646; value

of improvements, \$2,246; value of personalty, \$184,263; total taxable property, \$920,762; polls, 243; dogs, 187; State tax, \$1,225.34; county tax, \$2,680.77; township tax, \$919.90; tuition tax, \$1,164.59; special school tax, \$612.67; road tax, \$1,839.80; endowment tax, \$46; bridge tax, \$919.90; total taxes, \$11,373.26; delinquent taxes, \$730.70.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Lewis Blackketter was born in Putnam County, Ind., Oct. 16, 1825, a son of William and Elizabeth (Clounch) Blackketter, with whom he lived till manhood, accompanying them to Hendricks County when five years of age. He lived on the homestead till 1865, when he, with the rest of the family, moved to Missouri, and with them returned to Hendricks County in 1871, and has since lived on section 17, where he has a pleasant home. He was married Oct. 1, 1848, to Elizabeth Alexander, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born Jan. 1, 1827, daughter of Robert Alexander. They have three children—Wesley, living with his parents; George W., of this township, and Spicey Jane, wife of Edmund Williams, also of Marion Township. In politics and religion Mr. Blackketter adheres to the faith of his father, being a Republican in the former, and his entire family being members of the Christian church.

William Blackketter was born in Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb. 19, 1795, and when a boy accompanied his father to Mercer County, Ky. At the age of nineteen years he enlisted in the Kentucky militia and was one of the heroes that fought under Jackson at Orleans. He went down the river from Louisville, Ky., to New Orleans in a flat-boat. After the war he returned to Mercer County, Ky., walking all the way. Jan. 27, 1820, he was married to Elizabeth Clounch, a native of that county, born Nov. 20, 1800. In 1821 they moved to Jackson County, Ind., thence in 1824 to Greencastle, Putnam County, then a place of three cabins. Borrowing a few boards he made him a camp by a log and lived there six weeks, till he raised a cabin, working part of the time at 12½ cents per day for meat and bread for his family. In the fall of 1825 he bought a tract of Government land three miles from Greencastle, where they lived till 1830, when he entered 240 acres of land in Marion Township, Hendricks County, on which they lived till the fall of 1865. They then sold their farm and removed to Northern Missouri, but in September, 1871, returned to Hendricks County and bought his old farm again, where they still live in the enjoy-

ment of a fair degree of health. They have shared each other's joys and sorrows sixty-five years, and in this time have lived in three States and experienced many privations and hardships incident to pioneer life. Their family consisted of six children, all of whom reached maturity—Jane, deceased, was the wife of William Alexander; Lewis, of this township; Lucinda, wife of Isaac McReynolds; Alvin, deceased; Emily and Wesley. In politics Mr. Blacketter is a Republican. He and his family are members of the Christian church.

Henry H. Buntain, son of William and Leaner (Wilson) Buntain, was born in Mercer County, Ky., Nov. 23, 1818. He was reared a farmer and has followed that avocation most of his life. He was also engaged in the manufacture of brick in the early days of this county. He came with his parents to this county from Kentucky in 1832 and lived with them till his marriage in 1837 to Frances Robbins. She was born in North Carolina, Sept. 6, 1819, a daughter of William and Leah Robbins, natives of North Carolina, who settled in Hendricks County in the spring of 1833. Her father died April 16, 1871, aged about ninety years, his wife having died a few years previous from a paralytic stroke. Their children were—John and Benjamin, deceased; Mrs. Elizabeth Denny, living in this township; Mrs. Lourany Barnard, of Putnam County; Mrs. Frances Buntain; Mrs. Polly Higgins, Jacob, Mettie, Joab, all deceased; William, of Putnam County; Mrs. Eunice Wright and Mrs. Selma Steel, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Buntain have seven children living—Benjamin C., at home; Mrs. Mary C. Dooley, of this township; Mrs. Leaner L. Wright, also of this township, whose first husband died in Tennessee while serving in the late war; Mrs. Martha E. McCoun, of this county; John H., Sarah E. and Charles L., all at home. Joseph E. died, aged twenty-two years; Ruth Ida died at the age of four years, and one child died in infancy. Mr. Buntain is an ardent Republican, as was also his father, who left Kentucky because of his antipathy to slavery. He has served one term as County Commissioner and several terms as Trustee of Union Township. He is a member of North Salem Lodge, No. 142, F. & A. M. His entire family are members of the Christian church. Our subject's father was born where Harrodsburg now stands, in the historic "Harrod's Fort." He and his wife are both deceased. They were the parents of the following children—Mrs. Sarah Keller, died in Kansas; Mrs. Julia Ann Christie, lives in Putnam County; James V., lives in Buchanan County, Mo.; Henry

H., our subject; Theodore, a resident of New Winchester, Ind.; Mrs. Martha Weddle, died in this county; Mary J., lives in New Winchester, where she owns property; William H., resides at Danville; John A., of this county, and Mrs. Nancy B. Goodwin, a widow residing in Kansas.

Benjamin R. Dodson, deceased, one of the early settlers of Marion Township, was born and reared in Wayne County, Ky. He came to Hendricks County when a young man, but subsequently returned to Kentucky and married Lethena Thompson, a native of Madison County, that State. He then came again to Indiana and settled on section 25, Marion Township, on an eighty-acre tract entered from the Government. A few years later he moved to section 31, Center Township, where he lived till his death, Aug. 20, 1880, aged eighty-one years. His first wife died in 1840. Their children were three in number—Jesse T., John R. (deceased), and Thomas M. He subsequently married Lucinda Lockhart, who at her death left four children—Larkin G., Stockton and Mrs. Mary Wise. His third wife was Catherine Lockhart, and to them were born five children—William, Mrs. Helena Beason, Mrs. Alice Conn, Catherine and Nora. Mrs. Dodson is living in Montgomery County, this State.

Jesse T. Dodson, son of Benjamin R. and Lethena (Thompson) Dodson, is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born in Center Township, Dec. 31, 1835. He was a member of his father's family till his marriage, assisting in the work on the farm. After his marriage he settled on land of his father's on section 36, Marion Township, where he has since lived. He has a pleasant home and is one of the representative citizens of the township. Mr. Dodson was married Dec. 22, 1857, to Arthusa R. Wylie, a native of Garrard County, Ky., born Oct. 9, 1839, daughter of David and Jemima Wylie. Mr. and Mrs. Dodson have no children. They are members of the Baptist church. In politics he is a Democrat.

Aaron T. Dooley, a prominent citizen of Hendricks County, was born in Franklin County, Ky., June 28, 1832. His father, Thomas S. Dooley, was a native of Virginia, but was reared in Kentucky, and died in that State in 1869. His mother was a native of Kentucky and died in 1848. He came to Indiana in 1851 and located in Marion Township. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company C, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, commanded by Colonel A. D. Streight. His first engagement was at Stone River, May 3, 1863. They were

captured and the officers were taken to Libby Prison, where they were kept in close confinement till March 12, 1865, when he was exchanged, and was soon after mustered out of the service. Since his return from the war he has lived on section 28, Marion Township, where he owns a pleasant home. He was elected Trustee of his township in 1860 and 1861. In 1876 he was elected Commissioner of Hendricks County, and after serving efficiently three years was re-elected in 1879. He was married Nov. 23, 1853, to Elizabeth ———, and to them were born two children—Nancy, died in 1860, and Mary, married A. Thompson and died leaving two children. Mrs. Dooley died in 1860, and in 1861 Mr. Dooley married Malinda E. West. They have eight children; all are at home—Levi, Clarence, Lillie, Ira, Daisy A., William, Elizabeth and Virgil. Mr. and Mrs. Dooley are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He is a member of North Salem Lodge, No. 158, I. O. O. F.

William W. Graham, a prominent citizen of Marion Township, was born in Mercer County, Ky., Nov. 14, 1834. His parents settled on section 16, this township, in November, 1840, his father buying 240 acres of land (school lands) in that section. Of their children, four were born in Kentucky, our subject being the eldest. James died in Kentucky, aged one year; Frederick died at the age of seven years, and Samuel enlisted in the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry in August, 1861, and died in camp at Laclede, Mo., Oct. 28, 1861. Three of their children were born in this township—John, Nancy Ellen (wife of Warren Hardwick) and Joshua. The father, Young W. Graham, died in April, 1846, aged thirty-five years. After his death the family only retained eighty acres, which is now the home of his widow and her son Joshua. William W. remained with his mother till his marriage to Susan A. Stephenson, which occurred Jan. 1, 1857. She was born Feb. 25, 1839, in Clark County, Ky. Her mother died in Kentucky and her father married again, and about 1841 came to this township. Mr. and Mrs. Graham lived a short time on the Rynerson farm and in October, 1858, moved to Putnam County, Mo., where Mr. Graham bought sixty acres of land. In September, 1861, they returned to this township and lived on rented land till the spring of 1865 when he bought property in the village of New Winchester, on which he has since resided. In addition to his residence property he also owns a small farm about a half mile from the village. In 1869-'70 he was engaged in the mercantile business here.

Mr. Graham was elected Justice of the Peace in 1866, and has held that office at different times about seven years. In 1880 he was elected Township Trustee and re-elected in 1882. In politics he is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church.

Abner Greenlee, deceased, was born April 19, 1794, in Virginia, where he was reared. His father, John Greenlee, having died in Virginia, he came with his widowed mother to this county, and in 1826 settled in Putnam County, Ind. In 1827 he married Mary B., daughter of James Christie, a Virginian, one of the early pioneers of Putnam County, where he died. They had a family of five children—Eliza Jane, died in 1851, aged nineteen years; James, residing on the old homestead; William, of Clay Township; Mrs. Rebecca Atcheson, of Illinois, and Mary Elizabeth, died in 1851, aged two years. After his marriage Mr. Greenlee bought eighty acres of Government land on section 20, to which he added by subsequent purchases till he owned 270 acres in this township and 160 acres in Clay Township. He resided on section 20 till his death, which occurred June 21, 1877, aged eighty-two, after a married life of fifty years spent on the pioneer farm located by him in 1827. His widow is still living on the homestead, with her son James, aged seventy-eight years.

James Greenlee, son of Abner and Mary Greenlee, was born on the place which he now owns and occupies, Feb. 5, 1836. He was married March 2, 1856, to Elizabeth Bryant, born in Hendricks County, Dec. 25, 1834, daughter of Anderson and Sarah Bryant. Her parents came to this county in 1827, where her father died Oct. 14, 1884. Her mother still survives, aged seventy-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Greenlee have six children—Mrs. Martha Ellen Bird, of Franklin Township; Woodson E., of Illinois; James W., of this township; John N. M.; Tighlman A. and Eliza Jane, all at home. Mr. Greenlee owns 138 acres of land where he resides, also a small tract of ten acres a half mile from his home. He is a member of the Methodist church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

Edom R. Hadley, one of the prominent citizens of Marion Township, was born Aug. 17, 1819, in Chatham County, N. C. His parents, James T. and Mary (Richardson) Hadley, settled in Center Township in 1825, bringing with them a family of eight children, our subject being the sixth child. His father brought considerable means to the pioneer settlement, and was a man of thrift

and energy. Edom R. Hadley was reared to a farm life and was given the advantage of such schooling as could be obtained in those early days. He lived under the home roof till Sept. 10, 1846, when he was married to Miss Louisana, daughter of Peter C. and Sarah A. (Smith) Vannice. She was born Feb. 7, 1829. They have three children—Louisa Jane, wife of George W. House, residing in Greensburg, Decatur Co., Ind.; Milton M., graduated from Lincoln University, in Logan County, Ill., in 1883, and is now principal of the public schools, of Chestnut, Ill.; and Charlie E., residing in Center Township. After his marriage Mr. Hadley made his home in Eel River Township till 1850, where he owned a farm of 240 acres. He then sold that property and bought a farm of 252 acres in Center Township, remaining there till the fall of 1867, when he settled in his present home, on section 29, this township. He has a well-improved farm of 280 acres and a beautiful home—the reward of a life of industry combined with frugality. Mr. Hadley is Republican in politics. Himself, wife and sons are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Tillman Hadley, son of William T. and Beulah Hadley, was born April 13, 1839, on the old homestead in this township, where his grandfather settled in 1829. He was reared a farmer and has always followed that avocation. He remained at home till 1861 when he went to Clarke County, Iowa. At the end of a year he returned home, and Feb. 28, 1863, he was married to Susannah Jane Coffin, born in 1843, in Hendricks County, Ind. Her father, Charles Coffin, came to this county when a young man and was here married. Her parents are deceased. Two children were born to this union—Melworth K., who died at the age of sixteen years, and Julia Vashti, now a resident of Texas. Mrs. Hadley died Nov. 19, 1866, aged twenty-three years. Mr. Hadley married again Sept. 8, 1869, to Hannah Hadley, a native of Clay Township, this county, and daughter of Nathan and Olive Hadley, of Clay Township. To them were born six children, all of whom are living—Luther, Olive, Beulah, Smithie, William and Paul. Mr. Hadley resides on section 13, where he has a farm of 400 acres of excellent land, 100 acres of which is in Clay Township. He also owns the White corner property and a dwelling house on West Marion street, in Danville, and three and a half sections of land in Crosby County, Texas. He is a member of the society of Friends. Politically he is a Republican.

William T. Hadley, a representative of one of the most promi-

nent pioneer families of Hendricks County, resides on section 13, Marion Township, on the original entry made by his father, Simon Hadley, in 1829. Simon Hadley was born in North Carolina, the tenth month, 6th, 1765, and was married fifth month, 10th, 1787, to Elizabeth Thompson, a native of the same State, born eighth month, 7th, 1770. In 1829, with two sons, Thomas and William, aged nineteen and fifteen years, respectively, they came to Marion Township and bought eighty acres of land on section 13, ten acres of which had been partially cleared and a rude cabin built. Here the father, aided by his sons, rapidly made a farm, and soon after bought 172 acres of the Government. Here the father died fourth month, 3d, 1843, and the mother eighth month, 16th, 1844. They had a family of fourteen children, all born in North Carolina, William being the only one now living in Hendricks County. Two sons, Thomas and William, accompanied their parents to this county; four, James T., Joshua T., Simon T. and John T., subsequently; Jonathan settled in Clinton County, Ohio; four daughters, Martha Thompson, Sarah Hadley, Elizabeth Hadley and Mary Hadley, settled in Morgan County, Ind., and one daughter, Ruth Hadley, remained in North Carolina. Simon Hadley was a strong anti-slavery man, and a birthright member of the society of Friends. His firm principles and good life endeared him to the hearts of the pioneers, and he is still remembered by all who remain of the early settlers. The home of his parents has always been the home of William T. Hadley, although his finely improved farm of 200 acres, his beautiful residence and other improvements bear no resemblance to the rude cabin amid the stumps and brush in which life here was commenced. He is one of Marion Township's most prominent citizens, a man of good principles, kind, hospitable and charitable, a valuable member of society, and universally respected for his upright life and honorable dealings. In politics he is a Republican. In religion he is a member of the society of Friends. He was married eleventh month, 12th, 1837, to Beulah Hunt, a native of North Carolina, born sixth month, 30th, 1816, daughter of Zimri Hunt, an early settler of Hendricks County. Mrs. Hadley died first month, 23d, 1843, leaving two children—Tillman, who now lives near his father, and Daniel, who died at the age of twenty-two years. Tenth month, 1st, 1843, Mr. Hadley married Ruth Moody, who was born tenth month, 20th, 1822, a daughter of John and Mary Moody, who came from North Carolina and settled in Parke County, Ind., in the fall of

1829. To them have been born three children—Harriet S. Stanley, of Clay Township; Martha, who died in her seventeenth year, and Mary E. Hodson, who settled in Clay Township and died twelfth month, 21st, 1869, in her twentieth year.

Franklin Haynes was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., April 7, 1823, a son of Charles and Maria Haynes. In 1826 he removed with his parents to Clinton County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and was there married Sept. 12, 1846, to Lydia Nedry, a native of that county, born July 16, 1830. They have eleven children living—Mrs. Eva Downard, residing in Kansas; Mrs. Eliza Blanton, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Alice Christie, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Benjamin, living at home; James and Alfred, of this township; Oliver, of New Salem; Charlie, at home; Edmund, of Kansas, and Wilson and Franklin, at home. Mr. Haynes followed farming in Clinton County, Ohio, until June, 1858, with the exception of three years, when he was engaged in the mercantile trade. He then bought a farm, known as the Jim Maccoun farm, in this township, where he lived six years, and after several changes he settled on his present farm on section 31 in 1871. His farm contains 284 acres of land all of which is well cultivated and is one of the best in the township. Since his residence in the township he has been extensively engaged in buying and shipping all kinds of live stock, and his large farm is also devoted to raising stock, his son Benjamin being associated with him in the business. His shipments during the year 1884 amounted to \$125,000. Politically Mr. Haynes is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. His parents came to Hendricks County and settled in Center Township in 1858 where both died, the father at the age of seventy-two years, and the mother several years later aged seventy-two years. Of their children, Charles and William live at Danville; Thomas resides in Indianapolis; Samuel in Kansas; Asa remained in Ohio; their eldest daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Howlan, and Mrs. Amanda Henson, reside in Kansas; Mrs. Mary Bowsman resides in Danville; Mrs. Almira Haines, of Clayton, this county; Enoch died in Kansas, and Mrs. Zuba Martin died in Clinton County, Ohio.

Henry H. Hays, son of John and Catherine Hays, was born June 29, 1824, in Mercer County, Ky. He came with his parents to this township in 1827, where he was reared to manhood. He was married Feb. 9, 1848, to Mary E. Rose, a native of Mercer County, Ky., born Aug. 27, 1831. Her parents, Lewis A. and





Anderson Hedge.

Flora Rose, settled in this township in 1834, where her father died. Her mother is still living in Danville. Mr. and Mrs. Hays have eight children living—Lewis, of Clay County, Ill.; Mrs. Sarah Weekly and Mrs. Ettie Underwood, also of Clay County, Ill.; John M., of Center Township, this county; Arthur, of this township; Scott, at home; Mrs. Laura Underwood, of this township, and Kate, at home. In April, 1847, Mr. Hays settled in his present home on section 15, where he owns a fine farm of 160 acres. Mr. Hays and his family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He was one of the charter members of Danville Lodge, A. F. & A. M. His parents were natives of Virginia, but went to Kentucky in early life where they were married. In 1827 John Hays came to this county with his wife and two children, Mrs. Sarah Faught (deceased) and our subject. He settled in this township on section 30, entering eighty-seven acres of land from the Government. During their residence of one year in Bartholomew County, Ind., their third child, John Harvey, was born, and now lives on section 33, this township. Six children were born to them in this township—George, deceased; Mrs. Sarah Riley, deceased; James, on section 29, this township; Eliza, wife of A. W. Kelly; John Thomas, of Center Township, and Mrs. Catherine Christy, deceased. The father owned at one time 414 acres of land which he made by his own exertions, having, after paying for his small land entry, but 50 cents on which to begin life in his new forest home. He died at his home on section 6 in March, 1871, aged seventy-one years. His widow yet resides on the old homestead.

Anderson Hedge, section 28, Marion Township, was born in the State of Virginia, Nov. 23, 1823, and was five years of age when his parents, William and Lucinda Hedge, moved to Hendricks County, Ind. They settled in Marion Township, where the father died a few years later. The mother survived till 1858, and lived to see her children all married and settled in homes of their own. Her children were twelve in number—James, Mrs. Perlina Farmer, George, Mrs. Mary Wright, John, David, Mrs. Melinda Robbins, Mrs. Anna Gibson, Crockett, Harrison, Anderson, and Mrs. Lucinda Bales. Five of the family are living—James (the eldest, aged eighty-two years), John, Mrs. Robbins, Harrison and Anderson. Anderson Hedge was married Aug. 29, 1846, to Leah Dodd, a native of Floyd County, Va., born June 14, 1824, daughter of John P. and Sarah Dodd, early settlers of Marion Township. About a

year after their marriage, in the fall of 1847, Mr. Hedge bought eighty acres of his present farm, and they began making for themselves a home. In 1856 he added 120 acres to his original purchase, and now has one of the best improved farms in the township. The log cabin has given place to a fine residence and a forest to cultivated fields. In 1884 Mr. Hedge embarked in a new enterprise which promises to be a successful venture. He built a dam across a small stream which runs across one corner of his farm and stocked the pond with about 1,500 German carp. Mr. and Mrs. Hedge have had six children, but two of whom, Charles A. and Otie S., are living. Charles was born in 1862. He married Mollie Gill and lives on a part of the homestead. Otie, born in 1865, married Linnie Wright and lives with his parents. James M. died in 1860, aged sixteen months; Sarah C., in 1866, aged nineteen years; John W., in 1866, aged seventeen years; Clara P., in 1878, aged twenty-eight years. The latter was the wife of John G. Ridpath, and left two children—John William and Sarah A. In politics Mr. Hedge is a Democrat. He takes an active interest in politics and has cast all his votes in the same precinct. He is in the strictest sense an honorable man, his word at all times being as good as his bond.

Michael Higgins was born in Putnam County, Ind., Aug. 5, 1823, a son of David and Helen (Mudd) Higgins, the former a native of Kentucky, born in 1795, and his mother of Maryland. They were married in Kentucky and soon after moved to Lawrence County, Ind., and later to Jefferson Township, Putnam County, and in March, 1831, came to Hendricks County and settled on the southeast quarter of section 33, Marion Township, on land entered by his brother Thomas in 1828. He became one of the most prosperous citizens of the county, adding to his first purchase till he owned a landed estate of 500 acres. His family consisted of eight children, three born in Putnam and five in Hendricks County—David, of Edgar County, Ill.; Michael; Mrs. Eliza Ann Cavett, of Lucas County, Iowa; John A., of Colorado; Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, of Saline County, Kas.; Mrs. Helen Aldrich, deceased; Mrs. Nancy Carter, of Hendricks County; and Mary Jane, deceased. Daniel Higgins died in 1851, and Mrs. Higgins several years later, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Carter, aged seventy-seven years. Michael Higgins was married Oct. 7, 1847, to Elizabeth Plaster, who was born Sept. 30, 1822, daughter of William Plaster, an early settler of Middle Township, where he died in 1880, his

wife surviving him but a short time. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins have a family of six children—William T., David A., Mrs. Nancy Jane Wilson, Mrs. Cassandra Hunt, Charles E. and May. The eldest four are married and settled near the homestead, in Marion Township. Mrs. Higgins died Aug. 15, 1883. Mr. Higgins is the largest land-owner in Marion Township, his title deeds showing the proprietorship of 880 acres of valuable land, including the greater part of his father's property. He is one of the reliable citizens of the township, and has served his townsmen as Trustee and Treasurer. In politics he is a Democrat.

Daniel Hunt was born in Guilford County, N. C., Dec. 25, 1825, a son of Zimri and Rebecca Hunt, pioneers of Hendricks County, locating on section 2, Marion Township, in November, 1827, with their six children—Beulah, deceased wife of William Hadley; Stephen, died in the service during the late war; Mary, deceased wife of Israel Harlan; Asenath, married Goldsmith Harlan, and resides in Parke County, Ind.; Ithamar, deceased, and Daniel, our subject. Five children were born to them in this township—Mrs. Anna Pike, of Clay Township; Mrs. Lydia Moore, of Putnam County; Mrs. Jennette Huddleston, a widow residing in Colorado; Mrs. Rebecca Hackins, deceased, and Zimri, Jr., of this township. Zimri Hunt, during his life, cleared two farms, and lived to enjoy his life of toil. He died at the age of seventy-seven years, July 4, 1871, being in religious belief a Quaker. His wife died Aug. 13, 1877, aged seventy-nine years. Daniel Hunt began to work for himself at the age of twenty years, and was employed on different farms about five years, and out of his savings he bought 106 acres of timbered land on sections 18 and 19 of which land he yet retains sixty-six acres. He lived on and improved his land three years before his marriage, which occurred March 19, 1854, to Ellen Hunter. She was born in Putnam County, Ind., in 1834, and was a daughter of Charles Hunter, an early settler of that county. They have three children—Bedial Jamal, wife of F. P. Wright, living in Missouri; Charles Zimri, of Clay Township, and Lydia Ellen, at home. Mr. Hunt has lived on section 19 since 1854. The home farm contains 213 acres of land. He also owns other land, making in all 445 acres, most of which is improved, all being acquired by his own industry and economy. Mr. Hunt was reared a Whig, in politics, and since the organization of the Republican party he has voted that ticket. He is a worthy citizen and has the confidence and esteem of all his neighbors.

Ithamar Hunt, son of Asher and Jane (Hunt) Hunt, was born in Marion Township, Hendricks Co., Ind., March 17, 1820. He was reared on the home farm, remaining with his parents till about twenty-five years of age. He was married in 1846 to Frances Jane, a native of Kentucky, daughter of John Bush, an early settler of this township. They have nine children—Eri, residing in the Territory of New Mexico; Mrs. Elizabeth Martin; Henry, on part of the home farm; John, in Brown County, Ind.; Mrs. Angeline Higgins; Perry, in this township; Rosa, at home; Clara, wife of Emory King, of Grant County, Ind.; and Elmer, at home. Mrs. Hunt died July 13, 1874, aged forty-eight years. Mr. Hunt's home farm includes his father's homestead, and contains 396 acres, all on section 2. He also owns a farm of 160 acres on section 14, forty acres on section 12, and forty acres in another part of the county. Politically, Mr. Hunt is a Republican. His father, Asher Hunt, was born and reared in North Carolina, and in 1788 he married Jane Hunt, a distant relative. He settled in Sullivan County, Ind., in 1818, where his wife died in 1828. He married again in that county, his second wife being Abigail Foster, and to this union was born one child—Mrs. Martha Jane Ranford, who died in Illinois. After a residence of eighteen years in Sullivan County, Mr. Hunt came to this county in 1836. He settled on section 2, this township, where he bought eighty acres of land, of which a few acres had been cleared and a cabin and log stable built. Mrs. Abigail Hunt died in this township in 1846, and Mr. Hunt was again married to Mrs. Nancy (Brown) Wilson, widow of Thomas Wilson. She died about ten years after her marriage. Mr. Hunt had eight children by his first marriage, of whom only three survive—Mrs. Rhoda Johnson, of Sullivan County; Ithamar, our subject, and Mrs. Melinda Stevenson. Mr. Hunt commenced life with little capital, but at one time owned 160 acres, which he acquired by his own industry and economy. He died on the homestead in this county in 1872. He was reared a Quaker. In politics he was a Republican.

Anthony W. Kelly, son of William and Malinda Kelly, was born on the homestead where he now lives, Jan. 11, 1835. He has always lived on the farm, which with the exception of forty-six acres, he now owns. In addition to this he owns 120 acres; all is under a good state of cultivation. He is an enterprising, intelligent citizen, and has been successful in his chosen vocation. He was married May 2, 1858, to Eliza Hays, a native of Marion Town-

ship, born June, 1837, daughter of John Hays, an early settler of this township. They have had six children, four of whom are living—Allen, John, William and Malinda. James Grant died aged three years, and Charles Albert, aged one year. In politics Mr. Kelly is a Republican, and an ardent supporter of the principles of the party.

William Kelly was born in Greene County, Tenn., July 30, 1809. In October, 1831, he accompanied his two married sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Houston and Mrs. Margaret Lemming and their husbands, to Hendricks County, and bought 160 acres of Government land on section 17, Marion Township. In the fall of 1834, on account of failing health, he engaged in the mercantile business at New Winchester, but did not regain his health, and died Sept. 28, 1840. He was one of the most active and enterprising of the early settlers, and for some time served as Justice of the Peace. He was married March 13, 1832, to Malinda West, a native of Wayne County, Ky., who came with her parents, Alexander and Sarah West, to Hendricks County in October, 1831, locating on section 16, Marion Township, where her mother died in 1839. Her father died in Missouri in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly had a family of five children—Mrs. Sarah I. Tincher, Anthony W., Mrs. Margaret A. Hays, Mrs. Mary Hays (deceased), and William R. Mrs. Kelly was married June 23, 1853, to Stephen Stephenson, who died July 13, 1875. She is still living on the homestead, on section 16, Marion Township, and is one of the few remaining old settlers of 1831.

J. O. Kennedy, general merchant at New Winchester, was born March 20, 1827, in Liberty Township, Hendricks Co., Ind., a son of Jacob Kennedy, one of the pioneers of this county. He has always been a resident of this county, and in 1871 he engaged in his present business at New Winchester. He was married to Melissa F. Roach, a native of Kentucky. They have two children—Benjamin F. and Nannie. Jacob Kennedy was born in Virginia in 1797, and when a small boy removed with his parents to Woodford County, Ky., where he was reared and married. His wife was Isabella Combs, a cousin of General Leslie Combs. They had two children—Dr. L. H. Kennedy and our subject. He came to Hendricks County with his family in 1825, and settled in Liberty Township, remaining there about fifteen years. When he arrived in this county he had but \$4, but by industry and economy he earned enough to buy a farm, and later bought a farm in Guilford

Township, where he lived forty-five years. His wife died in Liberty Township, aged seventy-six years, since which he has made his home with his son in Danville. He is now eighty-eight years of age. Dr. L. H. Kennedy was born in Kentucky, July 16, 1823, and came with his parents in October, 1825. He worked on a farm till twenty-four years of age, and helped clear a farm of 100 acres. He began the study of medicine at Belleville in 1847, with Dr. Moore, and graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., in 1855. He began his practice with Dr. Moore in 1850, remaining with him about twenty years. He located in Danville in 1869, where he has built up a good practice.

Henry F. Kurtz, one of the prominent farmers of Marion Township, resides on section 28, where he has 343 acres of valuable land and one of the best residences in the township. In 1854 he bought eighty acres of unimproved land of James Hadley, and a few years later forty acres of cleared land of Dow Wright, and eighty acres of timber of William Bird, and since then the rest of his farm, which was only partially cleared. In addition to the homestead he owns an improved farm of 123 acres near New Winchester, and has given his son Jacob a farm of eighty acres adjoining the home. He is a thoroughly practical farmer and has been successful in all his pursuits. He was born in Nelson County, Ky., Feb. 10, 1828, a son of Jacob and Allutia Kurtz, the former a native of Kentucky, of Holland descent, born Dec. 22, 1790, and the latter a native of Maryland, born March 3, 1793. His parents settled in Putnam County, Ind., in the summer of 1828, and made that county their home till death. The father died June 15, 1874, and the mother Feb. 29, 1876. They reared a large family of whom six are living—William F., George W., Jacob H., Henry F., Mrs. Mary Allen and Mrs. Sarah A. Cassiday. Our subject was married Oct. 9, 1851, to Margaret L. Vannice, a native of Hendricks County, born May 2, 1834, a daughter of Lawrence and Caroline (Adams) Vannice, who settled in Marion Township in 1833. Her mother died Sept. 17, 1837, and her father is now living in Danville. Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz have six children—Mrs. Frances Underwood, Jacob L., Mrs. Eliza Hadley, Mrs. Jennie Hadley, Charles and Oscar. The family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Kurtz, like his father, was originally a Whig and now affiliates with the Republican party.

Jacob F. Kurtz was born in Floyd Township, Putnam Co., Ind., in 1833, a son of Jacob and Allutia Kurtz, who were pioneers of

that county, who emigrated from Kentucky in the year 1828. He was reared a farmer, which occupation he has always followed, living with his parents till their death, he and his wife caring for them in their last years. His father had been an invalid and walked on crutches for over thirty years. He died at the advanced age of eighty-three years. His wife was an active woman till a year previous to her death at the age of eighty-two years, when she became as helpless as a little child. Our subject then became owner of the homestead, on which he lived till 1878, a period of forty-five years. He was married March 27, 1855, to Eliza Cassity, born Nov. 19, 1838, a daughter of David H. and Susan Cassity. Her parents came from Kentucky and settled in Putnam County, Ind., in an early day. Her mother died, and her father afterward married Mrs. Sarah Ann (Kurtz) Graham, a sister of Mr. Kurtz. Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz have two children—Edwin M. and Laura Ellen. Edwin M. was born Sept. 30, 1856, and was married Sept. 18, 1884, to Mary Florence Somers, a native of Putnam County, born March 9, 1859, daughter of William C. and Mary Somers, of Kansas. Laura Ellen was born April 14, 1861, and was married Sept. 27, 1882, to Henry Underwood, a son of Joseph and Lucretia Underwood, of Putnam County. In 1882 Mr. Kurtz bought the Edmund Hadley homestead, one of the oldest places in that part of Hendricks County. His homestead contains 173 acres of well cultivated land, and his residence and farm buildings are good. Since his occupancy he has remodeled both house and barn. Politically Mr. Kurtz is a Republican. He and his family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

George Montgomery was born July 22, 1812, in North Carolina, a son of Samuel and Mary Montgomery, who were born, reared and married in the State of North Carolina. His parents immigrated to Virginia in 1818, residing there till 1836, when they came to Hendricks County, Ind., and settled in Lincoln Township. Their three youngest children came with them to this county—Anna and David now deceased, and Tyra, now a resident of Mattoon, Ill. Their son William settled in Randolph County, Ind.; James, another son, died in Lincoln Township, and Robert now resides in Missouri. The father, Samuel Montgomery, died at his home in Lincoln Township, in 1874. His widow died a few years later at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Anna Allman. George Montgomery, whose name heads this sketch, was married March 13, 1834, in Virginia, to Nancy Sturman, born Feb. 27,

1815, a native of Virginia. In 1835 they settled near Plainfield, this county, and lived on rented land two years. In 1837 they purchased forty acres in Guilford Township, where they lived till 1840, when in the fall of that year they settled in their present home on section 34, Marion Township, and which contains 360 acres of valuable land. Mrs. Montgomery's death occurred April 8, 1881, since which the household has been in charge of her two eldest daughters—Julia and Hannah, and two more thorough, intelligent and energetic housekeepers are seldom found. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery had the following children—Julia, born March 9, 1835; Hannah, born Dec. 31, 1838; Jonathan (deceased); James, born Dec. 14, 1840, and married Jan. 19, 1862, to Margaret F. Tharp, who died July 19, 1869, leaving three children—George B. McClellan, Louisa C. and Erasmus D. T. James Montgomery was again married to Sarah E. Baker, a native of Putnam County, by whom he has three children—Nancy Jane, William O. and Florence May. He resides on part of his father's farm, and since the spring of 1882 he has been engaged in the manufacture of drainage tile. The rest of Mr. Montgomery's family are—Harlen, residing in Taylor County, Iowa; Samuel Thomas (deceased), Mary Jane (deceased), and Tyra, born Dec. 9, 1852, living on part of his father's farm. He was married Aug. 4, 1878, to Amanda E. Wilson, who was born and reared in Putnam County, Ind. They have two children—Maud Alice and Grace Ann. Our subject is a firm believer in the doctrines of the Baptist church. In politics he is a staunch Democrat.

Harvey Munday was born in Mercer County, Ky., Feb. 21, 1810, a son of Henry and Nancy Munday. His father was born in Virginia and died in Kentucky, aged seventy-five years, and his mother, a native of Kentucky, died in this township, at New Winchester, aged eighty-two years. In August, 1833, Harvey Munday was married in his native county to Caroline Coghill, a native of the same county, born in 1815, who died April 10, 1854. Their children were—Ann Mary, died at the age of three years; John H. and Thomas J., residents of this county; Joseph A. and James M. (twins) enlisted in the Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, the former killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and the latter served nearly five years, and is now living in Kentucky; Benjamin F. and Reuben S., living in Missouri; William J., of this township, and George H., of Missouri. In October following his marriage Mr. Munday moved to Hendricks County, living at Danville the first

few months. He was a man of limited means, but possessed good health and energy. He worked at the blacksmith's trade at Danville till 1834. He removed to New Maysville, Putnam County, in February, 1834, and in the fall of 1843 bought a piece of land near the town, where he carried on farming in connection with his trade. He returned to this county, locating in his present home in the fall of 1847. His residence is on sections 17 and 18, and his farm, containing 160 acres, was brought from a forest to a well cultivated farm. Oct. 15, 1854, Mr. Munday married for his second wife Matilda Hankins, born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1820. She came with her parents to this county in 1839. Her father died at the home of Mr. Munday in 1862, and her mother died in Center Township, April 23, 1885, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. Mr. Munday has three children by his last marriage—Mrs. Martha V. Yount, Mrs. Judith Ellen Graham, and Woodson, living with his parents. In politics Mr. Munday is a Democrat. He has been a member of the regular Baptist church since 1839.

William Robbins, M. D., was born Jan. 16, 1843, in Marion Township, Hendricks Co., Ind. His parents, John and Lydia (Parsons) Robbins, were among the pioneer settlers of this township. He lived at home till his enlistment, Aug. 16, 1861, in Company B, Seventh Indiana Infantry. He was wounded in the first battle of Bull Run, on account of which he was discharged, and returned home. Regaining his strength he again went into the service and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company I, Ninth Indiana Infantry. He was in the Army of the Cumberland, and in March, 1863, he was promoted to Captain of his company. In the retreat of General Hood after Nashville his regiment did gallant service, and also on many other occasions. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war and returned home. He was married while home on furlough, Jan. 1, 1863, to Marcella Hamrick, born Dec. 4, 1845, and daughter of William and Jane Hamrick, her father a resident of Center Township, and her mother deceased. They have had three children—Charles M., born March 7, 1866; James B., born July 13, 1867, and died Dec. 18, 1874, and Laura J., born April 13, 1869, and died March 10, 1870. Dr. Robbins commenced the study of medicine with Dr. T. J. Adams, of North Salem, in 1871, and in 1872 attended the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, and again attended in 1879, receiving his diploma. He began his practice at Gaynor City, Mo., in 1873, and in 1875 returned to this county and lived

on his farm in Eel River Township till 1878. He then located at New Winchester and resumed his medical practice. Politically he is a radical Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. The Doctor is a member of Defiance Lodge, No. 148, I. O. O. F., at Defiance, Mo.

Willis Slavens, section 19, Marion Township, is a native of Hendricks County, born in Eel River Township, Nov. 1, 1835. His parents, James and Mary Slavens, were pioneers of Eel River Township, locating there in 1828, soon after their marriage. The mother died in 1846 and the father in 1851, aged forty-four years. They had a family of nine children—Harvey, a member of the Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, died at Nashville, Tenn., in 1862; Mrs. Nancy Dean, Willis, Jesse, Milton, Mrs. Mary Wright, William, John and Reuben. Left orphans at an early age, the children were obliged to depend on themselves for maintenance, and Willis worked as a farm hand till twenty years of age, and the next six years was employed as engineer in a saw-mill. He was married March 14, 1868, to Mary A. Ragan, daughter of James and Lucy Ragan. She was born Nov. 23, 1847, on the homestead of her parents, where she now lives. Her parents were natives of Kentucky and pioneer settlers of Marion Township. Her mother died June 14, 1871, aged forty-nine years, and her father Aug. 6, 1871, aged fifty years. Of a large family of children Mrs. Slavens is the eldest, and the only daughter living. Five sons are living—John S., a physician of Avon; Zachariah, of North Salem; Abner, of Nebraska; James B., of Richmond, Ind., and William H., with Mrs. Slavens. After his marriage Mr. Slavens settled on the Ragan homestead, and had the care of the family, and he and his wife succeeded to the ownership of the residence portion of the property. They have one child—Della, born May 11, 1870. Mr. Slavens enlisted Sept. 22, 1861, in Company A, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, of which his brother Harvey was Lieutenant, and after serving nine months was discharged on account of ill-health. Jan. 4, 1864, he again enlisted, and served in the Ninth Cavalry till Aug. 28, 1865. In politics Mr. Slavens is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. He is a member of North Salem Lodge, No. 142, F. & A. M.

James F. Tinder, son of Jeremiah and Kittie Tinder, was born in Marion Township, this county, May 19, 1840. He lived at home till Feb. 22, 1866, when he was married to Martha C. Faught, a native of Eel River Township, and daughter of Jacob C. Faught, a

deceased merchant of North Salem. Mr. and Mrs. Tinder have three children—Oscar, Della and Kittie. Mr. Tinder settled on his present farm immediately after his marriage. The farm was formerly known as the William Pierson place, and now contains 236 acres of land, all under a fine state of cultivation, with good farm buildings. Mr. Tinder is active in all that tends to the general welfare of his township. He is energetic and enterprising and highly respected throughout the county. In politics he votes the Democratic ticket.

Franklin Underwood was born in Decatur County, Ind., March 1, 1826, and was in his tenth year when his parents, John and Rebecca Underwood, settled in this township. He lived at home till his marriage, in the fall of 1850, to Catherine Martin, a native of Shelby County, Ky., and daughter of Benjamin Martin. Three children were born to them—Mrs. Rebecca Beckley, of this township; Mrs. Sarah L. Christie, of Putnam County, and Clarissa, who died Sept. 21, 1867, in her thirteenth year. Mrs. Underwood died Aug. 13, 1859, aged thirty-three years, and Oct. 28, 1860, Mr. Underwood married Ellie Christie, born Aug. 31, 1832, in Shelby County, Ky., a daughter of William Christie, Sr. She came to this county with her parents, both now deceased, when she was two years of age. One son was born to this union—Marshall C., born in 1863, living at home. Mr. Underwood resides in section 31, where he has one of the finest farms in his neighborhood. His home farm contains 400 acres, the west half of which is in Putnam County. He also owns eighty acres in Putnam County, one and a half miles from his residence. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He and his wife are members of the Regular Baptist church.

John Underwood, deceased, was a native of Shelby County, Ky., born in 1795. He was married in his native county to Rebecca Radford, a native of Virginia, coming to Kentucky when a child. He came with his wife and six children to this township in the fall of 1835, having previously lived in Decatur County, Ind., nine years after leaving Kentucky. Mr. Underwood devoted his attention to the introduction of blue grass, and converting his lands into stock farming, he being the first man in the township to drive fat stock to market to Indianapolis. He died May 24, 1861, aged sixty-six years, his widow surviving him about six years. They were the parents of the following children—William, deceased; Mrs. Charlotte McMurry, of Normal, Ill.; Mrs. Elizabeth Carver,

of Putnam County, Ind.; Mrs. Catherine Darnell, deceased; Mrs. Sally Soper, of Hendricks County, and Mrs. Ellen Bridges, deceased, the latter being the only one born in this county. Mr. Underwood owned, at the time of his death, a farm of 325 acres.

John F. Underwood is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born in Marion Township, Feb. 20, 1849, a son of William and Harriet L. Underwood, and grandson of John Underwood, one of the early settlers of this township. William Underwood was born in Kentucky, in 1823, and accompanied his father to Hendricks County. He was here married, March 20, 1847, to Harriet West, who was born April 7, 1830, a daughter of Isaac and Polly West. They commenced housekeeping on section 10, Marion Township, and there made a home, where he died in September, 1875. He had a farm of 700 acres and was one of the most prosperous citizens of the county. The mother still lives on the homestead with her son, Obadiah. John F. is the eldest of their six children, the others being William, Mrs. Mary E. Higgins, Obadiah, Mrs. Angeline Christie and Robert, all residents of Marion Township. John F. Underwood was married Jan. 23, 1873, to Caroline F. Kurtz, daughter of Henry F. Kurtz. They have two children—Carrie and Lourie. In 1880 Mr. Underwood bought what is known as the G. W. Turner farm, which contains 200 acres of improved land, located on section 27. In politics Mr. Underwood is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, making its motto the rule of his life. He is one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the township.

Peter C. Vannice, one of the early settlers of this township, was born in Mercer County, Ky., July 17, 1801, and was married in that county Feb. 14, 1828, to Sarah Ann Smith, born in Mercer County, Dec. 11, 1810. In 1831 they came to this county and settled on section 30, Marion Township, bringing with them from Kentucky two children—Louisiana, now wife of Edom R. Hadley, and William H., a resident of Lucas County, Iowa. Nine children were born to them in this township—Samuel N. and Mrs. Joanna Allen, both of Lucas County, Iowa; Sarah, wife of Rev. W. T. Ferguson, of Morgan County, Ind.; Mrs. Amanda J. Trotter, of Marion County, Iowa; Milton B., of this township; James R., died aged six years; Ellen, died aged three years; Henry S., died aged twelve years, and Ellen, wife of Rev. O. C. Hawkins, of

Lucas County, Iowa. Peter C. Vannice, in early days, was a Whig, but from the organization of the Republican party he has voted that ticket. Both he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and are respected by all who know them. Our subject's parents were Peter and Deborah (De Motte) Vannice, natives of New Jersey, his father of Holland and his mother of French Huguenot descent. His mother's ancestors were driven from France at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Jonathan Walton was born in Washington County, Pa., Jan. 9, 1837, a son of John and Eliza Walton, who were both natives of Pennsylvania. With their four sons they moved to Ripley County, Ind., in the summer of 1837, where the father died and was buried Jan. 9, 1845. His widow, some years later, married Stephen Gowin and to this union were born six children—Love J., deceased; Mrs. Adaline Slavins, of Kansas; Oliver and James B., residing in this township; Mrs. Cynthia Robbins, of Missouri, and Mrs. Anna Crose, of this township. The children by her former marriage were—Warren, of Ripley County; William, a member of the Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry, died in the service; Amos, served in the Seventh Indiana Infantry, now living in Madison County, Iowa, and Jonathan, our subject. The family moved to Hendricks County in 1853, locating on section 34, where Mr. Gowin died in the spring of 1880. His widow is living in this township with her youngest daughter, Mrs. Anna Crose. Jonathan Walton lived with his mother and step-father till his marriage to Miss Cynthia Robbins, which occurred Oct. 9, 1859. After his marriage he made his home on section 34, on part of the John Robbins homestead. He has prospered in his agricultural pursuits, and now owns a farm of 188 acres, also a fine residence property in North Salem. He is a member of North Salem Lodge, No. 158, I. O. O. F., and politically he is a Republican. To Mr. and Mrs. Walton have been born three children—Emma C., their eldest, died at the age of eighteen months; John Gavin, born March, 1863, and Bertha, born in November, 1870. Mrs. Walton's grandparents came to this county in 1833. Her father was born in North Carolina, June 16, 1809, and was there married in June, 1829, to Lydia Parsons, who was born Dec. 27, 1808. They had eleven children, of whom six are living—Mrs. Mary Jones, of Eel River Township; Mrs. Martha Davis, same township; Mrs. Cynthia Walton, this township; William, this township; Mrs. Susan Robbins and Mrs. Jose-

phine Davis, of Eel River Township. Those deceased are—Newton Catherine, John and Barnabas. John Robbins was a prominent citizen of this county, and served satisfactorily as County Commissioner several terms. His death occurred March 5, 1881. His widow is living on the old homestead with her son-in-law, Jonathan Walton, which has been her home for fifty-two years.



CHAPTER XIX.

MIDDLE TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION.—SETTLEMENT.—PITTSBORO.—BUSINESS.—CHURCHES,
ETC.—POLITICAL HISTORY.—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.—STATISTICS.
—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Middle Township is bounded on the north by Boone County, on the east by Brown and Lincoln townships, on the south by Lincoln, Washington and Center, and on the west by Center and Union. It is very deficient in natural drainage, but easily drained by artificial means. It has no stream too large to be called a branch; its surface is the nearest a plain of any township in the county; its soil is for the most part very productive, and Indian corn is the staple; wheat and oats are, however, very profitable crops.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The first clearing in the township was made in 1830 by Lemuel McBee, in the western part of the town of Pittsboro. Within three years from the date of Mr. McBee's settlement, the following well-known citizens settled in the central and southern portions of the township: Ed. Poynter, Elijah Thompson, Adam Spicklemire, Stephen Hale, Samuel Hill, James Wells, Jonas Lipe, John and Jacob Holtsclaw, Aaron Spicklemire, Benjamin Davis and Hezekiah Demick. In no part of Hendricks County did the pioneers have a harder fight with primeval nature, or endure more hardships, than in Middle Township. The forests were very heavy and the undergrowth of bushes almost impenetrable. The township was organized in 1833. James Parks was the first Justice of the Peace, and Alfred Lineberry taught the first school, in 1835, on Samuel Hill's farm, for \$10 per month.

PITTSBORO.

Pittsboro was laid out in 1834 by Simon T. Hadley and William L. Matlock. It was first called by Mr. Hadley, Pittsburg, and afterward changed to Pittsboro to have the name of the town

and postoffice agree. It is the only village and postoffice in the township, and contains about 600 inhabitants. Owing to the location here of the extensive stave factory of Daniel Feely, which furnishes continuous employment for nearly 100 laborers, Pittsboro has been for ten years, in proportion to its size, the most prosperous village in Hendricks County. It is situated on the I., B. & W. Railroad, twenty miles from Indianapolis, and is the terminus of the Indianapolis and Brownsburg pike.

The firms doing business in Pittsboro in 1885 are: Thomas Allen, general store; James Adams, blacksmith; Charles Alston, blacksmith; Adams & Walters, agricultural implements; Jacob Bell, shoemaker; Louis Burglin, wagon and blacksmith shop; J. A. Cox, Central House; Isaac Dillon, Dillon House; R. T. Dorman, general store; Daniel Feely, stave factory; O. W. Hill, Postmaster; Hiram Huddleston, livery stable; Mrs. Linton, millinery; Meal & Bradley, agricultural implements; William Spaulding wagon shop; W. J. Shirley, general store; A. C. Weaver, general store; Weaver & Bromfield, flouring mill; Isaac B. Waters, furniture and undertaking.

ODD FELLOWS.

Pittsboro Lodge, No. 342, I. O. O. F., was organized Jan. 22, 1870, by J. N. Shirley, W. N. Crabb, L. S. Watts, James Q. Adams, Amos Hoak and J. M. McLean. It has now a membership of nearly thirty, and meets at its hall every Saturday evening. It was an outgrowth of the Brownsburg lodge, and has in turn been weakened by the organization of another lodge, at Lizton. The present officers are: N. McCurdy, N. G.; James Hardwick, V. G.; W. J. Linton, Secretary; F. McCabe, Treasurer; H. Hoak, D. G. M.

RELIGIOUS.

The Christian Church, or "Church of God in Christ," was organized Feb. 25, 1854. A church was built the same year, at a cost of \$2,000. It is now used as a residence. The first Trustees were Joseph Wells, Dennis Clark, John L. Parker, Stephen Hale and Asa Veach. The present church was built in 1872, and is valued at \$2,000. Rev. U. C. Brewer, of Danville, preaches here the first Sunday of each month. The membership is perhaps 200. Previous pastors have been Rev. Wallace Tharpe and Elder Connor.

The Methodist Episcopal people have had a society here for

some forty years. Their present frame church, the second used by them, was built in 1868, at a cost of \$2,000. No regular services are held at present writing. Rev. Mr. Green, of Danville, held monthly services in the fall of 1884. The membership is not large, the congregation being about 100.

FIRST ELECTION.

The poll-book of Middle Township for the presidential election of 1852 gives the names of 139 voters, which are here copied, as affording a very good list of the old settlers: Asa T. Hoadley, John Nelson, W. O. Parker, W. G. Parker, I. M. Candiff, I. C. Parker, G. L. Thompson, Barney Ball, Calloway Nosler, G. W. Firestone, William B. McDonnell, James Pace, Lafayette J. Job, Boston Woslen, Austin Pierson, L. Cannon Pointer, Edward Pointer, Alfred Huddleston, Perry R. Darnell, Thomas S. Roberts, Joshua F. Hutchins, John A. Long, Thomas J. C. Sparks, Greenup Kennedy, Jeremiah Spicklemire, Joshua Kennedy, William Williams, Edward Reynolds, Benjamin Newman, Thomas Walker, James G. Hoadley, Eldred Huff, Jacob Gregg, John P. Foster, James Chadwick, Thomas Gatson, Thomas C. Gatson, Henry Caywood, Adam Thompson, David Roy, Jonathan D. Parks, Augustus Newman, John L. Parker, John A. Gregg, William Crab, Henry Carter, Solomon Veach, Richard Myers, Andrew J. Jordan, George Sliver, Noble Jenkins, Henry Hughs, Balaam Wells, Samuel Hill, Beverly J. Edwards, John Gregg, John Caywood, Biah Dillon, John Kitts, Benjamin G. Waters, Thomas Veach, George W. Jordan, William McCuitt, Evan Thompson, Harmon McCaslin, William J. Roberts, James A. Blair, Zachariah Geong, William A. Jones, Abraham Spicklemire, Thomas Roy, William J. May, Jacob Hughs, Simon Wells, William Wood, Asa Caywood, William J. Foster, William Selch, Stephen F. Huddleston, John C. Cochran, Hugh Robinson, Raphael Smith, J. T. Pratt, William Job, John McNally, Charles Coffin, Clark Benton, Thomas J. Weaver, Gordon Reynolds, Lewis Nosler, Asa Veach, David A. Jenkins, William Ray, William Thompson, William S. Walter, Samuel P. Pointer, William E. Walter, John W. Shepherd, Aaron Spicklemire, William Patterson, Oliver Wells, Nelson Faught, Nathaniel Hilton, James M. Parker, Joseph Wells, Joseph Faught, Alexander F. Smith, Sier Thompson, William E. Newman, James W. Thompson, James W. Reynolds, Perry Newman, George J. Davis, Jonas Lipe, Thomas Richardson, James N. Spicklemire, William C. Gregg,

James W. Lout, George Faught, William Dillon, John Cundiff, William Hale, Greenville Spicklemire, Aaron V. Keith, Levi Buchanan, Nicholas Loller, Henry Lamb, Joseph Lyons, Jacob Hale, William Gregg, J. M. Fronk, Benjamin Griffith, Thomas A. Blake, William D. Emmons, Lewis Holtsclaw, Alexander Adams, Oliver W. Hill and, James N. Lout.

POLITICAL.

In political sentiment the majority in Middle Township has been successively Democratic, Whig, Democratic, Republican, and lastly Democratic. Following is the vote for President since 1844.

1844—James K. Polk.....	57	25	1868—Ulysses S. Grant.....	154	30
Henry Clay	32		Horatio Seymour... ..	124	
1848—Lewis Cass.....	119	35	1872—Ulysses S. Grant.....	156	30
Zachariah Taylor.....	84		Horace Greeley	126	
Martin Van Buren.....	8		Charles O'Connor.....	2	
1852—Winfield Scott.....	70	3	1876—Samuel J. Tilden.....	202	45
Franklin Pierce.....	67		Rutherford B. Hayes... ..	157	
1856—James Buchanan	118	51	Peter Cooper.....	40	
John C. Fremont.....	67		1880—Winfield S. Hancock... ..	223	60
Millard Fillmore	4		James A. Garfield.....	163	
1860—Stephen A. Douglas... ..	104	10	James B. Weaver.....	25	
Abraham Lincoln.....	94		1884—Grover Cleveland.....	224	47
John C. Breckinridge..	19		James G. Blaine.....	177	
John Bell.....	1		Benjamin F. Butler....	18	
1864—Abraham Lincoln	110	17			
George B. McClellan... ..	93				

OFFICIAL.

Those who have been justices, constables, trustees, clerks, treasurers and assessors of Middle Township are here enumerated, together with the years in which they were respectively elected:

Justices of the Peace: James Parks, 1834; Archibald Alexander, 1835; James William Hooper, 1837; David S. Buzzard, 1838; James William Hooper, 1842; David S. Buzzard, 1843; Alexander Pollock, 1845-'7; David S. Buzzard, 1848; Alexander Adams, 1851; Jacob M. Duzan, 1854; Thomas A. Blake, 1855; Lewis Percy, 1857; Elias Leach, 1858; James M. Tout, 1861; James A. Blair, Oliver P. Peters and Balaam Wells, 1862; Nelson Faught, 1865; B. Wells, 1866; Mahlon Thompson, 1867; B. G. Waters, 1868; John B. Rainey, 1869; John P. Smith, 1870; William S. Marsh and James M. Wills, 1872; J. A. Jordan, 1874; James M. Wills and O. W. Edwards, 1876; Jacob M. Dusanne, 1878; J. B. Walters, 1880; Marcus L. Murry, 1882; Isaac Waters, 1884.

Constables: Larkin J. Dollarhide, 1833; Albert Thompson, 1835; Elias Leach and Albert Thompson, 1838; Elias Leach and

Thomas J. Weaver, 1839; Abram Spicklemire and Boston Nausler, 1844; William McBee and William A. Long, 1845; Caleb Lamb and Solomon Adams, 1846; Aaron V. Keith and Solomon Adams, 1848; Aaron V. Keith and Solomon Adams, 1849; William D. Amos and Solomon Adams, 1850; John Shepherd and William McCuitt, 1851; Elias Leach and Thomas D. Newman, 1852; Elias Leach, 1853; Clark L. Benton and Oliver W. Hill, 1854; Clark L. Benton and Austin Pierson, 1855-'6; Isaac B. Waters and William C. Gregg, 1857; Joseph M. McVey and William Gulley, 1858; Georgaway Sullivan and Oliver W. Hill, 1860; N. W. Doan and William Gulley, 1861; William J. Linton and William Gulley, 1862; William J. Linton and Israel Hendrickson, 1863; Enoch W. King and Israel Hendrickson, 1864; Jesse S. Painter (and L. S. Watts, 1865; G. L. Thompson and L. S. Watts, 1866; G. L. Thompson and James Percy, 1867; William J. Linton and John P. Smith, 1868; R. F. Rainey and William H. Spalding, 1869; William H. Spalding and Alfred Waters, 1870; Alfred Waters and Matthew M. Adams, 1872; G. L. Thompson and J. A. Smith, 1874; G. L. Thompson and Harvey Jones, 1876; William H. Spalding and James M. Waters, 1878; William Spalding and Daniel Kennedy, 1880; Hiram Huddleston and John Murry, 1882; Elijah Dickerson and Samuel McBee, 1884.

Trustees: James N. Tout, 1855; David Ray, 1856; James N. Tout, 1857; James A. Blair, 1858; John N. Shirley, 1860-'2, Jonas Lipe, 1863; Silas Davidson, 1864; Amos C. Weaver, 1865-'6; William G. Parker, 1867-'8; Lewis Thornbrough, 1869; John N. Shirley, 1870-'2; H. Hoak, 1874; B. A. Acton, 1876; Daniel Feeley, 1878-'80; Austin Pierson, 1882-'84.

Clerks: Clark L. Benton, 1855; Thomas A. Blake, 1856; Greenville N. Spicklemire, 1857; Elias Leach, 1858 (office abolished).

Treasurers: Asa T. Hoadley, 1855-'7; John L. Shirley, 1858; (office abolished).

Assessors: Alfred Stanley, 1870; J. B. Walters, 1872; William C. Mitchell, 1874; George Brent, 1876-'8; Lee A. Lemmon, 1880-'2.

STATISTICS.

The population of Middle Township was in 1880, by the United States census, 1,828. The following statistics of population, wealth and taxation are for 1885: Acres of land assessed, 19,604.29; value of same, \$461,843; value of improvements, \$90,140; value of lots,

\$2,574; value of improvements, \$6,510; value of personalty, \$175,443; total taxable wealth, \$736,510; polls, 314; dogs, 204; State tax, \$1,040.80; county tax, \$2,265.82; township tax, \$441.90; tuition tax, \$1,256.93; special school tax, \$1,109.60; road tax, \$1,473; endowment tax, \$36.82; bridge tax, \$736.50; total taxes, \$10,048.07; delinquent taxes, \$1,102.68.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

James H. Brill, M. D., was born in Fredericks County, Va., Dec. 13, 1843, a son of John H. and Sarah A. Brill. In 1852 his parents moved to Hendricks County, and settled near Belleville, in Liberty Township, where they lived till 1867, then moved to Chariton County, Mo., where the mother died in 1870. James H. Brill was reared on a farm and upon reaching manhood he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed about three years. Not liking the business and having early had a desire to be a physician, in the fall of 1868 he entered Asbury University, (now DePauw) where he remained a year, thus laying the foundation for his future life of usefulness. In the spring of 1869 he began the study of medicine with Dr. L. H. Kennedy, of Danville, remaining with him till the fall of 1870, when he entered the Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, and attended the entire five-months session. The summer of 1871 he spent in Danville with his former preceptor, and the following fall again entered Miami College, from which he graduated in March, 1872. He located in Pittsboro where he has built up a large practice. He is a close student of his profession and is recognized by all as one of the most successful and reliable practitioners of the county. He is a member of the Hendricks County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His residence is just outside the corporation of Pittsboro, where he owns 182 acres of valuable land. He also owns a quarter-section in Nebraska. He has given considerable attention to breeding blooded cattle of the Hereford and Aberdeen Angus varieties, and was the first to introduce the pure breeds in Hendricks County. Dr. Brill was married Oct. 10, 1872, to Alice Alexander, daughter of James P. Alexander. They have two children—Ada, born May 13, 1875, and Ernest, born April 19, 1879. Dr. Brill is a member of the Masonic fraternity; also a member of the Christian church.

Fletcher Carter, a prominent young farmer of Middle Township, is a native of Marion County, Ind., a son of John V. and Diana

Carter. He is the second of six children, the others being Emma (deceased), William J., John H., Flora A. and Mary J. Fletcher Carter was reared on a farm, attending in his boyhood the common schools, and later the commercial department of Butler University, Indianapolis. He was married Dec. 25, 1876, to Mary M. Applegate, daughter of Milton B. and Margaret Applegate. In the spring of 1877 he settled on his present farm of 100 acres in Middle Township, where he is successfully engaged in his chosen vocation. He is an enterprising young man, and one of the most influential and prosperous citizens of the township. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have two children—Wilbert and Earl.

Silas Davidson is a native of Hendricks County, born April 7, 1839, a son of John and Nancy Davidson, natives of Kentucky. His parents were among the first settlers of Middle Township, and endured all the privations and hardships of pioneer life. They entered eighty acres of heavily timbered land, which they cleared and made their home till death. But two of their five children are living—Silas and William. Silas Davidson was reared and educated in his native county, remaining at home till after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Seventh Indiana Infantry, and participated in the battles of Greenbriar, Winchester, Fort Republic, and others. He was wounded in the right foot, making amputation at the ankle necessary. He was captured and sent to a Confederate hospital at Charlottesville, Va., where he remained three months. He was then confined in Libby and other prisons a short time, when he was paroled and sent to Washington where he received his discharge in October, 1862. He was married March 26, 1868, to Martha Baker, daughter of Nathan Baker, of Center Township. To them have been born four children—Carrie E., Mary E., Orpha E. and Archibald F. Mr. Davidson is a member of Pittsboro Lodge, No. 342, I. O. O. F. He has a good farm of 106 acres and is a representative citizen of his township.

Daniel Feely was born in Niagara County, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1843, a son of Martin and Mary (Cox) Feely. He was reared in his native county, and in the spring of 1864 came to Indiana and for four years was employed as a stave cutter in Allen County; then went to Indianapolis and in the fall of 1869 removed to Boone County, where he engaged in the manufacture of staves in company with J. E. McKendry and Robert Bracken three years, when

Mr. Bracken became sole proprietor, the other two gentlemen retiring from the firm. In the spring of 1873 Mr. Feely came to Hendricks County and established a factory in Pittsboro, which has been one of the leading industries of the town. In former years he employed 100 hands in the various departments but owing to the somewhat limited demand for staves at present, his force is reduced to about thirty. Mr. Feely resides in Pittsboro, where he has a fine farm of 190 acres adjoining town. In addition to this he owns other tracts in Indiana and Iowa. He is one of the wealthiest citizens of the township, and is liberal with his means in the promotion of all enterprises of public benefit. He has served as Trustee of the township four years. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders, in both of which he takes a great interest. Mr. Feely was married Aug. 30, 1871, to Rhoda M. (Roberts) Long, daughter of William W. Roberts, one of Montgomery County's early citizens.

James R. Hale, a successful farmer and tile manufacturer, of Middle Township, located near Rainstown, is a native of Hendricks County, born Oct. 15, 1846, a son of Stephen and Sarah Hale, early settlers of the county. Four of a family of ten children are living—John, Susan, Christopher J. and James R. The father died in 18—, and the mother is still a resident of this township. James R. Hale was reared and educated in his native county, and Dec. 8, 1864, married Susan McClintock, daughter of Hezekiah McClintock, one of Hendricks' pioneers. To them have been born six children, but two of whom, George W. and Nila D., are living. Sarah S., Mollie E., Ettie A. and Urban G. are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hale are members of the Christian church. In politics he is a Republican.

Samuel Hill was born in Guilford County, N. C., Feb. 22, 1806, a son of Joseph and Nancy Hill. His mother died when he was quite young, and when thirteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, serving four years. When seventeen years of age he went to Orange, now Alamance County, N. C., where he remained several years. He subsequently came to Hendricks County, Ind., and was one of the first settlers of Middle Township. He entered a half-section of land, of which he has made one of the best farms in the township. He has experienced all the phases of pioneer life and has assisted materially in transforming Middle Township from its wild, uncultivated state to its present condition of thrifty farms and prosperous villages. Mr.

Hill has been twice married—first to Rebecca Hornaday, daughter of Lewis and Rebecca Hornaday. To them were born seven children, five of whom are living—Oliver W., John C., Daniel F., Mary J. and Eliza Z. The deceased are Samira A. and William W. Mrs. Hill died and Mr. Hill married Mrs. Catherine (Hambleton) Clark, widow of Edmund Clark. In politics Mr. Hill is a Republican.

Daniel F. Holtsclaw, son of John and Ann Holtsclaw, is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born Nov. 4, 1843. He was reared to manhood in his native county, and April 17, 1862, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. West, a daughter of William and Sarah West, of this county, the former deceased. They have a family of five children, whose names are—William C., Edward G., Lloyd C., Charles O. and Newton F. Mr. Holtsclaw is the owner of a fine farm of about ninety-two acres all in a good state of cultivation. He belongs to the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Pittsboro, Ind. He is a member of the Christian church. In politics he is a Republican.

Marshall Holtsclaw, a prominent farmer of Middle Township, was born in Pulaski County, Ky., Oct. 25, 1832, a son of John and Annie Holtsclaw. In 1834 his parents moved to Montgomery County, Ind., and thence in 1835 to Hendricks County, and settled near where our subject now lives. His father was married twice. By the first wife were born three children—Louis, John, and Francis J., and by the second, seven, five of whom are living—Marshall, Green L., Daniel F., Surelda, and Mary A. Marshall was reared and educated in Hendricks County, remaining with his parents till manhood. He is one of the successful agriculturists of the township, owning a good farm of 135 acres. He was married in August, 1854, to Elizabeth H. Stevens, of Parke County, Ind., and to them was born one child—Annie E. Mrs. Holtsclaw died July, 1857, and July 25, 1866, Mr. Holtsclaw married Sallie A., daughter of William West. Three children have been born to them, but two of whom are living—Ora V. and Effie M. In April, 1861, Mr. Holtsclaw enlisted in Company A, Seventh Indiana Infantry, in the three-months service, and engaged in the battles of Philippi, Laurel Hill, and Carrick's Ford, W. Va. In February, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-third Infantry, and participated in many of the important engagements of the war, among others the siege of Corinth and Vicksburg, and was wounded at Hatchie River. He was discharged in

February, 1864, and re-enlisted in the same company and regiment and participated in the Atlanta campaign. At Kenesaw Mountain he was wounded and was in the hospital at Rome, Ga., eight weeks. He joined his regiment and with them marched to the sea, and participated in the siege of Savannah and battle of Bentonville, N. C.; was present at the surrender of General Johnston; was commissioned Second Lieutenant for good and faithful service; received his final discharge at Louisville, Ky., in July, 1865. In politics Mr. Holtsclaw is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Amos Hoak, farmer and stock-raiser, Middle Township, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., Dec. 3, 1831, a son of Martin and Elizabeth Hoak, natives of Pennsylvania. He is the third of a family of eight children—Daniel, Henry, Amos, Hannah, Martha, Jonathan, Joseph and Isaac. He was reared on a farm in his native State, and in 1854 immigrated to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he engaged in the nursery business six years. In 1860 he came to Hendricks County, Ind., and settled on a farm in Middle Township, where he now has 100 acres of improved land. In 1875 he formed a partnership with his brother Henry in the mercantile business at Pittsboro, the firm name being H. & A. Hoak. They continued in business till the fall of 1880, when they sold out to Oliver W. Hill. Mr. Hoak has served his township as Assessor four years. He is one of the successful and enterprising business men of the township, lending his influence to all worthy projects. He was married Dec. 24, 1861, to Margaret J. (McLeod) Hale, daughter of William McLeod. They have had four children—Ida M., Nettie, Harry and William, deceased. Mr. Hoak has been a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders for several years.

Enos C. Hornaday is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born Oct. 20, 1839, a son of Simon and Eliza Hornaday. Simon Hornaday was a native of North Carolina, and when about eighteen years of age immigrated to Warren County, Ohio, and thence, a short time later, to Hendricks County, Ind., and entered forty acres of land in Liberty Township. He was one of the first settlers, and became one of the prominent citizens of the county. He served as Commissioner of Hendricks County six years. He was twice married; first, to Eliza Syntmeyer, by whom he had five children, three of whom are living—Enos C., Edom M. and Elizabeth. His second wife was Martha Polk, and to them were born three children—Elvira, Samantha and Eva. Mr. Hornaday died

in March, 1880. Enos C. Hornaday was reared in Hendricks County. His early education was obtained in the common schools, and later in the Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind. While at Crawfordsville the Rebellion broke out and the call was issued for volunteers for the three-months service, and in April, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Indiana Infantry. At the expiration of the three months he re-enlisted in the same company for three years. He participated in many hard-fought battles, among them Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Champion Hills and Jackson. His regiment was first assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and later was transferred to the Army of the Gulf, and finally to Sheridan's command, in the Shenandoah Valley, where he was discharged in August, 1864. He returned home and again assumed the responsibilities of a civilian. He has been prominently identified with the interests of the county, and in 1880 was elected County Treasurer, assuming the duties of his office in September, 1881. He performed the duties of his office faithfully and efficiently two years, his residence during this time being in Danville. His home in Middle Township is pleasantly located, the farm containing seventy-three acres of cultivated land. Mr. Hornaday was married Feb. 13, 1879, to Viola C. Dillon, of Boone County. They have two children—Herbert P., born June 17, 1880, and Erie E., born June 9, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Hornaday are members of the Christian church.

John A. Hufford, one of the successful agriculturists of Middle Township, is a native of Hendricks County, born in January, 1834, a son of Joel and Louisa J. Hufford, who settled in this county in 1832. He is the second of six children, but two of whom beside himself are living—Gideon F. and David J. Adaline, William N., and Amanda J. are deceased. John A. was reared on a farm, receiving a practical education in the common schools. He has been successful in his pursuits and now owns a good farm of 157½ acres. He was married Oct. 25, 1855, to Julia A. Parker, daughter of William O. Parker. To them were born three children—William J., Charles, and Mary J. (deceased). Mrs. Hufford died and Mr. Hufford subsequently married, in April, 1882, Mary Gentry, daughter of Harvey Gentry. He is a member of the Baptist and his wife of the Christian church.

John W. Hughes is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born Sept. 8, 1845, a son of Henry and Margaret Hughes, early settlers of Middle Township, and here the father died in 1866. He was

reared and educated in his native county, and since reaching manhood has given his attention to agriculture. He owns a good farm of sixty-six acres, his home being one of the pleasantest in the township. He was married Nov. 10, 1869, to Susan C. Blair, a native of Hendricks County, born May 23, 1852, daughter of James A. and Ameniah Blair. Four children have been born to them—Harry E., Muratt W., Iva M., and one deceased.

Luther W. Job was born in Putnam County, Ind., Jan. 24, 1836, a son of William and Mary Job. His parents were natives of North Carolina, and among the early settlers of Putnam County. They moved to Danville, Center Township, in 1860, where they lived until 1879, then moved to Nebraska where the father died in September, 1880. The mother died July 28, 1885. They had a family of fourteen children, seven of whom are living—Perlina P., Luther W., Noah W., Alfred P., Isaiah S., Nancy E. and James P. Three sons were soldiers in the war of the Rebellion. Noah W. was a member of Company B, Seventh Indiana Infantry, and after serving two years and eight months was captured and incarcerated in Libby and Andersonville prisons seven months. He was wounded twice, in the hip and in the forehead. Alfred P. served twelve months in the Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, and Lafayette (now deceased) served one year in Company B, Tenth Indiana Infantry. Luther W. Job was reared a farmer, and has always given his attention to agriculture. In 1859 he settled in the eastern part of Middle Township, where he now owns ninety-five acres of valuable land, well improved. He was married Sept. 23, 1858, to Martha E. Junken, born Oct. 17, 1839, daughter of Noble and Jane Junken. They have two children—Mollie, now Mrs. J. B. Hale, born Sept. 3, 1859, and Eva, born March 8, 1873. Mr. Job is a member of Pittsboro Lodge, No. 342, I. O. O. F. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Job's parents were natives of Virginia, and among the early settlers of Wayne County. In 1839 they moved to Hendricks County, and settled in Middle Township, where the father died Sept. 13, 1875. They reared a family of four children, of whom three are living—Moses H., Martha E. and John F.

William A. Jones, one of the earliest settlers of Middle Township, is a native of Kentucky, born May 31, 1812, a son of Allen and Elizabeth (Campbell) Jones. His parents came to Hendricks County in 1827, and here he grew to manhood. On attaining his majority he entered forty acres of wild land, which he improved

and to which he has added till he now has a fine farm of 200 acres. He was married May 2, 1833, to Hannah E. Bray, and to them were born eight children, five of whom are living—Richard B., Allen E., Thomas B., William S. and Hannah. Mary, Elizabeth and Rhoda are deceased. His wife died in September, 1876, and in September, 1878, he married Mary A. Wright, of Virginia. In politics Mr. Jones is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

John A. Jordan, son of George W. and Tabitha Jordan, is a native of Hendricks County, born Nov. 3, 1843. He is the youngest of five children, but four of whom are living, the others being William T., Susan A. and Mary A. He was reared on his father's farm, remaining at home until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when, in August, 1862, he enlisted in defense of the Union and was assigned to Company H, Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry. He participated in the battles at Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Dalton, Resaca, the Atlanta campaign and march to the sea, serving till June, 1865. After his discharge he returned to his native county, and turned his attention to agriculture, at which he has prospered and now owns 105 acres of valuable land in the northern part of Middle Township. He was married Jan. 9, 1870, to Amelia M. Dillon, of Boone County, Ind., and to them have been born four children, three of whom are living—Vietta J., born Sept. 21, 1871; Ida B., May 16, 1873, and Carrie E., Sept. 22, 1875. Mr. Jordan has served as Justice of the Peace four years. He is an active member of the Christian church and has been an Elder several years.

Henry T. Kirk was born in Harrison County, Ohio, June 11, 1842, a son of Vochiel and Susannah Kirk. In 1843 his parents moved to Noble County, Ohio, and thence, in 1855, to Hendricks County, Ind., and settled in Brownsburg, where his father died in 1880 and his mother in 1883. To them were born nine children, but five of whom are living—Isaac, William, Van Buren, Sarah J. and Henry T. Our subject was reared a farmer, remaining at home till his enlistment, in October, 1861, in the defense of the Union. He was assigned to Company A, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battles at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Gallatin, Day's Gap, Crooked Creek, Cedar Mountain, Perryville, Franklin, Nashville, Overton Hills, Columbia and others of minor importance. He was discharged in January, 1864, and immediately

re-enlisted and served till December, 1865. He was married Oct. 14, 1865, to Mary Potts, daughter of Thomas and Mahala Potts, early settlers of Hendricks County. They have had eight children, but four of whom are living—William T., Franklin T., Mary R. and George H. Maud, Eva M., Lou and Harry M. are deceased. Mr. Kirk has a pleasant home in Middle Township, his farm containing eighty acres of well-improved land. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Francis Martin is a native of Kentucky, born Jan. 7, 1832, a son of Williamson and Nancy Martin. He was reared in his native State, and there received a fair education. About 1851 he came to Hendricks County, Ind., and was employed in saw and grist mills till the breaking out of the civil war. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Infantry for three months, and in August re-enlisted. He participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg and others of minor importance. He was discharged in the fall of 1864 and returned to Hendricks County. He then followed milling in Clayton, Monrovia and Mooresville till 1873, when he located in Middle Township, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits, and now owns a good farm of eighty acres. Mr. Martin was married Dec. 24, 1873, to Nancy J. Prather, daughter of Wesley A. and Arthusa W. Prather. They have two children—Daisy and Grant. Mr. Martin's political affiliations are with the Republican party.

Dudley H. Parker was born in Hendricks County, Ind., March 16, 1844, a son of James M. and Maria Parker, natives of Kentucky. In 1834 his parents moved to Jefferson County, Ind., and thence in 1835 to Hendricks County, where the father died in November, 1882, and the mother in July, 1884. But two of their five children are living—Sallie F. and Dudley H. They were prominent members of the Christian church. Dudley H. Parker was reared in his native township, receiving his early education in the district schools. In the fall of 1859 he entered the Northwestern Christian University, at Indianapolis, an institution he attended till June, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry. He participated in the siege of Nashville, battle of Dalton, and others of minor importance. In July, 1865, the Fourth Corps, of which the Fifty-first formed a part, was sent to Texas, where they remained till mustered out in January, 1866. Sept. 14, 1868, Mr. Parker was married to Maria A. Procter,

daughter of William and Sallie Procter. To them have been born seven children, five of whom are living—Oscar S., Aggie, Nettie, Ettie and an infant unnamed. Mr. Parker remained in Hendricks County a year after his marriage and then moved to Johnson County, Kas., where for about three years he worked at the carpenter's trade. Thence to McPherson, Kas., and was associated with Wallace Gleason in the drug business eight months. In 1874 he returned to Hendricks County, where he now has a good farm of eighty acres. Mr. Parker is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Ellis L. Parker was born in Middle Township, Hendricks Co., Ind., Feb. 10, 1849, a son of John L. and Nancy Parker. He received the rudiments of his education in the district schools of his native township, and in the fall of 1865 entered the Northwestern Christian University (now Butler University), at Indianapolis, where he remained a school year, and in 1867 returned to the same school. After leaving school he taught for a time and then turned his attention to agriculture, at which he has been successful, and now owns a good farm of eighty acres. Mr. Parker was married Nov. 21, 1876, to Nancy Salmon, daughter of Robert Salmon, of Lincoln Township. To them have been born four children—Bruce, Mary, Maude and Claude.

Henry R. Parker is a native of Hendricks County, born in February, 1836, a son of John L. and Nancy Parker, who settled in Middle Township in 1835, and here the father died in October, 1875. Six of a family of thirteen children are living—John C., Jane, Henry R., Sarah, Wesley and Ellis L. Henry R. Parker was reared and educated in his native township. He is one of the most intelligent and thrifty farmers of the township and has accumulated as a result of his industry and enterprise 200 acres of valuable land. He was married Dec. 25, 1860, to Adaline Carter, daughter of Harlan and Esther Carter. They have five children—John H., William C., Lurena, Richard and Nancy E. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are members of the Christian church.

William Patterson is a native of Monmouth County, N. J., born May 27, 1818, a son of William and Rebecca Patterson. In 1836 he accompanied his parents to Wayne County, Ind., and later to Hendricks County, locating in Brown Township, where they both died. Three of a family of eight children are living—James, Catherine and William. William Patterson was reared a farmer, receiving but a limited education. In 1851 he came to Hendricks County and settled in Middle Township, where he has

since lived. He has been industrious and frugal, and has accumulated a good property. His farm contains 160 acres of valuable land, and his improvements are among the best in the township. Mr. Patterson was married Oct. 4, 1851, to Amelia Lauhorn, daughter of Thomas Lauhorn, of Marion County, Ind. To them have been born eleven children, of whom seven are living—John W., Thomas J., Vinson, William H., Mary A., Rebecca and Dora E. In politics Mr. Patterson is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

Austin Pierson, one of the leading citizens of Middle Township, was born June 12, 1826, in Shelby County, Ky. He was a son of William and Nancy Pierson, who were natives of Virginia. From Kentucky they came to Hendricks County, Ind., in 1834, locating in Marion Township, where the father died. He was County Commissioner of this county. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom survive—Augustus, Thomas, John, William, Austin, Sarah, Elizabeth and Nancy. Our subject was reared to manhood in this county, receiving but a limited education, and was here married, March 6, 1851, to Miss Mary J. Smith, of Hendricks County. They have had a family of twelve children. Those living are—James M., Mereen, George B., Joseph M., Robert E., Nancy E., Sarah, Mary and Ann E. Henry, Harvey and Oliver are deceased. Mr. Pierson settled where he now resides, in the fall of 1851. He has met with success in his agricultural pursuits and is the owner of 160 acres of land. He is at present serving his second term as Township Trustee.

William Ray was born in Randolph County, N. C., Feb. 14, 1822, a son of Presley and Dica Ray. He was reared on a farm in his native county, receiving a common-school education. After reaching manhood he came to Hendricks County, Ind., and was here married, in January, 1847, to Annie Osborn, daughter of Mathew and Jane Osborn, early settlers of Hendricks County. After his marriage he settled in Middle Township, on the farm where he has since lived, which contains 125½ acres of well cultivated land. He has been energetic and enterprising, and is one of the prosperous farmers of the township. To Mr. and Mrs. Ray have been born twelve children, seven of whom are living—Charles F., Dica J., Presley E., Elijah, Mathew C., Allison E. and William T. In politics Mr. Ray is a Republican.

Tetmaney M. Shoffner was born in Orange, now Alamance, County, N. C., Sept. 10, 1835, a son of Frederick and Susan (Davi-

son) Shoffner. His father was twice married and had a family of nine children, of whom our subject is the only one living. He was reared in his native State and there married, in August, 1853, Mary Kivett. To them were born eight children, but six of whom are living—Joseph C., Robert P., William J., Eliza J., Sallie and Minnie. Mr. Shoffner was an uncompromising Union man during the war of the Rebellion, and was fearless in expressing his loyal sentiments, and in 1868 was chosen for two years a member of the North Carolina Legislaturê, representing the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District, and while there introduced the celebrated "Shoffner Bill" for the suppression of the "Ku Klux", and in the face of much opposition finally secured its passage. His sentiments naturally incurred the enmity of the "Klan" who several times laid their plans to kill him, but each time were unsuccessful in carrying them out. Deeming it unwise, on account of the feeling toward him, to remain in his native State, in 1870 he moved to Hendricks County, Ind. After living in different parts of the county he finally located in the southern part of Middle Township, where he now has a fine farm of eighty acres. He has taken an active interest in the affairs of the county and State, and is one of Hendricks' most valued citizens.

Alexander F. Smith was born in Henry County, Ky., Nov. 15, 1824, a son of James and Hannah Smith. In 1837 his parents came to Hendricks County, Ind., and settled in Center Township, where they both died. They had a family of eight children—Robert, Sarah, Alexander F., George, James D., Susan, Elizabeth and William. Three, Robert, George and William, are deceased. William was First Lieutenant of Company A, Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, in the war of the Rebellion, and was killed at Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Smith grew to manhood in Center Township, and assisted his father in clearing and improving a frontier farm. In 1855 he moved to Middle Township, and located on the farm where he now lives. He owns 280 acres of choice land, and is one of the most enterprising and influential citizens of the township. He was married Sept. 28, 1848, to Nancy Worrell, a native of Virginia, born Nov. 16, 1827, daughter of William and Patsey Worrell. To them was born one son, James M., born July, 1849. Mrs. Smith died Jan. 16, 1878. James M. was married Sept. 26, 1872, to Delilah Hollingsworth, who was born May 6, 1854, daughter of Samuel V. Hollingsworth, and has four children—Bernice A., born Feb. 6, 1875; Foster V., March 14, 1878; Irwin P., Feb. 23, 1880, and Charles P., April 9, 1884. He is the owner of 151 acres of fine

land, his residence being on the old homestead with his father.

Alfred Stanley, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Middle Township, is a native of Hendricks County, born March 31, 1836. His parents, Isaac and Mary Stanley, were natives of North Carolina, and settled near Stilesville, this county, in an early day. Their family consisted of seven children, only two of whom, Alfred and Susan, are living. The deceased are—John, Moses, Calvin, Thomas and Rachel. Alfred Stanley is one of the successful and enterprising farmers of Middle Township. He has a fine farm of 260 acres, and his improvements are unsurpassed in the county. He was married Sept. 10, 1857, to Phoebe Plasters, daughter of William and Mary Plasters, early settlers of this county. They have a family of five children—Tillman H., George W., Mary M., John M. and Franklin. Mr. Stanley has served as Assessor of Middle Township two years. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities.

Lewis Thornbrugh was born Jan. 7, 1813, and is a native of Ohio. His parents were William and Elizabeth Thornbrugh and were among the early settlers of Washington Township, Hendricks Co., Ind. Our subject was twice married, his first wife being Miss Annie Schengh, by whom he had five children—Mary E., Samuel, Angeline, Emiline and Mildred, the latter deceased. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Thornbrugh was married to Mrs. Fannie Nash, widow of Richard Nash, of Brown Township, this county. To this union were born two children—Albert and John. Mr. Thornbrugh is the owner of 120 acres of land. He is a member of the Regular Baptist church.

Calvin Warrick was born in Rush County, Ind., Oct. 19, 1840, a son of Edward H. and Ruth Warrick, his father a native of Delaware and his mother of Virginia. In 1845 his parents came to Hendricks County, Ind., and lived in Brown Township till 1856, then moved to Middle Township, near Pittsboro, where the father died in October, 1864. In 1880 the mother went to Nebraska where she still lives with one of her sons. They had a family of eight children—Samuel, Ann, Calvin, Amos, Esther E., Mary J., Hattie and Madora A. Calvin Warrick was reared in Hendricks County, remaining with his parents till manhood. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Seventh Indiana Infantry. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and participated in many of the most severe battles of the Eastern army, among them being Greenbriar, Edinburg, Winchester, Gettysburg.

Antietam, second Bull Run, and White Sulphur Springs. He was discharged in September, 1864, and upon his return home engaged in agricultural pursuits. He now has a fine farm of 200 acres, all well improved. Mr. Warrick was married in December, 1865, to Evaline Smith, daughter of Joel and Susan Smith, early settlers of Hendricks County. To them have been born five children—Shiles M., William E., Oliver C., Edward H. and Mary M. In politics Mr. Warrick is a Republican. He has served his township as Assessor several terms. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church.

George W. Wills was born in Montgomery County, Ky., Jan. 16, 1814, a son of Michael and Elizabeth Wills. When he was an infant his father died, and when eighteen years of age he came with his mother and other members of the family to Hendricks County, Ind., and for a short time lived in Center Township, south of Danville. He then bought land in Liberty Township, on which the present village of Clayton was built, where he lived about twenty years, when he returned to Center Township, and in 1862 settled in Middle Township, where he has since lived, his farm containing eighty acres of valuable land. Mr. Wills was married in January, 1837, to Frances H. Mershon, daughter of Daniel and Effie Mershon, early settlers of Hendricks County. To them have been born nine children, eight of whom are living—James M., Sylvester S., William F., Louisa J., Miriam A., Henry C., Simpson B. and Jesse T. Mrs. Wills died March 30, 1881. Mr. Wills is a member of the Christian church.

James M. Wills, of Pittsboro, was born Feb. 26, 1838, on the present site of the town of Clayton, in Hendricks County, when it was nothing but a wilderness, and lived there until he was twenty years of age. He attended the district schools of that day; never attended but two terms of three months each of free school. Although with limited opportunities he qualified himself to teach common schools and worked on the farm with his parents through the summer and taught school through the fall and winter until the war broke out, at \$1.15 per day. Aug. 7, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Seventieth Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service Aug. 12. He followed all the varied fortunes of the regiment, serving gallantly till his discharge, June 8, 1865. After his discharge from the army Mr. Wills went on the farm and worked through the summer and taught school in the fall and winter of 1865 and 1866, and on the 16th

day of May, 1867, was married to Miss Mary A. Dillon, of Pittsboro. In March, 1869, he moved to Pittsboro and engaged in the drug business with Amos C. Weaver until January, 1880. In 1881 he engaged in the dry-goods business with A. C. Weaver, continuing a year. In 1880 he bought a half interest in the tile works at Pittsboro, which he has since conducted. He makes a fine quality of tile, and ships a great proportion of it to Illinois. In 1872 he was elected Justice of the Peace and served until April, 1877, when he was admitted to the Hendricks County bar to practice law. In October, 1877, he was commissioned Notary Public, and has served continually ever since to the entire satisfaction of all that had notarial work to do, both in fees and quality of work. On the 10th day of January, 1885, through the influence of Senator Benjamin Harrison, his old regimental commander, he was appointed to a clerkship in the United States Railway Mail Service from Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo., but on account of his wife's ill-health he declined to serve. June 6, 1885, the commissioners of Hendricks County appointed him as Justice of the Peace of Middle Township. In the spring of 1882, he was a candidate before the Republican Nominating Convention for Recorder of Hendricks County, but was defeated by A. A. Parsons, the present worthy encumbent and a wounded soldier. Mr. Wills has two children—Ethel, born June 29, 1870, and Jewell, born Dec. 7, 1882.



CHAPTER XX.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION. — PIONEER SETTLEMENT. — LIZTON. — BUSINESS AND CHURCHES. — POLITICAL HISTORY. — TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS. — STATISTICS. — BIOGRAPHICAL.

This township, in the northern tier of townships, is bounded on the north by Boone County, on the east by Middle Township, on the south by Center, and on the west by Eel River. The surface of Union Township is generally level, but it has some rolling surface in the southwest and northwest corners. It has the poorest natural drainage of any township in the county, but most of its surface is susceptible of easy artificial drainage. In the fertility of its soil it is unsurpassed by any other portion of the county. Corn is the leading production. Since the opening through it, in 1869, of the I., B. & W. Railroad, its excellent timber has been the source of much prosperity.

The first settlement in the township was made on the farm which Mr. Veiley has since owned, by John Matlock and John Fowler, about the year 1828. Isaac Veiley entered the land where Lizton stands, in 1828, but did not move to the settlement until 1831. Among those who settled in the township before 1835 are Archibald Alexander, James and William Leak and their sons, William Montgomery, John Pritchett, Claiborne Davis and the Plummers. Owing to the poor natural drainage, the bad condition of the roads, and the very many inconveniences of this locality, the settlement grew very slowly until 1840, at which date the cabins were very scattering, and the clearings very small. Since that time the development of the country and the increase of population has been rapid.

One of the advantages of the pioneer was that the stock brought with them would live in the woods all winter and usually do well. This was especially so with swine, and soon after the arrival of the first settlers wild hogs became very abundant in the woods, and all those who had ever had a hog to go astray—as what man had not?

—had a lawful claim upon the common herd. In the autumn of the year, after the acorns and other mast began falling, these hogs became fat, and were hunted down by the settlers with dog and gun, like the bears and the deer.

The settlers often caught them in traps. When desirable to capture them alive, this was always necessary, and was accomplished by making a log pen so high that they could not jump over, and arranging a trap door, to which a string was fastened. Corn was then scattered in trails in different directions through the woods to entice the swine into the pen, when a man secreted high in a tree top would spring the trap and the swine were caught.

As soon as enough persons could be got together to make a hearing, Gilbert Harney and John Harris, of the Christian church, began preaching in the settlement; and in 1837 Gilbert Harney organized, at the house of Archibald Alexander, a church, with Mr. Alexander, Joseph P. Lewis, Samuel C. Carrington and their wives, and a few others, as members. The present church was built about 1875. Rev. U. C. Brewer, of Danville, conducts services here the fourth Sunday of each month. The Methodist Episcopal society date from 1833, when a class was formed at the house of William Montgomery, who was leader. Among the members were Mr. Plummer, Sally Bargan, Claiborne Davis and John Pritchett. The church is a half a mile south of Lizton. Services are held every two weeks by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Jamestown.

LIZTON,

the only village in the township, was laid out by Jesse Veiley in 1837, and named by him New Elizabeth, in honor of Mrs. Veiley. The name was contracted to Lizton when the postoffice was established. Its population is about 275. An Odd Fellows' lodge thrived here for some time, but is now defunct. Those now doing business at Lizton are comprised in the following list:

T. P. Burk, physician; J. R. Dowden, dentist; J. M. Delany, grocer; A. H. Davis, druggist; Fowler & Bro., tile factory; M. M. Herbster, druggist; Joseph Haley, blacksmith; Mrs. Francis Hedge, millinery; O. P. Johnson, physician; J. H. Kendall, wagon shop; D. B. Leak, Lizton Hotel; Osborn & Ross, grist-mill; W. M. Osborn, gunsmith; D. A. Reynolds, jewelry; Shepherd & Logan, saw-mill; M. C. Shipp, general store; J. W. Thompson, Jr., general store; W. C. Tharp, hardware; C. S. Tout, Postmaster and express agent.

Lizton has a fine school building, completed in 1884, at a cost of \$2,500. A six-months school is held here. J. W. Trotter is Principal, assisted by Luella Sanders and one other teacher. ■

RAINSTOWN

is a station and postoffice in the eastern part of the township. The postoffice and only store is kept by J. D. King.

FIRST ELECTION.

The poll-book of this township for the presidential election in 1852 gives the names of fifty-one voters, which are here copied, as affording a partial list of the old settlers of Union Township: Jackson Griffith, R. D. Northcutt, Melzer Ward, William F. Darnell, James Leak, Benjamin G. Hiatt, John Prichett, Claiborne Davidson, Tyra Stocker, Meredith Leach, Philip Stickelman, George Wilson, Solomon Adams, J. P. Lewis, William Northcutt, James Reed, Ezekiel Davidson, Joseph Edwards, Parry Burk, E. Hutchins, James Adams, William Joseph, Thomas Northcutt, John A. Leach, Henry Lewis, Thomas C. Prichett, Benjamin L. Rainy, Dr. Buzzard, John Gregory, R. S. McDaniel, James E. Montgomery, William Hines, James Dingemore, John D. Fear, William D. Lane, S. T. Lewis, John D. Hiatt, William S. Johnson, Anderson Leach, Isaac Burnett, Samuel T. Scott, Thomas C. Parker, Larkin C. Eperson, Samuel Reynolds, Enos Leach, Leland Leak, John Nouringer, Francis A. Scott, Johnson Brookshire and J. H. Herrick.

OFFICIAL.

Following is a list of those who have served Union Township in an official capacity, together with the years in which they were respectively chosen:

Justices of the Peace: James Tharpe, 1851; David S. Buzzard, 1853; James Tharpe, 1855; David S. Buzzard, 1857; Abraham Hamilton, 1859; James Tharpe, 1860; Thomas B. Hall, 1861; Molar McVey, 1864; Thomas B. Hall and Lawrence Leak, 1865; Jesse K. Johnson, 1866-'7; Isaac Burnett, 1868; Thomas B. Hall, 1869; Isaac Burnett, 1870; Thomas B. Hall, 1872; Mizeal English, 1874; Isaac Burnett, 1876; H. C. Ulen and Lafayette Daugherty, 1880; E. P. Logan and John W. Northcutt, 1882.

Constables: Benjamin Wells and Solomon Adams, 1851; Lemich Robbins and Solomon Adams, 1852; William Clark and

Thomas Northcutt, 1853; Solomon Adams, 1854; Park Brittain and James Reed, 1855; John B. Rainey, 1856-'7; John B. Rainey and James M. Cundiff, 1858; John B. Rainey and Allen Hayden, 1859; John B. Rainey and John W. Hall, 1860; Solomon Adams and W. H. Richardson, 1861; W. J. Lowry and John B. Rainey, 1862; R. J. Pearce and William S. Abney, 1863; William F. Darnall and John Hall, 1864; L. C. Northcutt and J. B. Leak, 1865; Leander Tollen and John W. Northcutt, 1866; Henry Leak and Leander Pollen, 1867; H. B. Leak and G. L. Leak, 1868; Hickman Hall and Lewis C. Northcutt, 1869; William Pierce and Lewis C. Northcutt, 1870; Alpheus Bramble and David Dugan, 1872; Frank Anders and William Montgomery, 1874; James F. Andrews and William J. Scott, 1876; Charles T. Bronaugh and J. W. Shafer, 1878; Charles Tout and James Lyons, 1880; Henry B. Leak and Benjamin Harress, 1882; John Rutledge and John Belcher, 1884.

Trustees: Landrum F. Leak, 1858; William Buzzard, 1859; Johnson Vanarsdale, 1860; D. C. Lane, 1861; Johnson Vanarsdale, 1862; Francis A. Scott, 1863-'4; James Shockley, 1865-'7; James L. Leak, 1868; Johnson Vanarsdale, 1869; George W. Shirley, 1870-'2; William Brown, 1874-'6; George W. Leak, 1878; James E. Scott, 1880-'2; John T. R. Hooker, 1884.

Clerk: Allen Hayden, 1858 (office abolished).

Treasurer: James L. Leak, 1858 (office abolished).

Assessors: Jesse R. Johnson, 1870; L. C. Northcutt, 1872; William C. Mitchell, 1874; James W. Wick, 1876; J. W. Hickman, 1878; R. W. Blake, 1880; James S. Jones, 1882.

POLITICAL.

Union has given a substantial Democratic majority at every important election since it was organized. Following is the vote for President since 1852:

1852—Franklin Pierce.....	81	33	1872—Horace Greeley.....	176	38
Winfield Scott.....	48		Ulysses S. Grant.....	138	
1856—James Buchanan.....	169	127	1876—Samuel J. Tilden.....	187	78
John C. Fremont.....	43		Rutherford B. Hayes.....	109	
1860—Stephen A. Douglas.....	139	86	Peter Cooper.....	24	
Abraham Lincoln.....	53		1880—Winfield S. Hancock.....	164	40
John C. Breckinridge.....	24		James A. Garfield.....	124	
John Bell.....	3		James B. Weaver.....	35	
1864—George B. McClellan.....	112	45	1884—Grover Cleveland.....	190	50
Abraham Lincoln.....	67		James G. Blaine.....	140	
1868—Horatio Seymour.....	150	66	Benjamin F. Butler.....	19	
Ulysses S. Grant.....	84		John P. St. John.....	2	

STATISTICS.

By the census of 1880, the population of Union Township was 1,545. The following statistics of property and taxation are for 1885: Acres of land assessed, 15,074.96; value of same, \$378,774; value of improvements, \$97,952; value of lots, \$2,650; value of improvements, \$8,978; value of personalty, \$156,341; total taxable wealth, \$644,695; polls, 252; dogs, 139; State tax, \$899.60; county tax, \$1,960.45; township tax, \$386.82; tuition tax, \$965.58; special school tax, \$1,997.10; road tax \$1,289.40; endowment tax, \$32.23; bridge tax, \$644.70; total taxes, \$9,601.32; delinquent taxes, \$1,364.99.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John Bailey, son of Peter and Elizabeth Bailey, was born in Butler County, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1827. When he was six years old his parents moved to Shelby County, Ind. His father was twice married, and has six children surviving by his first wife—Nicholas, Susan, John, Lydia, Henry and Absalom; and two children by his second wife—George F. and Saloma. Our subject was reared to maturity in Shelby County, and was there married in October, 1847, to Catherine Endy, and to them were born four children—Elizabeth, Eve A., Marian, and Sarah (deceased). Mrs. Bailey died in January, 1856, and Mr. Bailey married for his second wife, Rebecca J. Reed in July, 1856. Nine children were born to this union, seven now living—Mary M., George W., Peter N., Susan E., Minetta, Nora E. and Eddie. In 1862 Mr. Bailey came to Hendricks County and settled in Union Township, where he owns eighty acres of land, all of which is well cultivated. Politically Mr. Bailey is a Democrat.

Robert W. Blake was born Dec. 8, 1825, in Stokes County, N. C., a son of John and Elizabeth Blake. His parents came to Putnam County, Ind., about the year 1830, remaining there till 1849, when they moved to Hendricks County and settled in Eel River Township, where the father died in April, 1857. Robert W. Blake was reared to manhood on a farm amid the scenes of pioneer life. He has always followed the avocation of a farmer, and now owns 180 acres of land all of which is in a good state of cultivation. He was married May 21, 1854, to Miss Sarah F. Spears, who died in June, 1867, leaving two children—Benjamin K. and Narcissa M. Mr. Blake married for his second wife, Miss Letie Harbert, by whom he had two children—George R. and Wilmetta (deceased).

Mr. Blake settled in Union Township in the fall of 1854. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Robert Bronaugh, only son of Thomas and Cynthia Bronaugh, was born Nov. 8, 1819, in Lincoln County, Ky. When he was three years of age his mother died, after which his father was twice married. In 1833 his father moved to Hendricks County, Ind., and made his home near New Winchester for about fourteen years. He then moved to Missouri, where he died. Our subject accompanied his father to Hendricks County, remaining here till 1842. He then returned to Kentucky, and there married Miss Mary Taylor. Eight children have been born to them, six of whom are living—Elizabeth C., George T., Charles T., Mary V., John W., and James T. After his marriage Mr. Bronaugh resided in Garrard County, Ky., till 1863, when he returned to Hendricks County, Ind., and in 1864 settled on the place where he still resides, in Union Township, where he has 100 acres of well-cultivated land. Mr. Bronaugh is a member of the Odd Fellows order.

William C. Dowden was born June 13, 1826, in Woodford County, Ky., a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Dowden, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Virginia. In 1847 he came to Jefferson County, Ind., where he learned the stone-cutter's trade at which he worked for many years. In 1853 he went to Decatur County, where he was married Feb. 3, 1859, to Miss Amanda J. Pearce. Five children have been born to them, two sons and three daughters—William W., James M., Sarah E., Ida A. and Annie. Annie is deceased. In the spring of 1882 Mr. Dowden removed with his family to Hendricks County, locating in Union Township, where he owns eighty acres of well-improved land. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Reuben J. Foster, son of Joshua and Aletha (Johnson) Foster, was born in Butler County, Ohio, March 22, 1836. His parents were natives of Virginia. They came to Indiana in 1837, and were among the early settlers of Decatur County. Of a family of nine children born to them only three survive. The names of those living are—Nancy C., Joshua and Reuben J. Our subject was reared to manhood in Decatur County, and in 1858 came to Hendricks County. In February, 1859, he was married to Miss Margaret Gentry, who was born Jan. 16, 1842, a daughter of Martin and Elizabeth Gentry, early settlers of this county. Five children have been born to them—Sarah J., Isaac W., Pleasant D., Edgar T. and Ira M. They have also one adopted son—Robert C. Mr.

Foster has a farm of 116 acres of well-cultivated land. He is a Democrat in politics. He and his wife are earnest members of the Regular Baptist church.

Stephan Fowler, son of Robert and Mary Fowler, is a native of Yorkshire, England, born Feb. 7, 1836. He received a fair education, attending school till he was fourteen years old, when he took a position as wool grader in a woolen factory, remaining there till he was twenty-one years of age. In the spring of 1857 he took passage from Liverpool, and after a five-weeks voyage, he landed in New York. Shortly after his arrival he went to Pennsylvania, remaining there till 1859, in which year he came to Marion County. After remaining there about a year he moved to Hendricks County, and in 1864 he located in his present residence, near Rainstown. He is the owner of 222 acres of land which he has acquired by his own perseverance and industry. He was married in England, Sept. 12, 1855, to Sarah Wise, daughter of John Wise, of Yorkshire, England. They had a family of nine children, six now living—Cora A., born Aug. 30, 1857; Alfred, born Aug. 13, 1860; Robert P., born Nov. 19, 1862; Louisa, born Sept. 12, 1864; Margaret, born July 26, 1866, and John W., born May 17, 1868. Three are deceased—Mary, Hiram and George. Mr. Fowler's first wife died Oct. 1, 1875, and he was again married April 12, 1876, to Mrs. Josie E. Lincoln, widow of the late George Lincoln. Mr. Fowler enlisted in February, 1865, in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry, in Company G, and was on guard duty principally, in Tennessee. He was honorably discharged in the following September. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order.

John W. French, son of George W. and Elizabeth French, was born Jan. 10, 1840, and is a native of Miami County, Ohio. When he was thirteen years old his parents moved to Marion County, Ind., with their family, remaining there several years, then removed to Boone County, Ind., where they still reside. They had a family of eleven children, nine of whom yet survive—Samuel L., Eliza, Nathan, Mary A., George W., John W., Benjamin F., Edward A. and Melissa J. The deceased are—Sarah and Hannah. In October, 1862, Mr. French enlisted in Company F, Tenth Indiana Infantry, and participated in the engagements at Mills Springs and Perryville. He was wounded at the former engagement, which disabled him for a short time, after which he again joined his regiment and served till December, 1863, when he was discharged.

Mr. French resides in the northern part of Union Township and is the owner of 210 acres of land.

James H. Groover, one of the representative farmers of Union Township, was born May 27, 1819, in Bath County, Ky. He was a son of William E. and Ellen Groover, his mother dying when he was five years old. While he was yet a boy his father moved to Rush County, Ind., remaining there several years. In the fall of 1837 they removed to Hendricks County, and settled in Union Township, where his father entered eighty acres of timbered land and here they endured the hardships and privations of a pioneer life. Our subject's educational advantages were rather limited, he having to help his father on the farm. He has followed the avocation of a farmer all his life, in which he has been quite successful, now owning 533 acres of land. Mr. Groover was married to Miss Nancy Hendricks, and to them were born twelve children, of whom eight survive—John, James W., Levi B., Ellis B., Edna A., Melissa, Emma M. and Francis M.

Asa Hale is a native of North Carolina, born Aug. 15, 1821, a son of Henry and Phœbe Hale. In 1825 his parents came to Hendricks County, Ind., and settled in Center Township, where they both died. Of the seven children born to them, four are living—Asa, Mary, Lucinda and John B. Asa Hale was reared in Hendricks County. He received a good education and when a young man taught school a short time. He then engaged in farming, entering forty acres of land from the Government. To this he has added till he now owns 140 acres. Mr. Hale was married March 18, 1847, to Lydia A. Coffin. To them were born two children—Milton H. and Joseph C. Mrs. Hale died Aug. 6, 1881. Mr. Hale is a member of the society of Friends. In politics he is a Republican.

Thomas B. Hall was born in Boyle County, Ky., Dec. 30, 1818, a son of Thomas and Lavina Hall, who came to Hendricks County, Ind., in 1844, and settled in Eel River Township, where they both died. Eleven children were born to them, eight of whom are living—Samuel B., Tilatha, Adaline, Thomas B., Sarah, William, James and Carroll K. The deceased are—John, Merritt and Elizabeth. Thomas B. Hall accompanied his parents to Hendricks County, but soon after returned to Kentucky and remained till 1850, when he came again to the county and in the fall of 1851 settled on section 30, Union Township, where he now has a fine farm of 100 acres. He was married Aug. 30, 1839, to Maria Hick-

man, of Boyle County, Ky., and to them were born eight children, three of whom, Douglass, Bertha and Mary F., are living. Maria R., Lavina, Cleopatra, John T. and Hickman B. are deceased. Mrs. Hall died in September, 1873, and in September, 1874, Mr. Hall married Mary F. (Tinder) Dodson, widow of John R. Dodson, of Hendricks County. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Christian church. He has been a prominent citizen of the township and has served several years as Justice of the Peace.

William H. Hunt, deceased, was born April 12, 1818, in Fleming County, Ky., where he was reared to manhood. He came to Hendricks County, Ind., in an early day and was married to Miss Martha H. Blair. To them were born eight children, six of whom are living—John W., Joseph C., Sarah H., Charles T., James B. and Henry W. Mrs. Hunt died in August, 1863, and in March, 1868, Mr. Hunt married Mrs. Mahala R. (Wren) Myers, a daughter of John B. Wren, and to this union were born two children—Napoleon B. and Ira B. Mr. Hunt died in November, 1882. His widow resides on her farm in Union Township. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Hunt was formerly married to Mr. Myers and to them were born four children, of whom only two—John B. and Louisa—are living. Mr. Myers served with the Twelfth Kansas Volunteers during the late war, and died in April, 1862.

James A. Johnson, deceased, was born in the year 1829, and was a native of Kentucky. When a youth he came with his parents, Edward and Mary A. Johnson, to Hendricks County, Ind. He was married Dec. 7, 1858, to Miss Mary C. Davis, daughter of Jesse and Minerva Davis, of Eel River Township, this county. To this union were born four children—Armada A., Ida M., Lincoln C. and Charley E. Mr. Johnson died April 18, 1880. He was an indulgent husband and an affectionate father, and was respected by all who knew him. His widow resides in the western part of Union Township, this county, and is the owner of a farm of fifty acres. She is a member of the Christian church.

Elisha P. Jones is a native of Bartholomew County, Ind., born Jan. 18, 1841, a son of Aquilla and Harriet Jones. In his boyhood he accompanied his parents to Indianapolis, where he grew to manhood. His father is the present Postmaster of Indianapolis. From 1862 till 1868 he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business and in 1868 went to Columbus and in company with Mr. Guinn engaged in the clothing and dry-goods business about sixteen

months. He then lived at Carbon, Clay County, a few months, and from 1871 till 1873 engaged in the retail grocery business at Indianapolis. He subsequently moved to Illinois, where he lost an extensive crop in the flood of 1875. In the spring of 1876 he returned to Indiana and lived in Porter County till the fall of 1877 when he came to Hendricks County and located in Union Township. He has a fine farm of 186 acres and is one of the most enterprising and prosperous citizens of the township. Mr. Jones was married Nov. 1, 1869, to Mary Webb, of Indianapolis. They have two children—Harry C. and Warren S.

James M. Leach was born in Hendricks County, Ind., Feb. 9, 1834, and is a son of Enos and Elizabeth Leach, natives of Kentucky, the former deceased. They settled in Hendricks County, Ind., in Union Township, in the fall of 1831, where the father entered 200 acres of land. They had a family of seven children—Mary, Lucinda, Sarah, Matilda, James M., Eliza J. and Margaret S. Sarah is deceased. Our subject was reared to manhood in this county, receiving but a rudimentary education. March 17, 1859, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of Abraham Hamilton, of Hendricks County. Seven of the nine children born to them are living—John E., William L., Margaret C., Minnie J., Carrie E., James H. and Fannie E. Abraham S. and Herbert H. are deceased. Mr. Leach is one of the leading agriculturists in Hendricks County. He has a good farm of 271 acres of land and has one of the finest residences in Union Township. He and his wife are members of the Christian church, of which he has served as Elder for several years.

George W. Leak was born in Bracken County, Ky., Oct. 18, 1828, a son of William and Eliza Leak. In 1833 his parents moved to Hendricks County, Ind., and settled in Union Township, where his father entered a quarter-section of land, making it their home till death. The father died Sept. 11, 1845, and the mother April 24, 1864. Five of a family of six children are living—Elizabeth, George W., Thomas J., Harriett A. and Sarah J. George W. Leach has been identified with Hendricks County since five years of age, and has witnessed the development of the country, changing, as it has, from a wild uncultivated state to that of advanced civilization. He has always taken an interest in the welfare of his county, and has assisted in every way in his power to advance her wealth and prosperity. He has a fine farm of 223 acres, which he has improved and now has under cultivation. Mr.

Leak was married Jan. 10, 1850, to Sarah Leach, daughter of Enos Leach. To them were born six children, but three—Lucinda, James T. and Alonzo—are living. Matilda J., Elizabeth A. and Edward are deceased. Mrs. Leak died Feb. 3, 1868. In February, 1869, Mr. Leak married Ann Burnett, daughter of Isaac Burnett, formerly of Lizton. They have had four children—Hattie, George, Bertha and Emma, the latter deceased. Mr. Leak has served his township two years as Trustee. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Landrum Leak was born in Bracken County, Ky., Jan. 3, 1818. In 1834 his parents, James and Elizabeth Leak, came to Hendricks County, and settled on a tract of heavily timbered land, near the present home of our subject, where they lived till their death. Landrum Leak was reared a farmer, receiving but a limited education. He is one of the enterprising and reliable agriculturists of Union Township, owning eighty acres of good land. He has served his township a year as Trustee. Mr. Leak was married in August, 1840, to Evalina Martin, daughter of James Martin. To them were born two children; but one, James, is living. Mrs. Leak died in September, 1845, and in April, 1847, Mr. Leak married Sarah A. Leach, daughter of John and Nancy Leach. They have four children—Evaline, William L., George B. and Joena. Mr. and Mrs. Leak are members of the Christian church.

Leland Leak, deceased, was born in Bracken County, Ky., May 3, 1813, a son of James and Elizabeth Leak, and brother of Landrum Leak, a prominent farmer of Union Township. He was married Jan. 6, 1839, to Minerva Fear, who was born Dec. 10, 1820, a daughter of John D. and Sarah Fear, early settlers of Eel River Township, this county. To them were born two children—Sarah E. and John J. Mrs. Leak resides on the old homestead, in Union Township. She is one of the most esteemed citizens of the township, and an active member of the Christian church. Her parents were prominent among the pioneers of the county, experiencing all the privations and hardships incident to the early days of the township. Of the twelve children born to them but four are living—Patsey, Sarah, Harriet and Minerva.

Joseph M. Mo Vey, deceased, was born Dec. 8, 1819, in Kentucky, and was a son of John and Sallie McVey. He was reared to manhood in his native State, and was there married to Miss Mary J. Bradshaw, April 8, 1846, who was a daughter of Alexander and Jane Bradshaw, of Kentucky. This union has been blessed with

seven children, as follows—Marion, Sallie, Frank C., Robert P., Ruth A., Joseph M. and Austin L. In 1854 Mr. McVey came with his family to Hendricks County, Ind., and resided for two years in Middle Township, when he returned to his native State, remaining there one year. He then lived a short time in Cass County, Mo., and in 1858 returned to this county and settled in Union Township. Being a man of remarkable energy and industry he converted what was at the time of his settlement a swamp into a good yielding farm. He added to his original property from time to time until, at the time of his death, he owned 580 acres. For several years he dealt quite extensively in stock, and for about nineteen years was a partner in a large cotton press manufacturing establishment at Mobile, Ala. He served for a short time as Justice of the Peace. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His death occurred Sept. 19, 1871. His widow resides on the old homestead, and is the owner of 100 acres of well-improved land.

James E. Montgomery, a pioneer of Union Township, was born in Morgan County, Ky., in May, 1813. His parents, William and Sarah Montgomery, came to Hendricks County, Ind., in 1828, settling in the woods, on the farm now owned by our subject, where they experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. James E. has followed agricultural pursuits from his youth, and now owns eighty acres of land. He was married to Rebecca Tharp, who is now deceased. She was a daughter of the late John Tharp, of this county. They were the parents of seven children, of whom only two, John and Ella, survive. Mr. Montgomery is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Anderson Odom is a native of Catawba County, N. C., born March 29, 1848, a son of Eli and Michel Odom. He was reared in his native State, and there married Jemima Shook. They have had six children, five of whom are living—William A., Ova S., John H., Simeon and Lillie. In March, 1875, Mr. Odom left North Carolina and moved to Indiana, locating in Marion County, where he lived till February, 1881, when he moved to Hendricks County, and settled in the northern part of Union Township, where he owns a good farm of 126 acres. He is an enterprising citizen and has assisted materially in the improvement of the land in his neighborhood. In politics he is a Democrat.

David Osborn, a pioneer of Union Township, was born in Virginia, Feb. 11, 1812, a son of Richard and Rachel Osborn. When he was a child his parents moved to Guilford County, N. C., where

they remained till the fall of 1834, when he accompanied them to Hendricks County, Ind. They lived near Plainfield several years, and subsequently moved to Iowa, where they died. Of a large family of children but five are living—David, William, Esther, Rebecca and Polly. David Osborn returned to North Carolina in 1835, and married Abigail Newman, and soon after came again to Hendricks County, and in 1838 located on the farm on section 15, Union Township, where he has since lived. He owns 187 acres of valuable land, and his improvements are among the best in the county. He has taken an active interest in all public affairs, and has served his township as Trustee. In politics he is a Republican. Of the seven children born to his first marriage but four are living—William, Abigail, Polly and John. His wife died and subsequently he married Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of William Wilson. They have one child—Lyda. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn are members of the Society of Friends.

Aaron Overstreet, son of James and Susan Overstreet, was born Jan. 19, 1826, in Casey County, Ky. His parents' family consisted of six children—Maria, John, Rebecca, James, Aaron and Parmelia. Aaron was reared to maturity in his native State and received but a limited education. He was married Dec. 24, 1850, to Miss Catherine Elder, and to them were born twelve children, nine of whom are living—Susan M., Fred. W., John G., Martha J., Aaron S., Legrand F., Lilian G., Lee and Oliver P. In the spring of 1852 Mr. Overstreet came to Hendricks County, and after living in several different parts of the county, finally settled in Union Township, where he still resides and owns sixty-three acres of land. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry, and participated in the battles of Jacksonville, Chattanooga, the surrender of Vicksburg, the Atlanta campaign, and Sherman's march to the sea. He received an honorable discharge in August, 1865. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Hiram Rains, one of the enterprising business men of Union Township, was born in October, 1824, in Fayette County, Ind. His parents, James and Elizabeth Rains, were natives of North Carolina, who settled in Marion County, Ind., in 1828, and remained there until their death. Our subject received a fair education, and Sept. 25, 1851, he was married to Miss Sarah Owens, a daughter of Benjamin and Esther Owens, of this county, the former being deceased. Two children have been born to them—Martha

A. and Flora. Flora is deceased. Mr. Rains besides being quite an extensive landowner, has large lumber interests with his brother, Levi Rains, in Tennessee. In 1870 he came to Hendricks County, Ind., and for many years was extensively engaged in the manufacture of building material, having in his employ at one time as many as thirty workmen. His works were at Rainstown, which place was called after its energetic founder.

Moses H. Rawlings, a prominent farmer of Union Township, was born April 26, 1838, in Garrard County, Ky., a son of William D. and Sarah M. Rawlings, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of New Jersey, now deceased. His parents came to this county among the early settlers and entered a quarter-section of land. Of eight children born to them five are living—William H., Susan, Martha A., Mary and Moses H. The latter was eight years of age when his parents moved to Hendricks County and there he was reared to manhood. Nov. 4, 1858, he was married to Martha J. Leach, of this county, a daughter of Meredith Leach (deceased). To them have been born seven children of whom five are living—William D., James L., Grace B., Letice and Elbert H. Mr. Rawlings is the owner of 330 acres of land. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, and in politics he is a Republican. He is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Simeon Richmond, deceased, was born in June, 1811, in Butler County, Ohio, and was a son of Jonathan and Barbara Richmond. He was reared to manhood in his native State, and in November, 1835, he was married to Nancy Linch, born July 8, 1814, a daughter of Abram and Unity Linch, who were natives of Virginia. Eleven children were born to them, eight of whom are living—George T., Mary E., Abram L., John H., Simeon B., Unity H., Nancy A. and William F. About the year 1850 Mr. and Mrs. Richmond came with their family to Decatur County, Ind., and there remained till the spring of 1865, when they moved to Hendricks County and settled in Union Township. Mr. Richmond died in November, 1883. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, serving as Class-Leader for several years. Mrs. Richmond is a member of the same church. She still resides on the old homestead which contains sixty acres of land.

Francis A. Scott, a native of Virginia, was born Dec. 13, 1816. His parents were John and Elizabeth Scott, who came to Hendricks County and settled in Eel River Township in 1833. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom five are living—Martha,

Nancy, Francis A., Samuel T. and John. The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood on a farm and received but a limited education. He has been a successful agriculturist, and at present is the owner of 400 acres of land. He was married Sept. 29, 1839, to Miss Melinda Montgomery, and to them were born eight children—Elizabeth, Sarah, Polly, Martha, William, John, James and Eliza (deceased). Mrs. Scott died in October, 1863, and Jan. 12, 1868, Mr. Scott was married to Miss Hannah Plummer, a daughter of Joseph Plummer, of Eel River Township. To this union was born one child—Annie, now deceased. Mr. Scott located on his present farm in Union Township in 1864. He has served his township as Trustee. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John Shockley, deceased, was a native of Montgomery County, Ky., born Jan. 17, 1820. He was reared in his native State and when a young man his parents settled in Rush County, Ind. March 16, 1840, he was married in Rush County to Miss Barbara Hilligoss. To them were born ten children, of whom only four are now living—William M., Jacob, Sarah and Indiana. The names of the deceased are—Anne, Joseph H., Francis M., Thomas J., James, and one who died in infancy, unnamed. Mr. Shockley settled in Union Township, on the farm where his widow still resides, in 1855. His tragic death which occurred in July, 1878, is still fresh in the minds of our citizens. His death was caused by an explosion, while he was engaged in threshing grain in Eel River Township, this county. Mrs. Shockley is the owner of forty acres of land. She is a member of the Christian church.

Joab Simmons was born in Shelby County, Ind., June 7, 1834, a son of Augustus and Margaret Simmons. When he was nine years old his mother died and his father subsequently married Catherine Thompson. He was reared in his native county, and was there married in February, 1857, to Rachel Sexton, a native of the same county. To them were born three children, but two of whom are living—Mary A. and Viola. Mr. Simmons owns a pleasant home in Union Township, his farm containing 108 acres of well-improved land. He in politics is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. Mr. Simmons was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, serving from March till July, 1865, a member of Company D, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry.

Joshua S. Tharp, son of James and Mary Tharp, was born Nov. 8, 1838, in Hendricks County, Ind. His parents were natives of

Kentucky and early settlers of this county, coming here in 1829. His father still resides in Center Township. Of their children, eight are living—Stephen W., John, Rebecca, Joshua S., Mary E., Sarah C., James T. and Lydia E. Joshua S. Tharp was reared to manhood on a farm, his education being obtained in the schools of his neighborhood. He has followed farming through life and now owns 120 acres of improved land where he resides, in Union Township, on which he located in 1875. Aug. 31, 1860, he was married to Miss Mary J. Faussett, who died in March, 1884. She was a daughter of Robert Faussett, who was formerly of Hendricks County, now of Nebraska. To Mr. and Mrs. Tharp were born ten children, seven now living—Isaac W., Arie O., William R., Cora E., Geneva, Zettie F. and Harry E. Those deceased are—Charles W., James W. and Mary J. Mr. Tharp is a member of the Regular Baptist church. Politically he is a Democrat.

George W. Wheat, a son of James and Mary Wheat, was born March 27, 1823, in Warren County, Ohio, and was there reared to maturity. In the fall of 1842 he located in Montgomery County, Ind., remaining there till the fall of 1862, when he settled in Hendricks County and for many years engaged at the cooper's trade. His first wife was Miss Mary E. Dorsey, of Baltimore, Md., by whom he had four children—Hannah E., Grant, James P., and Sarah F. (deceased). He was subsequently married to Miss Euphama Davidson, of Rush County, Ind. Two children have been born to this union—William R. and Ernest. In February, 1865, Mr. Wheat joined Company C, Thirty-third Indiana Regiment, and served five months, when he was discharged on account of disability. Mr. Wheat is the owner of sixty-six acres of land in Union Township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Republican.



CHAPTER XXI.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION.—EARLY HISTORY.—POLITICAL HISTORY.—OFFICIAL.—
POPULATION, PROPERTY, AND TAXATION.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Washington Township is bounded on the north by Middle and Lincoln townships, on the east by Marion County, on the south by Guilford and Liberty townships, and on the west by Center. White Lick runs across the west side of this township, and the East Fork touches the southeast corner. Along White Lick the land is rolling and fertile; the central and eastern portion of the township is very level, but not swampy. The prevailing timber was beech and hickory, and the soil is mostly clay, and better adapted to the grasses than to the production of grain.

In most portions of Washington Township, the production of good crops requires more labor than in any other township in the county.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settlement in Washington Township was made in the northeast corner, near Shiloh Church, by Robert Wilson, Gideon Wilson and Elish Kise, in the year 1822. The next year Daniel Tryer, Aaron Homan, the Griggses, Joseph Fausett and others, came into the same neighborhood and in the same year, 1823, James Dunn, John Givens, Abner Dunn—for whom Abner's Creek, was named—and some others, settled on the west side of the township on Abner's Creek. James Dunn settled on the Isham Thompson place, on the Rockville road. Among those who came into the township within the next few years were David Cox, Alex. McCammock, Enoch Barlow and his sons Harvey and Harrison, the Thornberrys, Hurons, Huffords and Gossetts.

This township was one of the four which was organized at the same time the county was, and received its name in honor of the "Father of his Country," at the suggestion of Aaron Homan, who was the first Justice of the Peace in the township, and married the

second couple who were married in Hendricks County. Mr. Homan is still living.

The first church organized in Washington Township was at the house of Robert Wilson, in 1823. This is now the Shiloh Church, and it was the first Methodist Episcopal church organization in the county, and the fourth one of any denomination. There are now in Washington Township three Methodist Episcopal churches—Shiloh and Wesley and Barlett's chapels—and two Regular Baptist—Abner's Creek and Salem. The Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad passes nearly through the center of the township, and the only postoffice in it is at the village of Avon, a station on this railroad.

FIRST ELECTION.

The first general election was held Aug. 7, 1826, at the house of Daniel C. Hults, when eleven persons voted. These are recorded on the poll-book as Sidney Williams, Daniel C. Hults, James Merit, Joseph Runyon, Isaac Williamson, Daniel B. Tryer, James Higginbotham, Joseph Philips, William S. Merrill, Robert Wilson and John Triggs. For Congressman, Thomas H. Blake received nine votes, and Ratiiff Boon, two; for Senator, Calvin Fletcher received nine and J. F. Polk, two; for Representative, Isaiah Drury received eight and John Sims, three; for Sheriff, Robert Cooper received eleven; and for Coroner, William S. Merrill received two.

POLITICAL.

Politically Washington was always Whig, and since the death of that party, Republican. It never gave a Democratic majority except in 1832, which was before the name Whig was used by the followers of Henry Clay. Following is the vote for President at each election:

1832—Andrew Jackson.....	27	15	1864—Abraham Lincoln.....	184	99
Henry Clay.....	12		George B. McClellan..	85	
1844—Henry Clay.....	21	6	1868—Ulysses S. Grant.....	201	98
James K. Polk.....	15		Horatio Seymour.....	103	
1848—Zachary Taylor.....	95	2	1872—Ulysses S. Grant.....	201	101
Lewis Cass.....	93		Horace Greeley.....	100	
Martin Van Buren....	16		1876—Rutherford B. Hayes..	207	83
1852—Winfield Scott.....	108	15	Samuel J. Tilden.....	124	
Franklin Pierce.....	93		Peter Cooper.....	9	
John P. Hale.....	9		1880—James A. Garfield.....	235	117
1856—John C. Fremont.....	181	57	Winfield S. Hancock..	118	
James Buchanan.....	124		James B. Weaver.....	8	
1860—Abraham Lincoln....	189	96	1884—James G. Blaine.....	220	109
Stephen A. Douglas...	93		Grover Cleveland.....	111	
John C. Breckinridge.	8		Benjamin F. Butler...	13	
John Bell.....	2		John P. St. John	9	

OFFICIAL.

We give here a list of those who have been chosen Justices, Constables, etc., in Washington Township, together with the years in which they were elected:

Justices of the Peace: Young Em Read Wilson, 1830; David Vestal, 1833; Payne Harding, 1835; Henry Miller, 1836; Samuel Barker, 1837; Seth Huron, 1841-'47; Elisha Hornaday, 1848-'53; Seth Huron, 1855; Henderson Ferree, 1857; Seth Huron, 1859; Henderson Ferree, 1861; Seth Huron, 1863; R. T. S. Cloud, 1865; J. W. Hardin, 1866; J. C. Ferree and Joel Zimmerman, 1868; D. D. Frazer, 1869; A. W. Gossett and Sam V. Hollingsworth, 1870; Barney Gossett, 1872; Moses Williams, 1874; Barney Gossett and George Guthrie, 1876; William R. Barker, 1878; Barney Gossett and William C. Hadley, 1880; Samuel Hollingsworth, 1882; George P. Wilson and Seth T. Huron, 1884.

Constables: William McCalmant and Samuel Shockley, 1832; Payne Harding and Samuel Barker, 1833; Eli Watson and Thomas McLane, 1834; Eli Watson and Benjamin Mourning, 1835; William McCane and Samuel Barker, 1836; Willis Miller and Eli Watson, 1837; William C. Kise and Scott Miller, 1838-'39; Joseph H. Gilbert and Richard Triggs, 1844; Commodore P. Williams and Eli Watson, 1845; Commodore P. Williams and Shadrach Morris, 1846; Commodore P. Williams and Gilbert Palmer, 1848; Commodore P. Williams and Shadrach Morris, 1849; Commodore P. Williams and John W. Jordan, 1851-'52; James V. McLain and Henry Johnson, 1853; Samuel Barker and Joseph W. Jourdain, 1854; Samuel Barker, 1855; Commodore P. Williams and Samuel Barker, 1856; David Hufford and William Brittain, 1857; Granville Tolbert and William J. Merritt, 1858; W. R. Barker and E. J. Caywood, 1859; William J. Merritt and William Barker, 1860; Barkley Moore and William Gilliland, 1861; J. S. Wamsler and William Gossett, 1862; James T. Huron and R. Johnson, 1863; W. R. Barker and James T. Huron, 1864; W. R. Barker and J. H. King, 1865; John C. Ferree and Hiram Hadley, 1866; William Gilliland and John Ferree, 1867; J. H. King and C. P. Williams, 1868; M. B. Applegate and Berryman Hooten, 1869; Henry Fitch and John W. McClain, 1870; P. H. Newland and Michael Euliss, 1872; Henry Spray and William R. Barker, 1874; William Parsons and William Barker, 1876; William Parsons and McKendree Smith, 1878; S. T. Huron and George Gray, 1880; John

H. King and Henry Spray, 1882; Daniel S. Barker and William Barker, 1884.

Trustees: Isaac H. Pierson, 1856; Abram Hoadley, 1857; D. F. Cox, 1858; B. A. Huron, 1859-'66; Enos Hadley, 1867-'69; James H. Cox, 1870-'74; Clark Blair, 1876-'78; L. W. Jenkins, 1880; Joseph Winings, 1882-'84.

Clerks: James Campbell, 1856; J. M. Carter, 1857; John Johnson, 1858 (office abolished).

Treasurers: Walter T. Ross, 1856; B. A. Huron, 1857-'58 (office abolished).

Assessors: A. J. Johnson, 1870; Thomas Gossett, 1872; Amos Hoak, 1874; Thomas Gossett, 1876-'78; Joseph Winings, 1880; Zimri W. Cox, 1882.

STATISTICS.

By the census of 1880, the population of Washington Township was 1, 502. The following statistics of wealth and taxation are for the year 1885: Acres of land assessed, 23,981.80; value of same, \$629,155; value of improvements, \$148,536; value of personalty, \$266,042; total taxable wealth, \$1,043,733; polls, 281; dogs, 234; State tax, \$1,392.95; county tax, \$3,046.90; township tax, \$626.24; tuition tax, \$1,635.85; special school tax, \$2,227.97; road tax, \$2,609.35; endowment tax, \$52.18; bridge tax, \$1,043.71; total taxes, \$14,888.40; delinquent taxes, \$717.89.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Clark Blair, County Commissioner of Hendricks County, Ind., was born near Stilesville, this county, March 25, 1836, a son of Lindsey and Rachel M. (Hodson) Blair. His father is one of the pioneers of this county, having come from North Carolina with his father, Solomon Blair, in 1820. His mother also came at a very early date with her father, Jesse Hodson, settling near Amo, in Clay Township. Our subject was reared near and in Plainfield and received most of his education in the schools of that place. His father died when he was seventeen years old, and he being the eldest son was obliged to superintend the farm. Previous to his father's death he clerked two years in the drug store of Craighead & Brown-ing, in Indianapolis, Ind., after which, in the fall of 1852, he entered the Plainfield Academy, remaining there till his father died. Jan. 31, 1858, he was married to Marian Sanders, daughter of Benjamin and Lucinda Sanders, of Washington Township, who were among

the first families of the county. His wife died in April, 1872, leaving four children—Benjamin L., traveling salesman for a wholesale house in San Francisco, Cal.; Willet B., a farmer in Washington Township; Eddie E. and Flora Alice, still at home. He was again married, in May, 1873, to Miss Sarah M. Cox, of Guilford Township, and to them have been born five children—Effie May, George Porter, Mary E., Arthur A. and Ines S. After his first marriage he left his home and settled on a farm in Washington Township, on which he lived but a short time, when he purchased the farm adjoining, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. In October, 1876, he was elected a Trustee of Washington Township, which office he held by re-election two terms. In the fall of 1880 he was elected one of the Commissioners of this county and was re-elected to serve another term. Mr. Blair is a Master Mason and has served as Secretary of Bridgeport Lodge, No. 162, A. F. & A. M., two years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been Steward and Class-Leader a number of years. His wife is a member of the society of Friends.

Henry Bradford, one of the most prominent farmers of Washington Township, is a native of Hardy County, Va., born Oct. 19, 1817, a son of George W. and Elizabeth Bradford, also natives of Virginia. Reared on a farm in his native county he had but limited educational advantages. In 1838 he immigrated to Clinton County, Ohio, where for some time he worked as a farm hand. Jan. 6, 1842, he married Sarah Hawkins, born Dec. 29, 1823, daughter of Jehu and Susannah Hawkins, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Ohio. About 1850 Mr. Bradford left Clinton County and moved to Hendricks County, Ind., locating in Washington Township, where he now owns a fine farm of 160 acres, all under cultivation. Commencing life in limited circumstances he has by his industry and strict integrity accumulated a competency and is now one of the most prosperous citizens of the township. To Mr. and Mrs. Bradford have been born nine children—Susanna, born Oct. 8, 1842; Elizabeth A., born July 29, 1844, died Aug. 15, 1865; Charity A., born June 24, 1847, died Sept. 7, 1847; Mary J., born Oct. 3, 1848, died July 29, 1877; Layton M., born Oct. 22, 1851; Isaac H., born Jan. 30, 1854; Eli J., born Feb. 26, 1856, died May 1, 1873; Jehu H., born Dec. 24, 1858; John H., born April 10, 1864. In politics Mr. Bradford is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the society of Friends.

John Casserly, farmer, Washington Township, is a native of

County Galway, Ireland, born in July, 1843, a son of Thomas and Mary Casserly. In 1850 his father came to the United States and located in Hendricks County, Ind., and in the spring of 1851, the mother with her two sons, John and Michael, followed him to this country. They settled in Washington Township and became prominently identified with its interests. John Casserly was reared in Washington Township and since reaching manhood has been numbered among the most enterprising and successful agriculturists of the county. His fine farm of 100 acres shows the result of thrift and good management, and his farm buildings are among the best in the township. Mr. Casserly was married in June, 1861, to Ellen Mooney, daughter of Michael Mooney. Eleven children have been born to them, but nine of whom are living—Michael, John, Mary, Thomas, Patrick, Martin, Lobina, Ellen and Timothy. Mr. Casserly and his family are members of the Catholic church.

Zimri W. Cox was born Nov. 6, 1835, in Hendricks County, Ind., a son of David F. and Elizabeth Cox. He was reared and educated in this county, remaining with his parents till manhood. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company 1, Sixty-third Indiana Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in many hotly contested battles, some of the more important being Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, siege of Atlanta, Nashville, Franklin and Spring Hill. He was discharged in July, 1865, and since his return home has given his attention to agricultural pursuits. He now owns a good farm of seventy-one and a half acres in Washington Township. He has served his township four years as Assessor. Mr. Cox was married April 4, 1872, to Elizabeth R. Wyer, daughter of Philip Wyer. To them have been born three children—David F., Byron N. and Charles E. The latter is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are members of the Christian church. He is a member of Virgil Lyon Post, No. 186, G. A. R.

Willis M. Davis, farmer, Washington Township, is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born Jan. 27, 1841, a son of James and Ann Davis, natives of Kentucky and early settlers of Hendricks County. The mother died in Washington Township in 1863, and the father in 1880. Six of their nine children are living—Sarah, Lydia, Josephine, Thornton S., John H., and Willis M. Our subject was reared a farmer, receiving a common-school education. He has been successful in his pursuits and now owns a fine farm

of 120 acres. He was married in September, 1864, to Mary E. John, who died in April, 1867, leaving one child—Charles H., born in 1866. In February, 1875, Mr. Davis married Mary J. Larimore, of Marion County, Ind., and to them have been born two children—Ellis L. and Vestal C. Mr. Davis is a member of the Odd Fellow's order, Lodge No. 372.

Michael A. Euliss is a native of North Carolina, born in Alamance County, August, 1841, a son of William and Nellie Euliss. He was reared in his native county, where he received but limited educational advantages. In 1870 he came to Hendricks County, Ind., and in 1875 bought the farm where he has since lived, which contains 100 acres of good land, with a pleasant residence and good farm buildings. He was married Feb. 15, 1875, to Mollie Hornaday, daughter of Isaiah and Elvira Hornaday. They have a family of four children—Evert L., Thomas V., Virginia D. and Carl. Mr. Euliss is a member of Brownsburg Lodge, F. & A. M. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. In politics he is a Republican.

Jesse Fausset, a prominent pioneer of Washington Township, was born in West Virginia, April 21, 1819, a son of Charles and Jemima (Reed) Fausset, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. In 1819 his parents moved to Franklin County, Ind., where he was reared and educated. His mother died Oct. 1, 1845, and his father Nov. 21, 1878. They had a family of eight children—Robert, Jesse, Benjamin, Rebecca, Alphens, Phoebe A., Isaac and Jacob. The two latter are deceased. Jesse Fausset was married Feb. 6, 1844, to Margaret J. Freeland, daughter of Thomas Freeland, of Franklin County. To them were born three children—Eliza J., born Jan. 23, 1845; Charlotte E., July 11, 1847, died May 7, 1860, and Francis N., born Aug. 26, 1851. Sept. 21, 1856, Jesse Fausset married Louisa Holton, daughter of Isaac Holton. His wife died Jan. 19, 1863, leaving one child—Jemima L., born Jan. 14, 1861. Oct. 24, 1867, he married Elizabeth Van Ausdall, daughter of Silas Van Ausdall, of Butler County, Ohio. They have had three children—Charles S., born Dec. 8, 1869; James O., born Nov. 21, 1872, died April 7, 1873, and Rebecca A., born Jan. 9, 1874, died Jan. 26, 1877. Jesse Fausset moved to Hendricks County in 1862, and settled in Washington Township, where he owns 115½ acres of cultivated land. In politics he is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George A. Gibbs, a pioneer of Washington Township, is a native of North Carolina, born Aug. 2, 1822, a son of Thomas and Tabitha Gibbs, natives of Virginia. In 1826 his parents moved to Morgan County, Ind., and in 1830 to Hendricks County, and settled in Washington Township, where they both died. George A. is the only surviving member of a family of three children. He was reared and educated in this county, and since attaining his majority has engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a self-made man. Beginning life in limited circumstances he has accumulated a good property, now owning 270 acres of improved land. He was married Sept. 20, 1842, to Louisa Hubbard, and to them have been born eleven children—Henry H., Melvin C., Andrew J., Eliza J., Mary E., Thomas A., William S., John H., Rosetta F., Lydia J. and Dollie A. In politics Mr. Gibbs is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a liberal supporter of his church and of all interests of benefit to his county.

Henry H. Gibbs is a native of Washington Township, Hendricks Co., Ind., born Feb. 12, 1845, the eldest son of George A. and Louisa (Hubbard) Gibbs. He was reared in his native township, where he had but limited educational advantages. In August, 1863, he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and served six months, principally in Tennessee and Kentucky. His vocation through life has been agriculture, at which he has been mainly successful. In 1880 he located on his present farm where he owns 160 acres of valuable land. Mr. Gibbs was married Jan. 16, 1868, to Elizabeth Van Trese. To them have been born nine children—Ella H., Charles E., Effie M., George G., William C., Melvin C., Minnie, Ada and Grace. In politics Mr. Gibbs is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John W. Gladden was born in Marion County, Ind., March 1, 1828, a son of William and Eve (Negley) Gladden. William Gladden was a native of Pennsylvania, and when a child accompanied his parents to Maryland, where he was reared. When he was twenty-two years of age he came West and for three years taught school in Butler County, Ohio. He then removed to Marion County, Ind., and entered 400 acres of land, which he improved, enduring all the hardships of pioneer life. After a life of usefulness he died Jan. 29, 1884, his wife surviving him but one day. They were buried in the same grave in Shiloh Methodist Church Ceme-

tery, in this township. Of ten children born to them, nine grew to maturity, and six are still living—William N., John W., Alfred H., George L., Hannah O. and David F. Mr. Gladden was recognized as one of the best mathematicians of Indiana, and was often called on to solve knotty problems. John W. Gladden was reared in his native county. In 1856 he moved to Hendricks County, and settled in Washington Township where he has since been successfully engaged in farming and dairying. He owns 142 acres of land in Hendricks County, and thirty-seven acres in Marion County. Mr. Gladden was married Jan. 25, 1849, to Mary McCalmert, daughter of Wilson and Lydia McCalmert. They have had four children—Jane M., born June 14, 1852; Alice C., Feb. 8, 1854; Margaret S., Nov. 9, 1855; and William A., September, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Gladden are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Barney Gossett is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born Oct. 30, 1841, a son of Joseph and Hannah (Walton) Gossett, natives of North Carolina, who accompanied their parents to Hendricks County, in 1835. They were married in this county and settled a mile south of Avon, in Washington Township, where the father died in 1848, and the mother in 1868. Of their five children, three are living—Nelson, Barney and Rachel E. After the father's death the mother married John Milton, by whom she had one child—John F. They endured many hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, but were industrious, energetic citizens, and respected by all who knew them. Barney was reared in his native county, remaining with his mother till manhood. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in defense of the Union, in September, 1861, in Company I, Seventh Indiana Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He participated in many severe engagements, some of the more important being Antietam, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Petersburg, second Bull Run, Winchester, Fredericksburg and Greenbriar. He was honorably discharged in September, 1864. After his return home he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now has a fine farm of 190 acres. He was married in June, 1865, to Mary A. Richards, a native of Hendricks County, born November, 1841, daughter of Joseph and Abigail Richards, natives of Ohio, who settled in this county in 1838. They have two children—Ella E., born Feb. 28, 1869, and John B., Feb. 22, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Gossett are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Gossett has served Wash-

ington Township as Justice of the Peace twelve years. He is a member of Virgil H. Lyon Post, No. 186, G. A. R.

Enos Hadley, an influential and successful farmer and stock-raiser of Washington Township, is a native of Hendricks County, born near Plainfield, June 10, 1825, a son of Jonathan and Ara Hadley. His parents came to Hendricks County in the fall of 1823, and entered eighty acres of Government land, which they began to improve and make a home. They were prominent among the early settlers of the county, earnest members of the Christian church, and honored members of society. Their family consisted of nine children, but four of whom are living—Enos, Harlan, William C. and John V. Enos Hadley was reared on a frontier farm and was early inured to the hardships of the life of a pioneer. He received a fair education for the early days, and taught several terms. Since leaving home he has been successful in his pursuits and now has a fine farm of 230 acres where he has lived since 1850. He was married Nov. 14, 1850, to Susan Smith, a daughter of James and Hannah Smith, early settlers of Hendricks County, from Kentucky. To them have been born nine children—Jonathan S., Eliza E., James A., Horace E., Cassius C., Clara B., Robert S., Enos W. and Lester B.; the latter is deceased. Mr. Hadley has served as Trustee of Washington Township three terms, and as Commissioner of Hendricks County one term. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Harlan Hadley is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born in Guilford Township, Oct. 14, 1829, a son of Jonathan and Ara Hadley. He was married June 6, 1852, to Rebecca Oursler, and to them were born four children—George W., Mary C., Alice and Ada (deceased). Mrs. Hadley died July 23, 1859, and Oct. 9, 1860, Mr. Hadley married Mary A. Ross, who died July 26, 1875, leaving three children—Cora E., William and Charles. Nov. 1, 1877, he married Mrs. Nancy (McCown) Talbott. They have two children—John M. and Harlan C. Mr. Hadley is a man of fine business ability and has accumulated a good property. He has a fine farm of 800 acres under cultivation, and is one of the most extensive stock-raisers and dealers in Hendricks County. He also conducts a profitable livery business in Plainfield, of which place he is one of the most substantial and respected citizens. Mr. Hadley is a member of Lodge No. 237, F. & A. M. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Albert A. Hollingsworth is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born Dec. 7, 1844, a son of Mersey N. and Mary A. Hollingsworth, his father a native of Ohio and his mother of Pennsylvania. There were twelve children in his father's family, nine of whom are living—Asbury S., Albert A., John T., Samuel J., Mersey M., Maria L., Mary E., Sally A. and Emily J. Albert A. Hollingsworth was reared and educated in his native township. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry for three months, and was discharged the following September. In February, 1865, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He was assigned duty at Columbia and Pulaski, Tenn. After his return home he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, at which he has been successful. In 1876 he located on his present farm, where he owns 155 acres of valuable land, all under cultivation. April 13, 1869, he married Fidelia B. C. Towles, daughter of Robert and Harriet A. Towles. To them have been born six children—Harriet A., Ira A., Albert A., Nettie M., and an infant deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth are members of the Baptist church at Plainfield.

Enos Huron, a prominent farmer of Washington Township, is a native of Warren County, Ohio, born Sept. 5, 1832, a son of Seth and Matilda (Ross) Huron. When he was an infant, his parents moved to Hendricks County, Ind., and here he was reared and educated, attending the early subscription schools. Since attaining manhood he has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, and now owns 105 acres of valuable land, and his improvements are among the best in the township. He was married in November, 1857, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Forkner. To them have been born eight children, five of whom are living—Louisa J., Rosella, Alva W., Nancy M. and Sarah G. Lewis B., Mary A. and an infant are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Huron have been prominently identified with the Methodist Episcopal church many years. He is a liberal supporter of all interests of benefit to his church, or that tend toward the welfare of his county.

Seth Huron, deceased, was born in Warren County, Ohio, May 10, 1803, and died in Hendricks County, Ind., in July, 1876. He was a son of Othniel and Bethiah Huron. He remained with his parents till manhood, in his native county, where he was married to Matilda Ross. To them were born nine children—Mary E., Martha J., Enos, Othniel, Eli, Seth J., Louisa, Ann and James T.;

the last two are deceased. Mrs. Huron died, and Aug. 30, 1852, Mr. Huron married Mary McLane, daughter of James McLane, an early settler of Hendricks County. They had a family of six children, five of whom are living—Sarah D., Nancy M., William B., Hezekiah H. and Phœbe L. In 1832 Mr. Huron moved to Hendricks County, Ind., and settled in Washington Township, where he passed the rest of his life. He was a prominent citizen of the township, and served twenty-seven years as Justice of the Peace. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is also Mrs. Huron. She resides on the old homestead, which contains eighty acres of valuable land, situated on the Rockville road.

Seth T. Huron is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born in Washington Township, June 26, 1850, a son of Benjamin A. and Katherine Huron. He was reared and educated in his native county, and for about four years was one of its corps of school-teachers. In 1872 he went to Atchison, Kas., where he was employed as clerk in a store two years, and in 1874 returned to Hendricks County. He has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits and now owns a fine farm near Avon. In the spring of 1884 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and assumed the duties of his office the following November. Mr. Huron was married Aug. 2, 1876, to Mary E. Farmer, daughter of David Farmer, formerly of Hendricks County, now of Putnam County, Mo. To them have been born four children—Mary E., born May 3, 1877; Frank P., born June 16, 1880, died March 16, 1881; Irma R., born April 30, 1882, and Flora F., born Dec. 23, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Huron are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is serving his second year as Superintendent of the Sunday-school, at Wesley Chapel. His parents, who were among the first settlers of the county, still live on the farm they entered from the Government, more than fifty years ago. Their children, nine in number, have all been school-teachers (as was also the father), and are now all scattered, from Florida to Kansas, leaving the old folks "alone in the old house at home."

Lotan W. Jenkins, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Washington Township, was born in Randolph County, N. C., Nov. 3, 1823, a son of John and Rebecca Jenkins. In the fall of 1833 his parents moved to Hendricks County, Ind., and after several removals, finally, in 1838, made a permanent settlement in Washington Township, on the farm now owned by our subject. John

Jenkins was a fair representative of the pioneers of Hendricks County, a sturdy, noble race of men, the results of whose toil and perseverance have proved a blessing to their descendants. He died in September, 1842, his wife surviving him till September, 1882. Their family consisted of nine children, but four of whom are living—Lotan W., William M., Mary D. and Elizabeth V. The deceased are—Laura A., Louisa, Jane M., David W. and Rachel. Lotan W. Jenkins was reared in Hendricks County, receiving a good education. After leaving school he taught about nine years in the winter, working on the farm in the summer. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry, Army of the Cumberland. He was captured at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, and was taken to Richmond and confined six weeks in Libby and Smith & Pemberton prisons; was then transferred to Danville, Va., thence in May to Andersonville, and in October to Miller Prison, Ga., where he remained till Nov. 19, 1864, when he was taken to Savannah and exchanged. He was then sent to Annapolis, Md., and after a month's confinement in the hospital was granted a furlough for thirty days. At the expiration of his furlough he reported for duty at Camp Chase, Ohio, where on account of his enfeebled condition he was in the hospital a month, and was then detailed a clerk in Major Warren's office, remaining there till his discharge in June, 1865. After his return home he settled on the homestead with his mother, which he now owns. His home is one of the pleasantest in the township, and contains 280 acres of valuable land. In 1870 he was elected Clerk of Hendricks County, assuming the duties of his office in July, 1872, and served four years with efficiency. He has also served his township as Trustee and Assessor. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Jenkins was married Aug. 4, 1874, to Sarah Dennis, who was born Aug. 12, 1844, a daughter of Burr P. and Nancy Dennis. To them have been born four children—David W., born Aug. 4, 1876; Mary L., July 4, 1879; Annie L., July 13, 1882, and Lotan D., Aug. 27, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Ellis W. Jessup, a prominent farmer of Washington Township, was born Nov. 15, 1824, in Wayne County, Ind. His parents, Abraham and Hannah Jessup, were natives of North Carolina, and in their youth moved to Wayne County, Ind., where they were married. In 1833 they moved to Hamilton County, where the mother died in September, 1840, and the father in July, 1852.

They had a family of ten children—Mary, Jane, Hannah, Elizabeth, John C., Alfred T., Ellis W., Allen, Rachel, and Cyrus; the last three are deceased. Ellis W. Jessup was reared in Hamilton County. He was married June 11, 1846, to Millie Hinshaw, a native of North Carolina, born Oct. 15, 1827, daughter of Stephen and Elma (Hoover) Hinshaw, early settlers of Hamilton County. To Mr. and Mrs. Jessup have been born thirteen children—Zelinda J., John T., Hannah E., Alcinda H., Mary E. (deceased), Addie M., George W., Rosa A., Charles W., Sylvester M., Frank (deceased), Maud A. and Minnie B. In the fall of 1868 Mr. Jessup moved from Hamilton to Boone County, and a year later to Marion County, where he remained till 1876, when he came to Hendricks County and settled on his present farm in the southern part of Washington Township. He is a successful agriculturist and owns 120 acres of well-cultivated land, with all modern improvements, making it one of the finest farms in the township. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Cornelius Loy, a pioneer of Washington Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1808, a son of John and Catherine (Isley) Loy. In 1823 his parents moved to Putnam County, Ind., and settled near Greencastle, and seven years later moved to Tippecanoe County, where his father died. Three of a family of five children are living—Betsey, Sarah and Cornelius. Cornelius Loy was reared a farmer and has always followed that vocation. In 1831 he settled in Hendricks County, where he has since lived. He owns a fine farm of 240 acres, all under cultivation. He is a self-made man, having made all he has by his industry and perseverance, and is one of the representative citizens of Hendricks County. He was married Nov. 30, 1831, to Rachel Compton, a native of Warren County, Ohio, born Oct. 1, 1815, daughter of Mathew and Rachel Compton. They have had four children—John, born Sept. 30, 1832; Obadiah C., born June 24, 1837, died Oct. 26, 1849; Amos D., born April 20, 1844, and Mary A., born Feb. 20, 1849. In politics Mr. Loy is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

David F. McCalmert, farmer and stock-raiser, Washington Township, was born in Marion County, Ind., Jan. 9, 1830, a son of Wilson and Lydia (Faucett) McCalmert, natives of Ohio, who settled in Marion County in 1826. Their family consisted of five children—Amy, Mary, Cynthia A., David F. and Jane (deceased). David F. McCalmert was reared on a farm, receiving a common-



Cornelius Lory.



Rachel Lory.

school education. He has made agriculture his life work and now owns 160 acres of fine land, and has one of the best farms in Washington Township. He was married April 8, 1858, to Savannah I. Pettycrew, daughter of Samuel Pettycrew, of Wayne County, Ind. Eight children were born to them—Deborah, Albert S., Lydia, Frank, Charity A., Fletcher P., Horace and Irena M. Mrs. McCalmert died in July, 1877. March 1, 1883, Mr. McCalmert married Nancy Kenney, daughter of Thomas Kenney. Mr. McCalmert has served his township as School Director. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Bascom S. McClain, a prominent farmer of Washington Township, is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born July 1, 1840, a son of Michael and Jane McClain. He was reared on his father's farm, remaining at home till after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he was one of the many brave boys of Hendricks to enlist in defense of the Union. He was a member of Company K, Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry, Army of the Cumberland, and participated in many of the most important battles of the war, serving till May, 1865. After his discharge he returned to his native county, where he has since engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns a valuable farm of 160 acres and is surrounded with all the comforts of life. He was married Sept. 7, 1865, to Rhoda J. Ritter, daughter of James and Rachel Ritter, both of whom are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. McClain have been born four children—Ethel, Hoyt, Glen and Mary O., the latter deceased. Mr. McClain is a member of Plainfield Post, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he has served as Steward many years.

Gilbert D. McClain is a native of Washington Township, born April 14, 1838, a son of Michael and Jane McClain, his father a native of Kentucky and his mother of Virginia. In 1832 his parents came to Hendricks County, Ind., making the journey on horseback through the dense forests and almost impassable roads. They settled in Washington Township, where the father died in 1856, his wife surviving till 1882. Of their family of ten children, nine are living—Mary A., James H., Niantia F., Susan J., Sarah A., Gilbert D., Bascom S., John W. and Jeretta B. Gilbert D. McClain was reared and educated in his native county. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the defense of the Union in Company K, Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry, Army of the Cumberland, and

served till June, 1865. He participated in the engagements at Murfreesboro, Perryville, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, siege of Atlanta, Franklin and siege of Nashville. After his return home he engaged in agricultural pursuits, at which he has been successful, and now owns 248 acres of valuable land. He was married Jan. 14, 1866, to Amanda Walker, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Walker. They have had a family of six children, two of whom are living—Bascom W. and Adrian R. Mr. McClain in politics is a Republican. He has served his township as Superintendent a year, and six years as School Director. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

George W. Merritt, one of the prominent pioneers of Washington Township, was born in Highland County, Ohio, April 20, 1821, a son of George S. and Jane (Carden) Merritt. His parents came to Hendricks County in the fall of 1825 and settled in Washington Township, where his father died in 1854 and his mother in 1863. Of their family of eight children, five are living—William J., Elvira, Sarah, Mary and George W. Our subject was reared in Hendricks County, remaining with his parents till manhood. His early life was spent in assisting his father on the farm, and since leaving home he has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, at which he has been very successful and now owns a fine farm of 340 acres. He was married Dec. 28, 1844, to Melvina Johnson, who was born in September, 1823, a daughter of Thomas Johnson, one of the pioneers of Hendricks County. To them have been born nine children—George T., John E., James H., William, Melinda J., Mary I., Sylvester N., Simeon (deceased) and Reuben A. In politics Mr. Merritt is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

De Forest Miller is a native of South Carolina, born June 7, 1839, a son of Isaac and Mary Miller. He was reared in his native State, where he received a fair English education. In 1865 he came to Hendricks County, Ind., and located in Washington Township, where he now has a good farm of eighty-six acres. He was married March 7, 1861, to Melvina F. Walker, daughter of Hogan and Mary Walker. Their only child, Mary G., is deceased. Mrs. Miller died April 5, 1874. April 21, 1875, Mr. Miller married Frances M., daughter of John Gladden. They have one child—Paul D. Mr. Miller is a member of Brownsburg Lodge, No. 188, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican.

James S. Miller is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born

Aug. 24, 1841, a son of John D. and Ann Miller, natives of Kentucky, and early settlers of Hendricks County. He was reared and educated in his native county, remaining with his parents till after the breaking out of the Rebellion. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Sixty-third Indiana Infantry and participated in the engagements at Resaca, siege of Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Fort Fisher, Wilmington, and others of less note. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865, and upon his return home turned his attention to agriculture, at which he has been successful. He now owns a valuable farm of eighty-four acres, and his improvements are among the best in the township. Mr. Miller was married Feb. 12, 1882, to Mary E. Jones, daughter of James Jones, of Brownsburg.

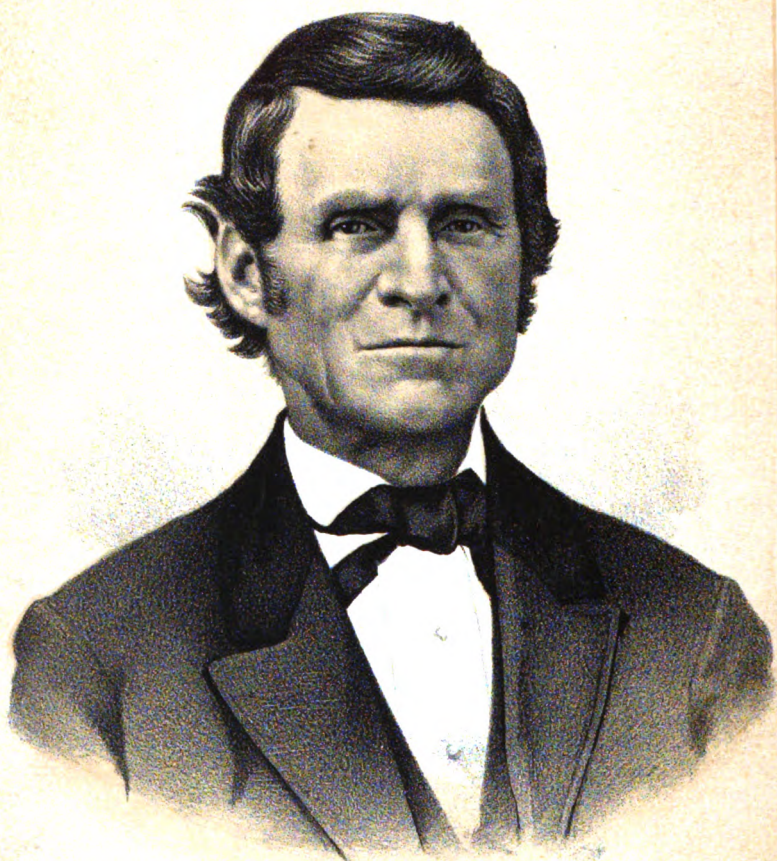
William Pike, one of the most prominent pioneers of Hendricks County, is a native of North Carolina, born Dec. 25, 1818, a son of Samuel and Susannah (Davidson) Pike. Of a family of seven children, four are living, our subject being the second—Joel, William, Mary and Jemima. In 1838, in company with Thomas and Caleb Dickson, he came to Hendricks County, Ind., and located in Liberty Township. They built a saw-mill, and after its completion Mr. Pike bought the interests of his partners and carried on the business about three years. He then worked as a millwright a short time, and in 1843 made his first purchase of land, buying eighty acres of land in Washington Township. To this he has added till he now owns 374 acres of valuable land. Mr. Pike was married Jan. 15, 1843, to Priscilla A. Hornaday, who died Jan. 14, 1859, leaving three children—Oliver Howard, born Jan. 1, 1844; Isaiah Marion, born April 29, 1848; Daniel Day, born Dec. 15, 1852. Jan. 19, 1860, he married Nancy J. Moon, and to them were born two children—Jesse Cassius, born May 14, 1861, and Laura Belle, born June 23, 1869. Mrs. Pike died Dec. 28, 1873, and Oct. 20, 1874, Mr. Pike married Mary J. McDaniel. They have two children—Sarah Minnie, born Feb. 21, 1876, and Margaret Susanna, born Oct. 16, 1878. In politics Mr. Pike is a Republican. He is a member of the Baptist church.

Eli H. Ross, farmer, Washington Township, is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born March 13, 1848, a son of Alexander and Bethiah Ross, his father a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Warren County, Ohio. In 1832 his parents moved to Hendricks County and settled on the farm now owned by our subject. They were among the first pioneers of the township, and

when they settled on their land it was an uncultivated; heavily-timbered tract. They were industrious and energetic and made for themselves and family a good home. The father died in 1858 and the mother in 1884. Of their children three are living—Eli H., Walter T. and Jennie. One son, Arthur E., gave his life for his country. He enlisted in the Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, and participated in many important battles. He was wounded and captured at Kenesaw Mountain; was taken to Atlanta, where he died in July, 1864. Eli H. Ross was reared and educated in his native township. He has always given his attention to agricultural pursuits, and since his majority has had charge of the homestead farm, sixty acres of which he now owns. In politics he is a Republican.

Benjamin Sanders, deceased, was a native of Ohio, born May 11, 1815, a son of Isaac and Mariam Sanders, early settlers of Hendricks County. His youth was passed on a farm, and after attaining manhood he followed agricultural pursuits. He located in Washington Township, where his widow still lives, the farm containing eighty acres of good land, with a pleasant residence and substantial farm buildings. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and served as Class-Leader several years. He was married March 1, 1837, to Lucinda McCreery, daughter of Daniel and Sarah McCreery. To them were born eleven children—Mariam, born July 3, 1838, died April 2, 1872; Daniel, born Aug. 3, 1840; Amanda J., born Nov. 3, 1842; Sarah, born June 2, 1845, died July 29, 1876; John, born Aug. 9, 1847, died Nov. 12, 1871; Isaac, born Nov. 17, 1851, died Aug. 9, 1852; Martha A., born Nov. 24, 1853; Hannah, born Sept. 16, 1856, died Oct. 15, 1883; and Rachel, born March 29, 1859, died Aug. 11, 1884. Mr. Sanders died March 8, 1860. Mrs. Sanders lives on the old homestead, loved and esteemed by all who know her. She is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her parents had a family of eleven children, five of whom are living—Melinda, Andrew, John, James and Mrs. Sanders.

Henry Sanders, a prominent farmer of Washington Township, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, July 25, 1826, a son of John and Elizabeth (Goodhart) Sanders, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Virginia. About 1832 his parents moved to Hendricks County, Ind., where they both died. Four of their family of ten children are living—Mary, Sarah, Henry and John. Henry Sanders was about six years of age when his parents moved



Morgan L Smith

to Hendricks County and was here reared and educated, amid the scenes of pioneer life. He was married Oct. 7, 1847, to Julia A. Gossett, daughter of Samuel and Isabella Gossett. To them were born eight children, seven of whom are living—Alva W., Mary A., Emma E., Albert P., Willie E., Frank E. and Harry E. In 1852 Mr. Sanders located in Washington Township, where he now has a fine farm of 200 acres. He also owns eighty-two acres of valuable land in Guilford Township. He is an enterprising citizen and a liberal contributor to all interests of public benefit. In politics he is a Republican.

Alpheus F. Smith is a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born June 6, 1848, a son of Morgan L. and Margaret Smith, the former a native of New York and the latter of New Jersey. His father came to Hendricks County in 1832 and his mother in 1834, and were here married. Four of their eight children are living—Mary J., Charles W., Alpheus F. and John Fletcher. The deceased are—James I., Alfred, Theodore and Ann E. Alpheus F. Smith was reared in his native county and received his primary instruction in the public schools. In the fall of 1863 he entered Asbury, now De Pauw, University, at Greencastle, Ind., and in June, 1867, graduated from the scientific department. In the early part of 1868 he, in partnership with D. H. Miller, engaged in the drug business at Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind. Three months later, on account of ill-health, he sold his interest to his partner and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits, at which he has been successful, and now owns a pleasant home, his farm containing 322 acres of valuable land. Mr. Smith was married Sept. 12, 1871, to Ellen Hardin, daughter of James T. and Fannie Hardin, of Marion County, Ind. They have one child—Lillian, born March 31, 1872. Mr. Smith is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, at Clermont, Marion County. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Morgan L. Smith, the subject of this sketch, was born in Orange County, N. Y., on the 21st of August, 1806. When he was six years old his father died, leaving a widow and a family of six children with limited means. By the force of circumstances, from an early age, he was thrown upon his own resources and laid the foundation of a character always well sustained for energy, industry, perseverance and integrity. He learned the trade of a ship-carpenter in the city of New York, but disliking the habit of drinking which he everywhere observed about him among the

sides at Chariton, Iowa. There were three sons—Charles W., who resides in the city of Indianapolis and is engaged in the practice of law; Alpheus F. owns a large portion of the old farm and resides upon it; J. Fletcher is proprietor of a hotel at Leon, Iowa. His widow yet survives and enjoys a green old age dividing her time among her children.

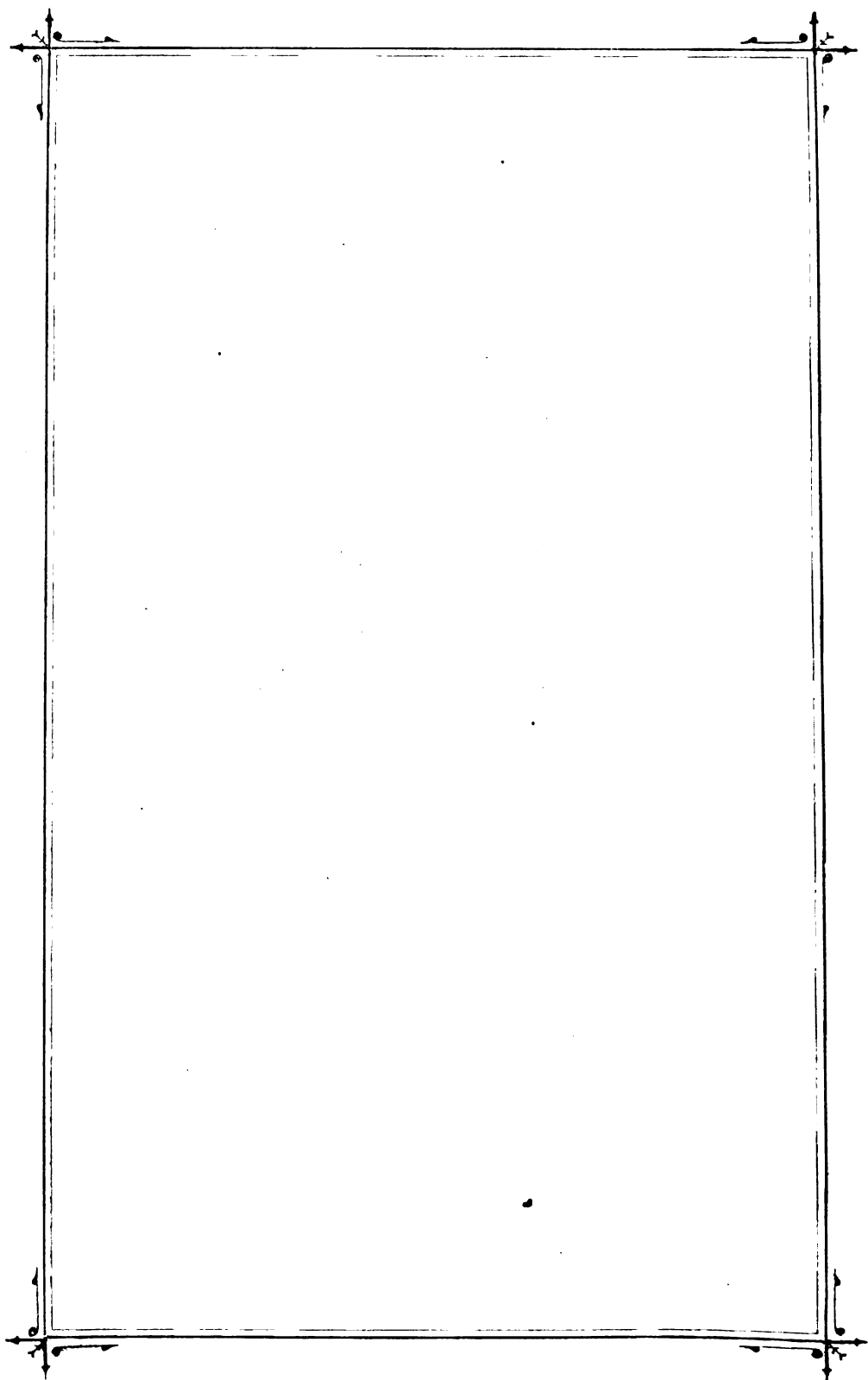
John Thornbrugh is a native of Virginia, born Jan. 17, 1809. His parents, William and Elizabeth Thornbrugh, moved to what is now Wayne County, Ind., in 1810, and there he was reared and educated. In 1847 he moved to Hendricks County and settled in the eastern part of Washington Township, where he now has a fine farm of sixty-six acres. He was at one time one of the most extensive stock-dealers of Hendricks County, and during the war of the Rebellion was employed by the Government as Quartermaster for broken-down stock, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky. He has been one of the most enterprising citizens of the township and has assisted materially all objects of public benefit. He was married Jan. 29, 1829, to Eleanor Nordyke, and to them have been born eleven children—Clark, Luther (deceased), Didama (deceased), Esau, Henry, Celia A., Nancy J., Sarah E., Isaac, George and Mary E.

Ellis Wood was born in Greene County, Pa., Feb. 23, 1827, a son of Isaac and Mary E. Wood, natives of Pennsylvania, his paternal ancestors being of English origin. His parents settled in Shelby County, Ind., in an early day, remaining there till their death. Ellis is the only one living of a family of ten children. He was reared in Shelby County, receiving his education in the district schools. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and since attaining manhood he has followed agricultural pursuits. He came to Hendricks County in 1862 and settled in Washington Township, where he now has a fine farm of 160 acres, substantial farm buildings and a pleasant residence. Mr. Wood was married in November, 1849, to Martha Lee, daughter of James N. and Mary Lee, early settlers of Shelby County. To them have been born seven children, five of whom are living—Isaac J., James M., Mary E., Amanda N. and Joseph N. In politics Mr. Wood is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

Joseph Winings is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born July 11, 1842, a son of Samuel and Harriet Winings, his father a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Ohio. In 1854 his parents moved to Marion County, Ind., where his father died in

1884 and his mother in 1885. Their family consisted of twelve children, six of whom are living—Joseph, Archibald, Daniel, Deborah, Frank and Jesse. Joseph Winings remained with his parents till after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, and in August, 1862, enlisted in the Sixty-third Indiana Infantry. He participated in many of the most noted battles of the war, among them being Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Cassville, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville, Fort Fisher, Goldsboro, and was present at the surrender of Johnston's army. He was discharged in July, 1865. In September, 1865, he married Eliza J. Fausset, daughter of Jesse Fausset, a prominent citizen of Washington Township. To them have been born eight children—Margaret H., Glendora, Rhoda M., Samuel O., Jesse E., Joseph H., Frances E. and William R. Mr. Winings settled on the farm where he now lives in 1869. He has eighty acres of valuable land, with a pleasant residence and good farm buildings. He is an influential citizen; has served his township as Assessor and is at present serving his second term as Trustee. He is a member of Bridgeport, Marion County, Lodge, F. & A. M., and Plainfield Post, G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.





34-3
673-4

THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT
TO BE RELEASED
OR DISCLOSED

**DO NOT REMOVE
SLIP FROM POCKET**

DEMCO